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BUSY SESSION FORECAST FOR LEGISLATURE

Great Mass of Bills Already
Filed and Many Conferences
on Proposed Legislation Indi-
cate Period of Unusual Activity

BIG ISSUES COMING UP

N. E. Railroads, State Trolley
Lines, Subway Systems and
Woman Suffrage Among Ques-
tions to Be Faced for Solution

Officials at the State House foresee a busy session for the Legislature of 1914. Their forecast is based on the number of bills already filed and the many conferences of political leaders, business, civic, educational and social organizations that have taken place on proposed legislation. The Legislature convenes Jan. 7.

The presence of a new Governor on Beacon hill, whose general policy has not yet been defined, but who has promised plenty of work for the legislators, has aroused unusual interest in the coming session. That no party has a majority in the House, that a third party holds the balance of power there and that the two old parties are nearer equal in point of numbers in both branches than previously all seem to add to the interest taken in the situation.

Under the circumstances, the experienced ones at the State House have not wondered at the mass and variety of legislation that is being sought this year. Besides the "annuals"—measures which are presented and rejected regularly each year—numerous bills which have not been at the State House for years are coming in for a share of the discussion. Then there are many kinds of propositions sprung from the reform and social betterment movements and from the present readjustment of things political.

There promises to be discussion of many railroad measures as usual, with special prominence for the bills providing for a repeal of the western trolley merger act of the last session.

Numerous petitions have already been filed for legislation in connection with (Continued on page nine, column one)

REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON AIM OF MAYOR

Heads of New England Cham-
bers of Commerce to Be Called
Together to Consider Proposal

Arrangements are being made by Mayor Fitzgerald for a conference of New England heads of chambers of commerce and United States senators to get concerted action on the question of having more direct representation in Washington. The mayor said today that at present the interests of the city's representatives in the national capital are directed in other affairs and he declared himself in favor of having a Bostonian to remain there all the time to look after the city's affairs.

The mayor maintains that there are numerous questions affecting the welfare of the city at the present time that should have closer attention. Among these he includes the contract for a supply ship, for which he asserts the bid of Charlestown navy yard is \$250,000 less than any other, and appointments to the reserve fund commission, interstate commerce commission, appraisers stores, and immigration station.

CARY HOUSE RECEPTION WILL PORTRAY SIEGE OF BOSTON

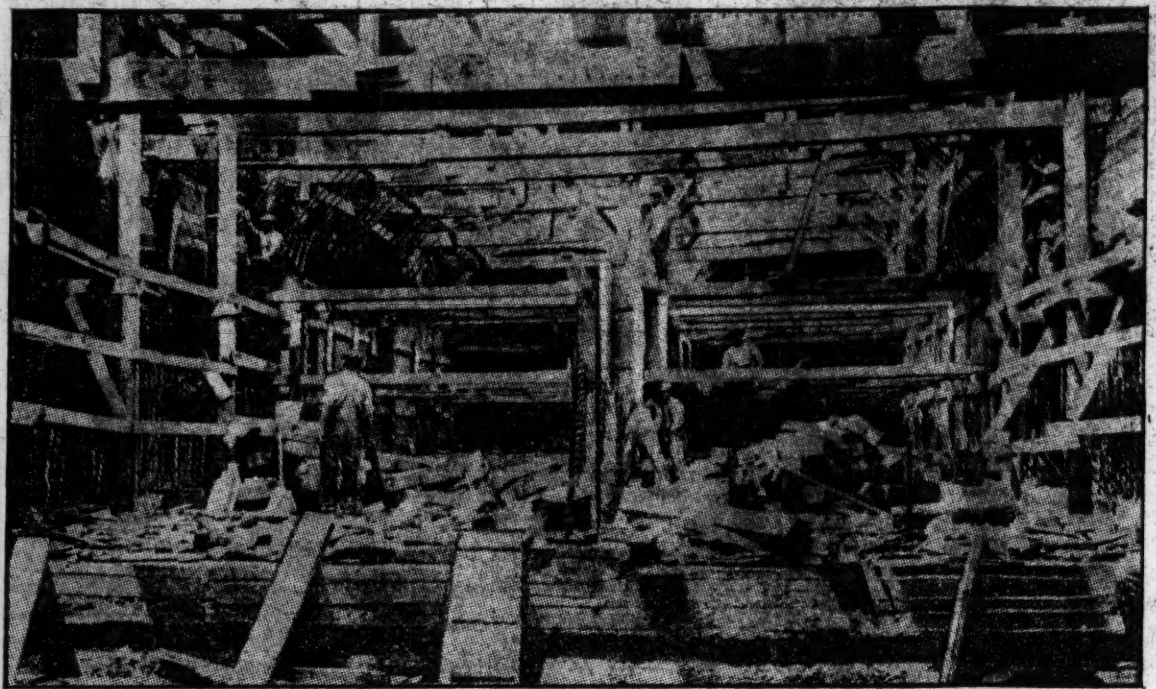
Association Invites 500 Guests From Patriotic Societies to
New Year's Celebration to Be Held in Historic
Mansion Connected With Events of Colonial Days

The second annual reception of the Cary House Association will be on Jan. 1 at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the old Cary mansion on Parker street, Chelsea. Invitations have been issued to 500 persons, members of state patriotic associations, and have been accepted by them.

The siege of Boston will be represented. Members of the Cary House Association will be dressed in the historically correct costume of that period. A group of Minute men will act as ushers and Puritan maidens will serve old-time refreshments. Historical exhibits of the siege will include a Pine Tree flag carried by Captain Manly on the "Lee," the flag of the floating batteries, an original flag carried at Lexington, and the flag of 13 stripes raised Jan. 1, 1770, by order of the 13 colonies.

The committee in charge is trying to reproduce the atmosphere of the times as a number of the port bill on clos-

TWO BOSTON TUBES DONE IN 1914



Type of preliminary construction used in building Boylston street subway

Work on East Boston Tunnel and
New Back Bay Line Is Far
Advanced and Few Sections
Are to Be Completed

DORCHESTER N E X T

Completion of two of Boston's latest underground rapid transit tubes is in sight for the next year, although the third, which is well started, has as yet a considerable portion of its length to be built. The last section of the Boylston street subway, so far as now authorized, is advanced sufficiently to permit the prophecy that this unit will be in operation by next July.

The Boylston street subway is now complete so far as the concrete work goes from the mouth at the four roads to Arlington street, excepting the two stations. The Dorchester tunnel is similarly complete from its connection at Park street nearly to Arch street, excepting station at Summer and Washington streets. The East Boston tunnel exten-

CITY OFFICIALS ARE TO CONFER ON FIRE STATION

Orders were given to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, today by Mayor Fitzgerald to have a conference with Charles H. Cole, the fire commissioner, on the question of deciding upon the part of the subway opposite Park square as a location for the new fire alarm station.

The mayor said he had been informed that this subway was to be abandoned with the completion of the new Boylston street subway, and considered it would be a good place for the addition to the fire department.

FRENCH AVIATOR LOOPS THE LOOP WITH HIS BIPLANE

LONDON.—M. Chanteloup, the French aviator, successfully looped the loop with his biplane at the Hendon aerodrome yesterday.

The first loop was made at 900 feet and the second, which was successfully described within 100 feet, at 1200 feet. Later in the day Chanteloup repeated his performance.

sion is nearly all under contract, but only finished in intermediate stretches.

There is still one section of the extension to the East Boston tunnel to be let out, but it is expected to have all of this rapid transit unit under contract within two months. The Dorchester tunnel will probably occupy a couple of years for its completion, one section of its route going beneath Ft. Point channel.

Boston streets then will be free from the familiar planking, exit holes, fencing, contractors' houses and storage yards, lines of dump carts filled with earth or with wet concrete and hurrying laborers in two years—if no more subway developments are authorized by the Legislature. But there are a number of projects already under consideration for extending and improving the present system of underground and overhead railway traffic.

Two important subway extensions under consideration involve the continuation of the Boylston street subway now building from its temporary connection with the old Tremont street structure to Postoffice square and the Washington street tunnel beneath Charles river to (Continued on page nine, column three)

WINCHESTER TO FORCE REPORT ON GRADE CROSSINGS

Town Will Ask Legislature to
Compel Special Commission
to Submit Conclusions

To get a report from a commission appointed in 1910 by the superior court to make recommendations for the abolition of the grade crossing in Winchester square, Representative Winfield F. Prime will introduce at the next session of the Legislature a resolution asking that the commission make such a report.

Hearings for the abolition of the grade crossing were held in 1910 and the annual town meeting five years prior to that date passed resolutions calling for the abolition of the grade.

The town has purchased the Whitney mill property and the cost of this property, with improvements made, represents an expenditure of about \$100,000. In addition a special committee of citizens named by a town meeting in 1911 have reported plans for the abolition, prepared surveys and made recommendations for the work, but action has been delayed, awaiting the report of the special commission.

In addition to the petition to the Legislature, the selectmen are planning to have the annual March town meeting again take the question under consideration.

CALUMET SEES C. H. MOYER GO

CALUMET, Mich.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, left the copper strike district on a train Friday night. It is said he was sent out of Hancock by the authorities. The latter deny this. The citizens' relief workers trying to distribute aid from the \$25,000 fund raised for those families affected by the panic in Italian hall Wednesday night, in which 75 persons were killed, were told that the federation had forbidden its members to accept such assistance.

WASHINGTON.—J. B. Denmore, special government investigator, has been ordered to Calumet by Secretary of Labor Wilson in an effort to end hostilities between strikers and employers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—C. H. Moyer said that he and Charles H. Turner, auditor of the A. E. of L., were assaulted by citizens of Hancock, near Calumet, and compelled to leave. Mr. Moyer and Mr. Turner arrived here today. Mr. Moyer is on his way to Chicago.

BILLION FRANCS ON ACCOUNT IS VOTED IN HOUSE

Sums Asked by French Finance
Minister on Account for Jan-
uary and February Are Ap-
proved by Deputies' Action

NO OPPOSITION IS MET

Great Interest Shown in M. Bri-
and's New Party, Definitely
Formed, Which Will Oppose
the Radical Caillaux Element

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed the votes on account for January and February, 1914, asked for by the finance minister. These votes amount roughly to about \$1,000,000,000. There was no opposition.

Great interest attaches to M. Briand's new party, now definitely formed. It will vigorously oppose the more radical sections of the Left, which follow M. Caillaux.

HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN TROUBLE SEEN BY LEADER

Mohandas Karamu Ghandi Declares an Opening for
Negotiations Still Remains—Feeling in India Runs
High and Retaliatory Measures Are Urged

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON.—The outlook in South Africa with regard to the Indian trouble is more hopeful. Lord Amthill has received a cable message from Mohandas Karamu Ghandi declaring that notwithstanding the union government's rejection of their demands an opening for negotiations is still left. Mr. Ghandi adds he has asked for a private interview with General Smuts.

While no real action has been taken it is conceded by those in charge of the city committee that unless the mayor refuses to sanction their action the chairman will announce for Thomas J. Kenny. The possibility of the mayor's refusing to accede to their wishes is held to be precluded by the mayor's statement yesterday that he would take no active part in politics for the present at least.

Almost every chairman has openly pronounced himself to be with Mr. Kenny and unless the unexpected happens the meeting will be merely the formal turning over of the Fitzgerald forces to Mr. Kenny.

Unless Councilman Earnest E. Smith's nomination papers which are being re-examined today by the board of election commissioners show 152 names of legal signers which have become valid since the last inspection of the papers, his name will not appear on the ballot as a candidate for mayor. The examination will be finished late today.

The petition for a writ of mandamus demanding that the commissioners count 105 initial names and to permit the swearing of a new jurat on one paper carrying 53 names has been refused by Judge Sheldon.

At present Mr. Smith refuses to discuss politics and will not venture a guess as to how those who had promised to support him will vote in case his final efforts fail to establish him as a candidate.

Mayor Fitzgerald called at his office in the city hall again this forenoon. He interviewed several of his friends on the political situation but gave out no statement.

Mayor Fitzgerald was at his office yesterday afternoon for the first time for several weeks. He says he expects to spend a little time there every day for a few weeks and gradually work back into harness. He would not discuss politics yesterday further than to say that he would take no active part unless some unexpected crisis arose. He said that he did not believe his usefulness to the city was limited to the time actually spent in public office.

Thomas J. Kenny opened his campaign by rallies in several sections of the city last night. He spoke in ward 17. Congressman James M. Curley talked in several rallies last night and finished in South Boston.

WASHINGTON.—While the department of justice has no definite information, it is the prevailing opinion of its officials that next week probably will bring the New Haven situation to a focus.

It was said today that a visit is looked for some time next week from Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven executive committee, who by that time, it is figured, will have ascertained definitely just what his company can be induced to do in the way of complying with the government's demands.

The attorney-general is not in Washington today, but men in his confidence say that he is certain the road will make concessions of such a character as to make litigation unnecessary excepting formally to register the agreement that is to be made.

Asked whether Mr. Elliott would be here before the end of the year, the reply was that it would not surprise the department officials if he were to come by Tuesday or Wednesday although it is possible that his visit may be deferred until Friday or Saturday. At any event the government hopes to have the New Haven case on the way to final settlement within a week or 10 days.

NEWS BULLETIN TELLS EDUCATION BOARD'S DOINGS

First Number of Publication to
Reach School Officials
Throughout State Just Issued

* The first number of the News Bulletin has just been issued by the Massachusetts board of education. Its purpose is to bring together, for regular publication in compact form, material heretofore issued by the board in a variety of forms, and also brief notes on matters of current interest which the board wishes to call to the attention of school officials throughout the state. The issue contains a description of teachers on the lists of the registration bureau, a statement of the requirements for permanent certificates for union superintendents, and for teachers in state-aided high schools.

It is expected that the News Bulletin will be issued as frequently as occasion requires. The first issue has been mailed to Massachusetts superintendents, normal school principals, high school principals, chairmen of school committees and the heads of departments of education in New England colleges.

ASSUMES DUTIES JAN. 1
CONCORD JUNCTION, Mass.—James Nagle, recently appointed postmaster of the postoffice here, will enter upon his duties Jan. 1.

NEW HAVEN MAY COMPLY SOON TO DEMANDS OF LAW

Official of Department of Justice
Says Chairman Elliott Is Ex-
pected to Arrange for Pacific
Settlement Very Soon

The feeling in India, however, continues to run high.

Speaking at an Indian national congress at Karachi yesterday, the Nawab Syed Mahomed of Madras advocated retaliatory measures against Natal and professed faith in their efficacy.

The viceroy, on the other hand, speaking at Calcutta to Indian deputations, urged that the commission of inquiry should be accepted as constituted and that the Indians should be prepared to submit their case to it.

BOSTON SUFFRAGE LEADER TO TALK MORAL EDUCATION

Mrs. Clara Bancroft Beatley of Roxbury will speak Monday night on the educational work being done by the conference committee on moral education, an independent organization of which she is the president, at 704 Tremont street. Mrs. Beatley is a director of the



MRS. CLARA BANCROFT BEATLEY
Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government and chairman of the department for moral education of that association. She was formerly connected with the Children's Aid Society.

"Our Next Step in Freedom" will be the subject of the talk to be given by Mrs. J. W. Ferguson Kennedy at 116 Huntington avenue tonight.

MAYOR SIGNS 1500 TON COAL ORDER

In giving the order for 1500 tons of coal for the penal institutions department today Mayor Fitzgerald explained that the supply was allowed to fall very low so that the coal could be bought when it was cheapest. Recently when the order was placed before Acting Mayor Thomas J. Kenny, he refused to sign it because the department had allowed its supply to drop to enough for two days, and on the recommendation of the finance commission signed an order for 900 tons.

CONVERTIBILITY OF NEW HAVEN'S BONDS OPPOSED

Attorney Jackson, Counsel for
Former Governor Bulkeley,
Sees in That Feature of Pro-
posed Issue Speculation Appeal

IN SUPREME COURT

Petitioners Hold That Public
Service Board's Action in
Sanctioning Scheme Should Be
Annulled or Amended

Declaring that the convertible feature is an appeal to tendencies toward speculation, James F. Jackson, counsel for former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, argued before the Massachusetts supreme court today in the suit to annul the issuance of \$67,552,000 of convertible bonds by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Permission to issue the bonds was granted by the public service commission some time ago.

It was explained that no attempt to obtain enactment of a general law authorizing the issue of these convertible debenture bonds has been so far successful in this state and that therefore their issuance, it was held, contravenes the bond requirements of this commonwealth.

Chief Justice Rugg and Justices Loring Brainerd, Sheldon and DeCourcy sat on the bench.

In addition to Mr. Jackson, former Mayor Matthews appeared for the petitioners. Charles F. Choate and E. D. Robbins represented the company. Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift looked after the interests of the commission.

In the course of Mr. Matthews' argument, Chief Justice Rugg interrupted to inquire whether or not he believed counsel for the road would contend that the public service commission was bound to authorize the stock issue even though it should be of opinion that the proposed issue would be unlawful. Mr. Matthews replied that he believed opposing counsel would make substantially that claim.

The chief justice said he should like to hear Mr. Choate at once on that issue even though such course were irregular. Mr. Matthews suspended his argument and Mr. Choate began to attack the value of the findings of the public service commission. He said the contention of the petitioners was that the commission has the power to decide questions of law arising from disputes between the company and the stockholders over bond and stock issues. He said the petitioners could not contend that such decisions by the commission would be binding on anyone or be of any consequence. He said the commission was composed of laymen. He said the decision of the commission that the debt limit of the road had been exceeded or not was not conclusive. He further said the public service commission was not equipped to discharge those functions which the petitioners say have been placed upon it.

The petitioners attack the validity of the proposed bond issue and under a section of the statute creating the public service commission appeal to the court to annul, review, modify or amend the order of the commission.

The petitioners say that if the orders of the commission are valid a confidence in the utility of the Massachusetts system of public company regulation will disappear. They do not question the motives of the majority of the commission but they say the majority acted under a totally false assumption of the proper jurisdiction and conduct of an administrative board.

The petitioners contend that the commission is bound to enforce the law as written by the legislature and that its administrative powers are subject to review by the courts. They hold that the commission must know or find various preliminary facts. So far as a finding is dependent on opinion the decision of the commission after a fair hearing may be conclusive, say the petitioners, but this cannot be the case with simple facts capable of record proof.

They further contend that the commission has no authority to approve an issue of stock or bonds if such issue will violate any positive requirement of law.

The petitioners declare that the order is unlawful because it approves an issue of stock or of bonds convertible into stock, which is to be distributed in violation of law.

The petitioners also contend that the order is unlawful because they say it approves an issue which will cause the company's aggregate debt to exceed the statutory limit.

DIRECTORS MEET TO TAKE ACTION

NEW YORK.—A special meeting of the directors of the New Haven railroad was held in New York this morning. It is expected that matters relating to Boston & Maine financing and the negotiations with the government that have been in progress were considered.

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No Justification for Zabern Incident, Says an Official

ALSACE URGED TO WORK WITH GOVERNMENT

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's Plea in Reichstag Declares Cleft Is Being Formed Between People and Army

HOUSE IN AN UPROAR

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—But for the fact that the imperial chancellor derives his authority direct from the Emperor, the overwhelming vote of no confidence, reported in a Monitor cable, passed in the Reichstag as the result of his treatment of the interpellations on the Zabern incident, would have resulted in his immediate downfall.

As it is, the imperial chancellor, together with the Saththalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Count Wedel, and General von Deimling, commanding the Fifteenth army corps, were summoned to Donaueschingen, and the result of the interview with the Emperor was not known at the time of writing.

The scenes in the Reichstag which have marked the discussion of the Zabern and Deitweiler incidents, show the extent to which popular indignation has been roused by the attitude of the military in the Reichsland. The tone of the speeches delivered by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and by the Prussian minister for war in reply to the interpellation of the Alsatian deputé, simply inflamed general indignation.

So openly did both the ministers uphold the army against the civil authorities that it was supposed that they were acting under imperial orders. At the next day's sitting, however, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, under the cloak of indignation at having been misunderstood, declared that the statement that he had in his speech on the previous day snubbed the civil authorities of Alsace by basing his arguments solely on the military report, was totally uncalled for. During the entire speech the uproar was so great that on more than one occasion the chancellor's voice was totally drowned.

He made a passionate appeal to the people of Alsace not to stand aside in angry sensitiveness, but to work with the government for the restoration of good feeling. It was the will of the Emperor that the civil and military authorities should cooperate in full respect for the law. He declared with emphasis that his policy in Alsace was unaltered.

With the Saththalter he had worked for the introduction of the Alsatian constitution because he was convinced that no progress could be made with half

ALSACE URGED TO WORK WITH GOVERNMENT

measures, for it would be a difficult business to make a south German province into a new Prussian one.

The moment was serious, not because his position was endangered nor because a vote of no confidence in him had been moved and might be passed, but because, owing to the general condition of excitement, a dangerous cleft was being formed between the people and the army.

In conclusion, the chancellor laid emphasis on the fact that the law afforded no justification for what had been done in Zabern. "What has been done amiss in the past will be atoned for. As to the future, we can only restore on the basis of the law what has been impaired."

The vote of censure on the imperial chancellor was passed by 293 votes to 54. The minority vote was composed solely of the Conservatives, the members of the Reichspartei and one National Liberal.

BRITISH POLICY IN HOME RULE BILL CONDEMNED

Sir Robert Finlay, M. P., Declares Country Is Now Within Measurable Distance of War

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Robert Finlay, M. P., was the principal speaker at a Unionist demonstration held in the Prince of Wales' Baths, Kentish Town. Capt. H. M. Jessel, M. P., was in the chair. There was considerable interruption from a section of the audience in the course of the speeches.

Sir Robert Finlay said that thanks to the Home Rule bill they were now within a measurable distance of civil war. It was no use saying they did not believe it. They had hid their heads in the sand long enough, but the country was now alive to the reality of the situation and knew that the Irish question would be the predominant issue when the country had the opportunity of saying what it thought of the present government.

Mr. Lloyd George, he continued, said that the Irish business was a conspiracy of the Tory party to divert attention from the question of land reform, to Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George was at that moment engaged on the very task of which he accused the Unionist party. He was playing the part of the conjuror—distracting the attention of the audience while he and his colleagues were carrying out the Home Rule trick.

Mr. Lloyd George had said, continued the speaker, that religious liberty was enshrined on the Liberal standard. It used to be, but it was on the standard of the old Liberal party. The modern Radical was prepared to sell the religious liberties of his fellow-Protestants in Ireland for votes in the House of Commons. A resolution condemning the Home Rule policy of the government was carried by a large majority.

STRICT ECONOMY URGED BY GERMAN TREASURY CHIEF

(Special to the Monitor)

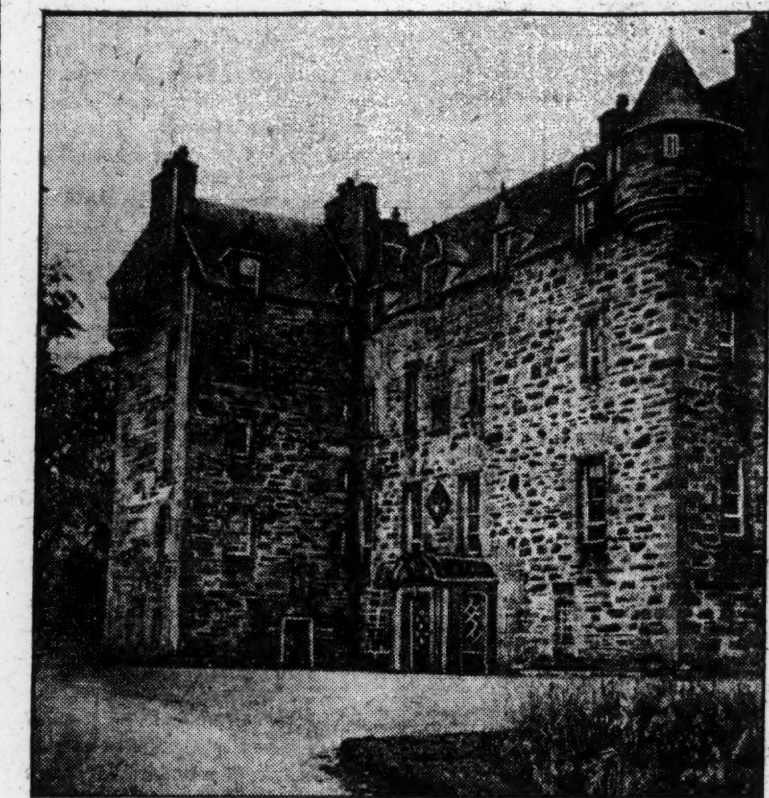
BERLIN, Germany—The secretary of state for the exchequer, Gieseler-Kuhn, spoke at some length upon the budget in the Reichstag recently. He was happily in a position to draw attention to a few very favorable points, which he naturally made the most of in view of others less cheerful.

Thus, the harvest, he said, had been good all round, the beet harvest being even a record one, so that the sugar industry was in a highly satisfactory condition. The position of the Imperial Bank was brilliant and the value of German exports had increased tremendously. Furthermore, conditions in the German colonies presented a very gratifying picture.

This was, however, all that the secretary could say. He did not attempt to deny that the future presented the reverse of a cheerful prospect; the times of surplus were past, and the finances of the empire were threatened with a deficit.

Herr Kuhn declared the strictest economy was imperative, and every projected outlay must be carefully considered. This view of things is fairly identical with that of the Bavarian premier, Herr von Hertling, who recently declared that such burdens had been laid of late years upon the German people that there must be a cessation; the people could not bear more.

CABINET ONCE OWNED BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS SOLD FOR £273



Castle Menzies, Aberfeldy, from which antiquities are sold

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—In Edinburgh a three days' sale was recently held of the antiquities from Castle Menzies, Aberfeldy, and some of the articles were of great interest. A fine oak cabinet, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, with folding front carved with thistles, the arms of Scotland, and "M. R." in relief, 3 feet 8 inches by 6 feet was sold for £273.

A two-handed claymore known as the "Bannockburn claymore" which was wielded at Bannockburn by the chief of the clan Menzies, realized £157 10s. A Flemish tapestry panel of the sixteenth century brought £304 while two other old Flemish tapestry panels made £252 and £102 8s. respectively.

A Jacobean oak hall settle, "presented by Queen Mary and used by her" sold for £45 3s., an old Scottish baronial chair for £29 18s. 6d. and an old Jacobean highback chair for £40 10s.

FABIAN SOCIETY SUBMITS PLAN TO SETTLE STRIKE AT DUBLIN

Executive of Organization Says Public Interests Demand Maintenance of Full Rights, Minimum Conditions and a Decent Standard of Living Among Employees

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The executive of the Fabian Society have drawn up proposals for dealing with the Dublin labor deadlock, which have received considerable approval in labor circles. The proposals commence by declaring that whatever may have been the conduct of the Irish Transport Workers Union, no such attack on freedom of combination can be allowed to be successful in 1913 any more than in 1834, 1852, 1880 and other periods of trades union history.

The proposal then goes on to state that it is not in the public interest that any terms of settlement should be proposed or accepted that do not:

1. Maintain the full rights of all persons to belong to whatever organizations they please, with whatever leaders they choose to elect, and under whatever title they prefer.
 2. Prescribe minimum conditions only, not maximum, in respect of wages, hours and amenity of employment.
 3. Secure at least a decent standard of life to the humblest adult worker whom an employer engages.
- The plan of the Fabian Society goes on to propose that the best settlement, immediately practicable, would be to adopt for all occupations in Dublin, in which the normal wage is under 30s. per week, the principle of the Board of Trade Act, 1909, as follows:
1. A joint board to be created for all such low-paid occupations as are still outside the Trade Boards Act.
 2. Representatives of employers and employed to be at once elected from each trade, with provisions for insuring that each trade is adequately represented when its case is dealt with.
 3. The fullest recognition, without any exclusions, of all trade unions and employers' associations.
 4. The prompt determination by such a joint board, as from Jan. 1 next, of minimum conditions of employment for each occupation.
 5. A definite instruction to the board that every such determination shall be

BIG INCREASE IN FEDERAL BUDGET STIRS AUSTRALIA

Country Said to Be Not Receiving Benefits Commensurate With Growth in Expenditure in Nearly All the Departments

SOME STATES SHORT

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Federal budget has shown that though there is to be no fresh taxation, none that has been imposed can be removed. It is with great difficulty that the obligations entered upon by the previous government can be met.

The enormous increase in the expenditure on the government of Australia is somewhat alarming, for the country is not receiving benefits commensurate with the increase in expenditure. The Federal public service is increasing in numbers and cost, and can only continue to do so as the activities of the Commonwealth expand, but there is an uncertainty that "judicious economy" is strictly observed. Every department displays a tendency to growth as soon as it becomes a separate organization.

A short time ago the prime minister had one secretary only, now he has a full-fledged department. Departments like the postoffice must necessarily grow as the scope of their operations is widened, and in 4½ years, ending June, 1912, the permanent staff of the Postmaster-General's department had increased by 3393 officers; during the past year 1508 more were added, bringing the staff of permanent officers up to a total of 10,484.

The salaries expenditure has risen enormously, in five years it has risen over three quarters of a million. The postoffice annual pay sheet, exclusive of all temporary assistance has reached a total of £2,231,242; the greater part of Federal employment is in the postal service. The whole Federal permanent service now amounts to 18,845 and the salaries total £2,710,360. The Public Service Commissioner draws attention to the fact that public convenience is seriously affected by the excessively liberal provisions for holidays in the Public Service Act, and shows that there is a lack of economy with regard to that matter. These figures may not appear large to older and more densely populated countries, but it must be remembered that in Australia the numbers have not yet reached 5,000,000.

The budget of the New South Wales treasurer reveals a deficit of over £1,000,000, and for that State there is the prospect of an increase in income and stamp duties. In Victoria the treasurer's budget shows a surplus, though a small one. The revenue for the year has exceeded the estimates by £76,000, and the whole constitutes a record, having passed £10,000,000. This record is remarkable, as the population has not yet reached 1,500,000.

The West Australian budget reveals a deficit of over £190,000. This can in a measure be accounted for by the socialist experimenting of the government. It started a steamship service over which money was lost. A retail butchery business was bought in Perth, and fattening country bought in the midland district, cattle were purchased dear and sold cheap; then government sawmills were started. Mr. Thomas, who was Minister for External Affairs in the Fisher government, has an idea which he hopes to see realized by which the railways will be free to all users and the whole cost be placed on the land.

In view of the economic situation and other demands, the carrying out of which did not admit of any delay, it had been decided to postpone the suppression of the Monarch class of battleship to a more favorable period.

Proceeding, Admiral von Haus said that in the program he was proposing, he did not go beyond his predecessor, Count Montecucoli. According to this scheme the fleet was to be kept at its present level by successive new constructions to replace old units, namely, 16 battleships, 12 cruisers, 72 torpedo boats, 24 other torpedo craft, 12 submarines and a few service ships.

In the course of the discussion the Hungarian premier, Count Tisza, declared that the delay in carrying out the naval program was due to the difficult situation which had obtained abroad. It was not, he insisted, against Italy they were strengthening the fleet, but, on the contrary, in order to render important services to that country.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLISH MASONS PLANS CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons assembled at Freemasons hall, London, recently to consider proposals submitted by Alfred F. Robbins, on behalf of the board of general purposes.

The basis of membership in Grand Lodge was drawn up a couple of centuries ago and has never been altered, so that with the gradual growth of the Order the Grand Lodge has become a body of over 40,000 members. It was recommended that a new Grand Council be elected on a proportional basis by the provincial Grand Lodges, the 700 Lodges in London being divided into 10 metropolitan Grand Lodges, with autonomous powers equal to the provinces.

Ultimately it was decided to lay the scheme before every Lodge with instructions to report its decisions on the matter within three months. The Masonic memorial to King Edward it was decided, will take the form of an extension and improvement of Freemasons hall to be called "The King Edward VII. Memorial."

It was announced that King George had consented to a replica of the official portrait of King Edward being painted by the artist Sir Luke Fildes, R. A., for preservation in the Freemasons hall and 600 guineas was voted toward the cost. King Edward was Grand Master from 1875 to 1901.

Though of tender age, I am all the rage—And I'm tender of texture, too—I'm crisp, and just a little bit sweet, And always around where there's nice things to eat—Buy me and try me, I'm sure I will do.

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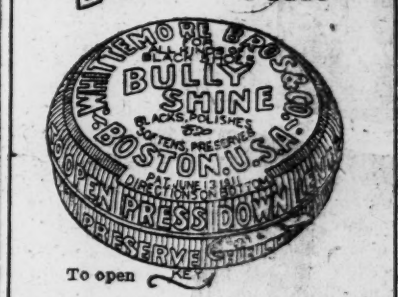
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(Special to the Monitor)

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Whirl," 7:45.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8:00.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Miss Pocahontas," 8:10, 8:30.
HOLLIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KEITH'S—Vandeville, 2, 8.
MAJESTIC—"The Great Adventure," 8:15.
PARK—"Stop Thief," 8:20.
PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:35.
TREMONT—"Miss Lina Abernethy," 8.

BOSTON CONCERTS
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert, Sylvain Noack, Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recited by Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Hänsel and Gretel," followed by ballet, "Coppelia," 8 p. m., "Trovatore."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists and orchestra.

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ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."
BOOTH—"Prunella."
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
EMPIRE—"Miss Ethel Barrymore."
GAIETY—"Miss Edith Kernan."
GLOBE—"Madcap Duchess."
Hudson—"Gen. John Regan."
KNICKBOCKER—"New Henrietta."
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."
SHUBERT—"Forbes-Robertson."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude."

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AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."
PINE APTS.—Repertory.
GARRICK—William Hodge.
OLYMPIC—"Bought and Paid For."
POWERS—"The Four Little Rich Girls."
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

Military March Through Fez and Taza Is Proposed

FRENCH PLAN AN EXPEDITION IN MOROCCO

Government Project is to Unite Oriental and Occidental Sections and Open Communication With the Atlantic Ocean

ROUTE IS LAID OUT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The debate in the French Parliament on the budget disclosed the governmental project for a new military expedition in Morocco towards Taza which will unite oriental and occidental Morocco through Fez and Taza and open up at last communications between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

This somewhat vital question would seem to have been already practically settled, for the Temps states that the Taza expedition is expected to take place in the early spring of next year.

Nothing could very well be done before then, for the rainy season, which is exceptionally late this year, is likely to commence now any day. The political preparations necessary to the carrying out of an operation of such importance, especially through a hostile country, are, moreover, by no means completed.

This expedition, which will start from Fez, will have to pass through a territory inhabited by tribes which have hitherto never been opposed and who have nevertheless made no secret of the fact that they intend to resist vigorously any interference whenever it may take place. On the other hand, certain tribes who are not located directly on the route between Fez and Taza will, it is anticipated, be induced to take part for or against the expedition according to the conditions made with them before starting.

The situation of the various tribes in the territory in question, all of whom constitute different groups of people, with wholly different ideas, and the considerations which affect their attitude are so varied in character as to be almost incapable of being controlled by one unique policy even though it were indicated by themselves.

To the north of Fez there are two groups; those on the left bank of the Ouergha which have already politically submitted to French influence, by the treaty of 1904, and those on the right bank of the same river who only really became subject after the recent rectification of the treaty. On the north and northeast of Fez, following the left bank of the Ouergha, are the Oulad-Aissa, Cheraga, Oulad-Djamaa and Sla tribes. These have no military importance and consequently lean upon French authority for protection, and for the realization of their individual interests.

Then comes the mountain tribe of Fichala which has been a constant source of trouble. It was from this tribe that the pretender, Ben Hamara, who claimed to be the Rogh of Fichala, came and assumed such a threatening position as to compel an armed expedition being sent against him under General Gouraud in 1912. Still, smarting as they are under the defeat they then suffered, it is hardly likely that these fierce warriors will allow a large force to leave Fez without making some effort to cause a disturbance around the city.

To the northeast of Fez the Hayaina tribe while having no open hostility, is well known to be in a latent condition of revolt that is more than likely to break out in case the French administration should find themselves weakened in force. It is thought that they would prefer to take no active part either for or against the French expedition, but it is realized that they will all the same constitute an obstacle to be seriously considered, for these people desire nothing better than a disturbed condition of the country to facilitate their long-standing custom of indiscriminate pillage. These various groups are all capable of either individually or unitedly causing difficulties of no light character around Fez when the main forces are absent.

On the right bank of the Ouergha in a westerly direction are the tribes of Beni-Meguidla and Setta. These have been enabled for so long to retain their independence of action through the absence of the French who have been engaged elsewhere, that they have been in the habit of regularly conducting pillaging expeditions in the Barb and even in the Spanish zone. This group is a somewhat formidable force and will moreover command the allegiance of the Rzaena and the Khmes.

After tackling all these, the expeditionary force will then have to pass through the territory of the Beni-Zemoual and the smaller tribe of Beni-Ourlaguel which is dependent upon it. These are very numerous, but not necessarily hostile, their main idea being to be left alone to enjoy their possessions. The Jaia tribe, however, adjoining them are a turbulent people who may stir up their neighbors and compel them to take action one way or another. It was from the Jaia tribe that in May 1912 the Cherif El Hadgham gathered together several thousand fanatical rebels and led an attack on the city of Fez.

After crossing the Oued-Amek and the Sahel-bou-Taher, the point where all the roads converge towards Djebala, there are a number of tribes, including the

powerful M'z'iat and Sendadjas, that may form a distinct obstacle. There is, however, always the hope of a compromise with the important ones. What these latter mainly desire is to retain the market of Fez for their products which consist of fine fruits and vegetables which they raise very successfully, and it is possible that a deal can be made with them to give them special facilities for disposing of these and so avoid their becoming a serious obstacle.

The remaining tribes are concentrated around Taza itself and include the Troui, the Branes on the north, the Haouara and the Beni-bou-Yahi on the east and the Riata on the south. The fact that this district is near the Spanish zone where there has been much opposition to the Spanish forces in their attempt to establish order, and which is still far from being under control, is an important factor and makes it somewhat difficult to deal with, but it is more than probable that the political influences now at work and the general conciliatory attitude of the French authorities towards the various tribes will prevent any very serious difficulties on the whole, and lead to some general satisfactory arrangement.

The Temps says that it is highly probable that Taza will fall into French possession without any serious fighting. The advance towards the east will be made by daily prudent reconnaissances, and with negotiations at the same time with the tribes. The march of troops from Oriental Morocco and those from Fez, will be simultaneous, and the meeting between these two forces which is the final object of the expedition is expected to make such an impression on the tribes around Taza, as to remove the necessity of any attack.

The route of the expedition will be probably through the valley of the Oued Leben, as far as Meknassa, which is about 15 kilometers from Taza. Posts will be established to guard the route and to assure proper supplies and also to control the surrounding country.

From there a rapid march on Taza will divert attention and permit of the uniting of the two forces of occidental and oriental Morocco, and from this point Taza can be occupied without difficulty by a force so strong as almost to preclude opposition. The spring season is eminently suitable for all this work and it is hoped that it will result in opening up this new transcontinental route by entirely peaceful means.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES

Panama Canal Fair Commissioner at Adelaide Says Great Future Is Awaiting Agriculturists

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—In common with most others on the occasion of their first visit to South Australia, T. G. Stallsmith, one of the United States commissioners to Australia and New Zealand in connection with the Panama-Pacific international exposition, has become enthusiastic regarding the charms and prospects of the state.

Mr. Stallsmith, who recently visited some of the other states of the commonwealth and New Zealand, said in the course of a press interview that the country he had seen in South Australia was the prettiest of the lot. Incalculable possibilities from the agricultural point of view surrounded the River Murray lands, with the great body of waters there, every drop of which would be golden if applied to the soil.

He had had a sight-seeing run with the American consul through Adelaide, which was indeed beautiful. Its streets were wide and clean, and the people were full of hustle and bustle, much like the Americans. The cordiality and hospitality of the Australians were simply splendid, and he had never been in a strange land where he felt so much at home as here. The wonderful climate of the commonwealth gave it a tremendous advantage over either the United States or Canada for agriculture and general settlement, and he would not be a bit surprised if during the next 10 or 20 years thousands of farmers left America to come here if the effort were made to show them the excellence of the climate and the possibilities of the soil in a display of its products, and provided that land were available at a nominal price.

The commonwealth had attractions for the immigrant and settler which neither his own country nor Canada could offer, and, all things considered, it had a wonderful future.

AUSTRALIAN WOOD FOR LONDON OFFICE

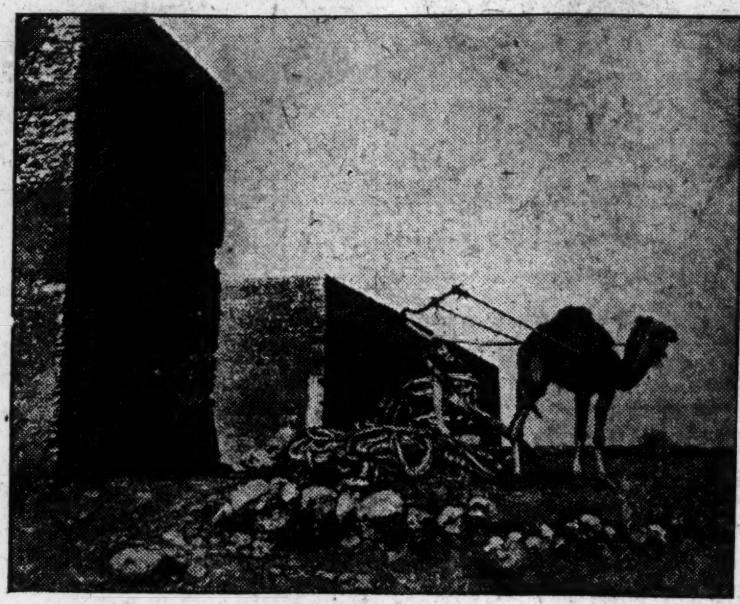
(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—All the floors for the new Commonwealth offices in London, as well as other fittings, are to be made of Australian material. A tender has been accepted for the supply of 200,000 lineal feet of Tasmanian Stringy Bark, sawn 3 1/2 inches by 1 1/2 inches. The other woods selected are West Australian Jarrah and New South Wales Fallow wood.

TRANSVAAL TEACHES WEAVING

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—It is reported that 94 pupils are at the present time being instructed in spinning and weaving in eight schools in the Transvaal. These institutions, which are supported by government, are controlled by the Home Industries board.



(Reproduced by permission)
Camel working water wheel in Southern Morocco

BELGIAN CONTRACTORS DEMAND EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF BIDDING

Delegates of Association Confer With Representatives of Antwerp City Government Relative to Award of Contracts for Public Works Soon to be Granted

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Delegates from the association known as "Union Professionnelle des Entrepreneurs des Travaux Publics" which is an organization instituted for the purpose of furthering the interests of Belgian public works contractors, recently held a conference with representatives of the Antwerp city government, including the burgomaster and several of the leading members of the board of aldermen, with the object of urging the city authorities of Antwerp to exclude offers from firms in other countries in awarding contracts for certain public works, for which tenders are shortly to be sent in.

The work projected is the construction of a port for the unloading of grain-laden vessels in the vicinity of the new docks to the north of the city, a work, the specifications of which call for an expenditure of something like £2,000,000. It is claimed by the representatives of the contractors that the prospects for future work are not favorable at present, and that with a large body of well-trained workmen on their hands, they will in all likelihood be obliged to lay them off owing to the lack of contracts for work, while contractors from other countries executing works in Belgium would always bring their own workmen with them.

It is further claimed that in the case of public works to be executed in other countries, Belgian contractors are not as a rule permitted to bid, or, if they are, their offers are usually rejected by the governments, even in cases where they prove undeniably more advantageous than those of native contractors. Why, it is asked, should not a similar policy be adopted in Belgium, at least in a case such as the present, the work not being of a nature to necessitate the intervention of any specialist?

The burgomaster in replying to the contractors, on the part of the city authorities assured their representatives that their request would be given immediate and careful consideration, and it is generally expected that the Antwerp authorities will be inclined to accede to what are deemed reasonable demands on the part of the Belgian contractors.

AMERICAN PEACE ADVOCATE HEARD AT EDINBURGH MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Recently a meeting was held in Edinburgh under the auspices of the Consociates of Peace to welcome Dr. David Starr Jordan, the peace advocate of America, and Mr. Haycock of Manchester, the "friend and colleague" of Norman Angell.

Dr. Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University, California, and identified with the World Peace Foundation, Boston, said there would never be a war between Great Britain and Germany. No half-crazed Minister or foolish leader would dare undertake a thing so ghastly in its unpopularity as it would be on either side. He put the whole secret of the hundred years' peace between this country and America in a sentence by stating that "where nobody is loaded nobody explodes."

Dr. John Mez, Germany, told the audience that the great majority of the people in Germany think that a war between Germany and Britain would be the most horrible thing that could happen. "I am perfectly convinced," he said, "and with me thousands of Germans, that a war will never occur between the two nations. We are so bound up with common interests that we really ought to be friends. There are two things to do, educate the people, and let them think. Our whole thinking is entirely poisoned because we are not taught to think about our relationship to each other."

Dr. Mez further pointed out that the educated classes in Germany were interested in the peace movement because they realized that there were far harder problems for their nation to deal with than war. Mr. Haycock said that cooperation was the natural and universal law, and upon cooperation all that they held wholesome and decent in life depended.

CAIRO-KHARTUM FLIGHT, PLAN OF FRENCH SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Ligue Nationale Aerienne has planned a flight to take place between Cairo and Khartum and back. The enterprise is one of a number which the Ligue intends to organize in order to gain experience in the conditions governing long distance aviation.

The aviator who is undertaking the flight, M. Pourpe, has left Marseilles for Port Said. He will start from Cairo on the machine on which Garros crossed the Mediterranean.

His route lies down the Nile valley; but between Wadi Halfa and Abu Hammed he will have to follow the railway across a stretch of desert 200 miles in extent. The entire distance is about 2750 miles.

BELGIAN RAILWAY ENGINEERS MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Belgium Association of State Railway Engineers held a rather important meeting in Brussels under the presidency of Mr. Weissenbruch, chief engineer of the Belgian railroads, at which an interesting paper was read by M. Cammerman, chief chemist stationed at Malines.

The subject of this lecture was one of especial interest to railway organizations in general, that is, the question of a suitable oil to serve as a lubricator of locomotive cylinders utilizing superheated steam. It appears that the advantages claimed by recent improvements due to the work of Belgian chemists are universally admitted by railway operators in all countries.

SPAIN MAKES SOME PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

Superior Husbandry Urged by Count Romanones Who Says Great Awakening of Country Is Shown in Improved Farming

FACTORIES ERECTED

(By the Monitor special correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—In my conversations with Count de Romanones, until just recently prime minister in Spain, upon the great awakening of his country which he urged, and indeed proved, was well in progress, he made a point of the superior husbandry, the more efficient methods of agriculture and their greater profit that now existed in the country, and he was right to do so, for an improvement of a people in circumstances like this can be better judged by a consideration of what is happening away in distant parts than by what is seen on the surface in the streets of a capital where moods and dispositions change like cloudlets floating across a summer sky.

There is now a real Spanish husbandman instead of a lazy, begging idler as he might have been before, and there are farmers who realize that during the past 100 years, and particularly in the last 25, there have been many inventions and much new machinery created, and that by its means the Spanish soil, though so poor in many tracts, can be made to yield far more than it has done in the past.

Progress in such matters as this is inevitably slow; but it is something that is real. I told Count de Romanones that when, passing through different parts of his country I had observed the husbandmen performing their labors in a manner and by a means so primitive that I was much surprised. For the purposes of plowing you might see a very simple piece of wood stuck in the ground and pulled through it somehow by the oxen who were hitched up to it. It is distinctly interesting to find that such a state of things is possible in the civilized Europe of today.

It seemed to me that in the most northern parts the agricultural work was better done than in most other parts of the interior, and there was a smoother and healthier look about the fields despite the mountainous character of the country. Yet in an hour or two on the railroad you might pass from such places into France, and what a contrast there was then, and what an indication of the strong differences between nations and governments. Indeed there seemed to be room for improvement in Spain, and when the Spaniards in the country set about the work of reconstruction and progress they may encourage themselves enormously.

The prime minister, as he was, agreed with everything that I said to him on this subject, agreed with it in the spirit of a person who is putting a bad past behind him and entering on a new and more joyous life. "It is perfectly true," said Count de Romanones. "Up to the time of the war with the United States our agricultural methods might be said to have been characterized by the simplicity of the Romans. That is all being changed; in many places it is changed already."

"The Spanish methods are being improved according to the best modern ideas and systems. The people are employing the new methods with energy and enthusiasm, and a remarkable result is being achieved. It is the wonderful truth that in a general way the proportion of production to effort and cost has been doubled, and the soil is responding to our efforts and helping us now as it has never done before."

"In Spain, as in other countries, the criterion of prosperity is the traffic dealt with by the railroad companies, and here you have very abundant proof of the awakening of Spain. Never have the Spanish railroads been so busy as they are now. It is the fact that they are taxed beyond their capacity, and are positively in a crisis of difficulty in coping with the demands of transport that have been made upon them."

"One of the leading companies was lately obliged to issue an urgent appeal to the railroad companies of other countries to supply it at once with 3000 wagons which were needed without delay. Not only the agriculture, but the mining and other business interests are being wonderfully developed. New factories are being built throughout the country, and you will find that the most modern machinery is being placed in them and that electric power is now being used as it never was before. All this means increasing wealth, increasing means and increasing capacity. It indicates that Spain has new resources and new confidence. A budget that is now 1,000,000,000 pesetas will soon be 1,500,000,000 pesetas."

The statesman ventured to think also that there is a splendid improvement in the life and aspirations of the people from the national point of view. The army might be taken as an example. The system of compulsory service had now been brought into operation, and the results had been excellent, encouraging them to expect great things from it in the future. They had done their best to abolish class distinctions and feelings in this matter. In the past when there had been war only the work-

ing classes had gone to it; in future all will serve.

For such reasons as this the new military movement, has, according to my high authority, been found to be very popular among the people, and there is much evidence already of a good improvement in national spirit. Spain is advancing towards a substantial increase in military power. More money is to be spent on the army; more barracks are to be built; everything is to be done on a larger and more thorough scale than before. The army is but a little one in comparison with those of other European states, but it is prophesied that its increase in numbers and value will be quick and great. "The Spanish soldier is as good material as ever he was," said the Count.

HOUSING PROBLEMS IN GLASGOW TOLD TO KYRLE SOCIETY

Municipality Seeks to Acquire Old Buildings and Tear Down for Open Public Spaces

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—John Lindsay, town clerk of Glasgow, made special reference to housing problems in the city at the annual meeting of the Kyrle Society. He pointed out that the general housing question had taken a very acute form, and he expressed the hope that the special parliamentary commission which had been inquiring into the condition of matters in various large centers of Scotland would soon issue a satisfactory report for the future guidance of local authorities throughout the country.

Mr. Lindsay explained that the municipality of Glasgow is asking powers from Parliament to do in this matter, as they are fully determined to do, all they can to rid the city of the present-day farmed-out houses. They are prepared on reasonable terms to acquire houses which are really not worth repairing, and which should be cleared off their site to enable these sites to be used for open spaces in the heart of the city, or to admit of their being covered with buildings which would be suitable for human dwellings.

If the municipality provide, as they will at an early date, accommodation for the poorest classes, they might confer with an enlightened philanthropic society like the Kyrle Society as to the management of such houses in the matter of rent—collecting provisions and other details, where they could benefit by the society's experience and their desire to uplift the social and moral conditions of the city.

CHINA'S TARIFF REVISION REQUEST MEETS OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—It is the general opinion that the request made by the Chinese government to the legations for a revision of the tariff will meet with no more success than a similar request a year ago, of which the Powers took no notice because the republican regime was not then recognized.

Though recognition has followed since then, nothing has occurred which is likely to change the attitude of the Powers with regard to the question of revision. The British and American treaties give China the right of raising the question, but there are several reasons for the maintenance by the Powers of an attitude which is not at all encouraging to China.

The most favored nation clause which prohibits an increase of duty on British and American goods as compared with those of other nations, in itself amounts to an almost insuperable difficulty at the moment. As a writer in a northern paper aptly puts it, "No power will consent to penalize its trade without receiving some quid pro quo—and China must conduct herself more intelligently and straightforwardly towards the host of questions at issue before she can expect any consideration from the Powers."

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TURKEY TO CARE FOR POSTOFFICES

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria—The French government, it is stated, was the last of the powers to consent to the abolition of the postoffices of other countries in the Turkish empire, but finally agreed to that course. Some time must elapse before these postoffices are altogether dispensed with and their disappearance will be regretted by many residents of other countries in Turkey. Up to the present the Turkish postoffice has proved thoroughly unreliable.

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Many Voters Dictate, Tax Paid by Few

Citizens Paying No Taxes Greatly Outnumber Property Holders, Giving Latter Class Unequal Voice in Public Matters—Some Illustrations in Greater Boston

To what extent do the property owners of Boston participate in its government? Or to put the question in other words, what proportion of the legal voters in Boston are property owners? This would seem a legitimate question in a great community where there are two general classes of voters—the property owners who possess estates and improvements and who pay heavy assessment taxes on the one hand, and those who are merely residents and who contribute to the municipal treasury only to the extent of a poll tax, a contribution made by the alien as well as the American citizen.

To be sure, the man in one class is supposed to be as eager to support the most worthy candidates for office and secure the best possible city government as the man in the other. But no matter how democratic a government may be, there is almost always sure to be some divergence of interests between the man who owns several office buildings, whose property tax assessment reaches a high figure, and whose investments are more or less entwined with the prosperity of the city, and the low-salaried clerk who pays only his poll tax and may be content with the management of the municipality if the water runs freely in his alcove and he is entertained with a band concert on the Common on Sunday.

Strange as it may appear, however, no one in Boston knows how many voters are property owners. Not even the city assessors, the politicians, or the property

owners themselves, have a correct idea of this proportion. There are statistics in plenty, whole books of them. They show the value of assessed property by wards, city, county and state. The number of property owners, the number of registered voters, the number of male polls assessed, are all given in full. Even the numbers of taxed sheep and horses and swine are revealed. But among the voters, the land owners and building owners have no distinction.

Assessed Value of Property

A comparison of some of the analogous statistics will afford a rough example of the desired information. The assessed value of Boston property is \$1,481,822,917. This property is owned by only 72,605 people, and of these many are non-residents. Comparison of these figures with Boston's population of nearly three quarters of a million shows that the property tax is paid by a relatively small group of individuals. It also appears that out of the 200,000 legal voters in Boston on January last, 112,126 men registered, and this may be taken as the number of active ballot-casting citizens participating in the government of the city.

The number of residents in the city who are assessed on property is given as 47,789, but from this number a large reduction must be made for the women property holders, for aliens (of which there are quite a number) and those under age. It has been estimated by a

All the voters in a community take part directly or indirectly in the expenditure of community funds, but in many communities a large proportion of the voters pay little or nothing directly into the community treasury in the way of taxes. Thus a relatively small body of property owners is apparently forced to foot the bills for whatever the entire body of voters is responsible for on the basis of majority rule. Some of the apparent unfairness that is involved in this arrangement is hinted in the accompanying article.

state official that about 30,000 of these are voters. Thus it would seem that only about one sixth of the legal voters in Boston are property owners and that the "landed" class participates in the government of the city only by that fraction.

Obviously, this can be only a rough estimate, in the absence of accurate figures. Should they be compiled by the city officials, however, the result could not fail to be of value to those interested in the forms of government employed in Greater Boston. One must say Greater Boston, for the interests of the city proper cannot be separated from its suburbs, whether they have local government or not. The commuting service of our railroads have bound city and suburbs so closely together that the one has become only the domicile of the other. The man who lives in Winchester or Malden usually considers himself a Boston man and spends the greater part of every day in the latter city. He probably has his business there. He makes

free use of its libraries, its art museum, its hotels and its other facilities. When he travels he is pretty certain to sign himself on hotel registers as "John Doe, Boston."

Contrasts in Population

The natural result of this close affiliation has been that different sections of Greater Boston have been given different tasks to perform for the benefit of the city proper, and different privileges to enjoy. Thus one suburban community may be made up largely of property owners, and another may not. One may house many of the wealthier men, and spread itself out in winding roads, pleasant lawns and gracefully designed public buildings. A second may be forced to bear the noisy, unsightly, smoking factories, and must make many sacrifices of civic beauty for the sake of utility.

An example of this difference of relationship to the city on the part of immediate suburbs that have their own government may be found in comparing Chelsea and Brookline, which have about the same quantity of population, in the matter of education. Chelsea has become more or less a receiving station for immigrants into Boston. In Chelsea the immigrants are given lodgings among friends and later find homes of their own and look to the city to help them care for their children. It is usually to Boston, however, that they look for opportunities in trade and finance, and in after years many of them become citizens of the larger city. Thus it is given to Chelsea to receive these newly arrived "Americans in the making," as the aliens have been called, and to mold and fashion their thought and customs to the end that they may become citizens of Boston.

Brookline plays quite a different part in the life of the "Hub." Few immigrants find their way within her limits. Her streets are lined for the most part with the homes of the well-to-do Boston men and although her population approximates that of Chelsea, she has half as many school children to care for. This has a very decided effect upon the financial outlay required of the two Boston suburbs. During the last fiscal year Chelsea paid out nearly \$250,000 for the maintenance of her school system. It took about a quarter of all the money she spent on her whole municipal gov-

ernment for the year. And in addition she was forced to spend about \$25,000 for the new Williams school, which is practically an immigrant children's school, and about \$100,000 more for the new Shurtleff school. Her tax rate was \$21.80. Only one tenth of Brookline's total expenditures for the year were needed for the schools, however, although a more highly paid staff of teachers and a much better equipment is maintained. Her tax rate was \$12.

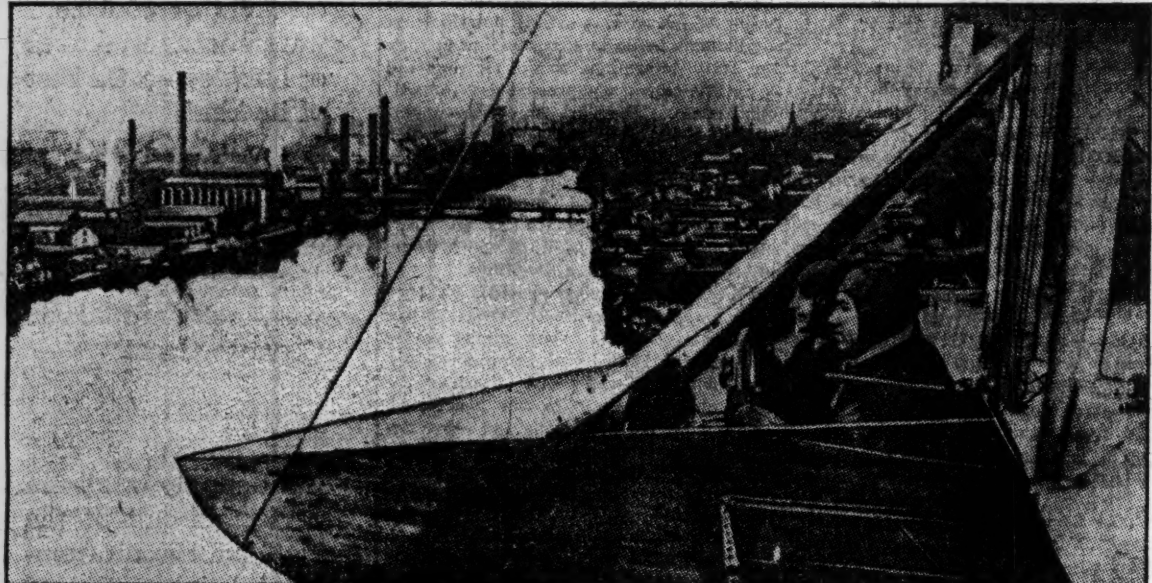
School Tax, Property Value

Another interesting comparison is the study of the relation of the school expenses to the total assessed value of each community. Brookline has been able to keep out the alien influx, she has attracted a wealthy class of residents, and her valuation has remained high. Last year it reached \$11,053,000. The school bill was two tenths of 1 per cent of this. Chelsea's valuation has been decreasing because the tide of immigration has been forced in her direction and her valuation is but \$28,670,580. Her school bills amount to eight tenths of 1 per cent of this.

Several proposed remedies for this situation have been advanced at various times. One of these provides that the neighboring communities of Boston shall be connected with the larger city in such matters of common interest as education, at the same time retaining their local independence. Thus Brookline (to return to the previous example for a moment), Chelsea and Boston might pool their educational systems, and Brookline and Boston would then recompense Chelsea for her work in caring for the alien population of the metropolitan district. London, with its borough system, and Paris with its arrondissement system, both offer hints along this line.

Another plan that is concerned only with the school situation proposes that the state shall take over all the schools, upon the assumption that most of the young boys and girls educated in Massachusetts will afterward live and work and pay taxes in Massachusetts. But in the consideration of any such ideas it might readily be assumed that statistics showing where the property owners and the non-property owners live, and what participation the payers of property assessment taxes have in the city, would be decidedly pertinent.

FLYING BOAT CALLED SUCCESS



Gerard Hanley and passenger in Curtiss flying boat over Providence, R. I.

Promoter of Duplex Craft Tells of Its Satisfactory Accomplishments and Says Flying Yacht Is the Next Forward Step

SAFETY IS EMPHASIZED

Three years of water flying is traced by Glenn H. Curtiss in the December number of Flying, telling particularly of the development and successful achievements of the flying boat, and of what the writer regards as the next forward step, the flying yacht. The accompanying photograph was made by means of a camera attached to the wing of the flying boat.

What have we done in three years of water flying? Until I was asked the question it had hardly occurred to me that nearly three years have passed since we made the first successful attempt to arise from and alight on the water. Matters have developed so quickly, there has been so much to do to work out improvements and supply the demand for water planes and airboats; time has flown swiftly, there has been no chance to think much of balancing the ledger.

Glancing casually at the page, I should say the balance is preponderantly on the profit side, and it may be that some of the items written smallest on the book may loom largest on analysis.

We did not think when the hydroaeroplane made its initial flight that this was but the first step in the development of the water-flying machine. Rather, it then seemed, an end had been accomplished; aviation had been made as relatively safe as any other mode of rapid transit. Here was a machine we could offer to sportsmen with the assurance that with it they could enjoy the rushing exhilaration of flight without undue trepidation. The idea that water flying might be developed into not only the safest possible mode of very rapid travel, but at the same time the most comfortable of conveyances, did not assert itself until a year later.

Improvements Explained

During the first year of experimenting we awoke to the fact that the original hydroaeroplane was, after all, only a makeshift. It did assure the pilot of a reasonably clear landing place at all times, but did not give him the liberty to fly exactly where he chose, on the water or over the water, with the freedom enjoyed now in the flying boat. In other words, with the hydroaeroplane one was obliged to fly above the water rather than on the water. For the standard pon-

toons were shallow, and if one attempted skimming along very close to the surface there was always the possibility of "sticking your toe" in a wave or unseen swell, and that meant the probable upsetting of the machine with, at least, a consequent ducking. Another drawback to the hydroaeroplane, from a sporting or travel standpoint, was the relative discomfort of the exposed position. It was in overcoming these objections to the hydroaeroplane that the idea of the flying boat developed.

While we were beginning to establish these distinctions we were building experimental machines. We made tractor hydroas with one propeller and tractor hydroas with two propellers; hydroas with the motor in the pontoon, and other hydroas with the motor between the planes; and bob-tailed machines like those the English call "bat-boats." Every way we turned there were prospective opportunities for improvements. Without outside data all these things had to be built and tried out; then adopted or discarded. If all these experimental machines had been built one at a time, the three years leading up to the present flying boat would have stretched out to double that time; but often we had two, perhaps three experimental machines in course of construction at the same time. These experiments included various types of lateral control, different curvatures in the planes, different surfaces, gaps, elevators, methods of balance, and what not. Only a few days ago we had an expensive fire at Hammondsport. More room was needed. To secure it we cleared out the storehouse where discarded experiments had been kept. The mass made a pile as high as the boiler house; and the smoke that drifted across the valley must have cost \$100,000.

What Flying Boat Does

So, step by step, the flying boat has developed. To the layman it may seem progress has been slow, but the working out of a multitude of details has made the time short to us. To date, then, we have a true boat, seating two, three or four persons in comfort and security. The latest machines have a double cockpit paneled in mahogany; seats wide enough for comfort, upholstered with durable corduroy; ample foot room and elbow room; protection from wind and spray. The boat will run in the water, without any shifting of gears or other fussing, at almost any desired speed; one may drift along at one, two, five, ten miles an hour; or slide along the surface at 30, 40, 50 miles an hour; or, rising above the surface, fly at an altitude of an inch or a mile and with a speed range of from 40 to 70 miles an hour.

From now on the development of water-flying craft will be more apparent to the general public, perhaps really more rapid than during these past three years. For the flying boat and the hydroaer-

plane have made many influential friends for aviation. It has shown these friends that there was always the possibility of "sticking your toe" in a wave or unseen swell, and that meant the probable upsetting of the machine with, at least, a consequent ducking. Another drawback to the hydroaeroplane, from a sporting or travel standpoint, was the relative discomfort of the exposed position. It was in overcoming these objections to the hydroaeroplane that the idea of the flying boat developed.

The enthusiasm, for example, with which Harold F. McCormick first investigated and, satisfied in the main, proceeded to introduce the flying boat to his friends and to the world at large was greater than one might reasonably have expected. I see no reason to doubt but that, given the incentive, we have flyers in America and machines, too, which might easily duplicate the long distance flights they are making in Europe, but I do not think a score of such flights by professional aviators would have anything like the effect that Mr. McCormick's daily trips between his home and his office had in this country, and abroad, this past summer. Not only did Mr. McCormick fly to some personal and practical advantage, but he introduced aviation to his friends and acquaintances, arousing in many of them something of the enthusiasm he evinced.

A similar feeling seems to have imbued all of the amateur aviators this year. Commodore William E. Scripps in Detroit, Gerald Hanley in Providence, George von Utassy in New York, L. A. Villas on the St. Lawrence, J. B. R. Verplanck on the Great Lakes and on the Hudson, any one of a dozen others one might mention, all have devoted time, money and enthusiasm in proving to their friends and to the public an open door to progress in America. They have revived the aero clubs and shown them a way to do something; shown them the possibility of inaugurating competitions; shown them an object in studying the problems of aviation. America will regain its so-called "lost" prestige in the aviation world, I think, because of the personal interest these sportsmen are taking in water flying.

Prospects Promising

The prospects for 1914? They may be said to be unlimited. Technically everything is possible. We are ready to deliver machines of any size—for sport or commercial use—to go one step beyond the flying boat and develop a flying yacht capable of carrying from six to 12 people for sport or regular transportation service. This is the logical step ahead and we are preparing for it and developing large powerful motors for the purpose.

These are some of the assets we find on the profit side of the ledger after three years of water flying. And, perhaps, best of all, written in red letters below the rulings of the three years' account, "the prospect of a decade, perhaps a lifetime more of work ahead of us to realize the wonderful possibilities which we already see in fairly definite outlines."

FRESNO'S MUSICAL PROGRESS NOW ESPECIALLY PROMISING

Men's Chorus Latest Evidence of Such Development, While Club Which Has Done Much Plans Very Busy Season

STUDENTS ARE HELPED

FRESNO, Cal.—Growing interest and enterprise in bringing to Fresno musicians of first rank and in developing local talent have their newest expression in the Fresno Male Chorus, which has just given its first concert. This organization, which is the largest group of male singers in the city, is headed by Louis Einstein as honorary president, D. L. Zimmerman as president and Prof. A. G. Wahlberg as director. Considering that only about six weeks' rehearsals preceded it, the initial concert of the chorus was regarded as remarkably fine. It was held in the First Unitarian church, which offered insufficient room for all who desired to be present. The chorus was assisted in a high-class program by Mrs. Louis Brehany, coloratura soprano, who recently returned from Europe.

Until a comparatively recent time there was almost a dearth of music in Fresno, so far as public presentation was concerned, due in part to the distance from larger cities and the unwillingness of artists to come to unfriended fields without more substantial guarantees than had been forthcoming here. In the early nineties Emma Abbot and Emma Juch came to the city, and in 1904, D. P. Riggs, a musician of Fresno, brought Ysaie and the Boston Symphony orchestra.

The Musical Club of Fresno was organized in 1905 with 23 active members, 41 associate and three student members. During the first year the membership reached 146. Through Mr. Riggs as manager this club made possible Mme. Gaski's appearance here, and the next season aided in bringing Mme. Schumann-Heink. When the club increased to 300 and 400 members it brought with its own resources such artists as Liza Lehmann, Harold Bauer, Maud Powell and the Flozaley quartet. Among this season's attractions are Frances Alda, Mischa Elman and Mme. de Fraville.

MR. WHEELER SEES 1914 BUSINESS SKY MORE THAN FAIR

CHICAGO—Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declares there is every cause for conservative optimism in the business outlook for 1914.

"The business outlook for 1914 is better than fair," said he. "Merchandise stocks throughout the country are below rather than above normal and liquidation proceeded during the last year to the extent of making the general business outlook much more promising than it was a year ago."

"The value arising from the passage of the tariff and the currency bills lies in their effect upon the public just now, rather than in the real operating effect, which we cannot at this time forecast with any degree of accuracy."

Home day programs include song recitals and such features as Max Bruch's cantata "Fair Ellen" and parts of "Carmen." The club's social membership now numbers 850, having more than doubled this season.

Much in the way of benefit to individual students of the city is expected from the work of the musical club, and



D. L. ZIMMERMAN President of chorus

what it is doing is much appreciated by all interested in music. Local talent is encouraged and all worthy musical activities are fostered. To some of the concert students of the high school have been invited, and pupils indorsed by their teachers appear on student days. All active members of the club take part once a season. Public interest, however, centers chiefly in the appearance of artists from other places, and it is expected that at least five concerts of the first rank will be given this season.

LOS ANGELES HAS AN INVESTIGATION

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Captain Murray, captain of the police district which includes the Plaza, where a disturbance Thursday took place, resulting in the killing of a Mexican, told the public safety committee on Friday that the trouble had been caused by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Several American men and women who were on the speakers' stand declared the police appeared with drawn clubs and revolvers and assaulted Eduardo Moncaleno, who was delivering an address in Spanish.

EXAMINER ABSORBS CALL

A recent item in the Monitor stated that the San Francisco Chronicle had absorbed the Morning Call. This was erroneous. The Call was absorbed by the Examiner.

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS

Our Annual White Sales Begin Monday

Offering Splendid Economies in Undermuslins, Waists, Corsets, Table Linens and kindred lines.

Supreme in quality, unmatched in price and unprecedented in variety—is the story that will attract thousands of fastidious women to Siegel's Monday. Months of preparation stand behind the great snowy heaps of crisp, new undermuslins that spread over nearly half of the second floor.

Every garment in this sale had to measure up to our strict standard of excellence FIRST before we thought of getting prices down. So you can buy with perfect safety in spite of the phenomenal underpricing.

Corset Covers

50c Corset Covers—Allover embroidery, lace and embroidery trimmed in dainty designs, made of fine nainsook, all sizes, perfect fitting. At.....

49c

30c Corset Covers—Trimmed back and front with dainty lace, embroidery and ribbon trimmed. At.....

25c

25c Corset Covers—Trimmed back and front with dainty lace and fine materials, all sizes. At.....

15c

10c Corset Covers—Embroidery trimmed, perfect fitting, all sizes, 34 to 44. No mail orders filled. At.....

10c

50c Corset Covers—Of good quality cambric, French style, trimmed with embroidery and lace insertions, a variety of patterns, ribbon drawn. At.....

39c

70c Corset Covers—Of fine nainsook, daintily trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, in a large assortment of styles. At.....

69c

Princess Slips

\$1.00 Princess Slips—Trimmed with lace and embroidery; also ribbon trimmed; an exceptional bargain. At.....

79c

\$1.50 Princess Slips—Deep embroidery trimmed—flounce and yokes; made of best quality cambric, perfect fitting. At.....

\$1.00

\$0.50 and \$0.70 Princess Slips—Of fine nainsook and batiste, beautifully trimmed with lace, a variety of styles, slightly soiled. At.....

\$4.98

\$5.00 Princess Slips—Good quality mosalino, made with plaid flounce in pink, blue, white, lavender, yellow \$2.79 and black. At.....

\$2.79

\$2.50 Princess Slips—Of fine nainsook, daintily trimmed, with Val. shadow lace and embroidery insertions, run with silk ribbon; flounce trimmed with rows of insertions and \$1.98 edge. At.....

\$1.98

\$4.00 Princess Slips—Of finest quality nainsook, beautifully trimmed with shadow and Val. lace; flounce of fine embroidery and plaid lace. \$2.98 At.....

\$2.98

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

¼ to ½ Off Regular Prices

All high grade garments, including gowns, combinations, princess slips, bloomers, etc.

Drawers

50c Drawers—Made of good quality muslin, lace or embroidery trimmed, wide range of patterns. At.....

19c

50c Muslin Drawers—Beautifully trimmed in wide imported embroidery, a variety of designs. At.....

35c

\$1.00 Combination Suits—Neatly trimmed in dainty patterns of embroidery and lace; all sizes. Special. At.....

79c

\$1.50 and \$1.98 Combination Suits—Beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery, made of fine nainsook, trimmed corset cover and drawers; all sizes. At.....

\$1.00

\$3.00 Combination Suits—A wide range of new clever ideas, lace and embroidery trimmed covers and drawers. \$1.98 At.....

\$1.98

70c Combination Suits—Embroidery and lace trimmed, all sizes, perfect fitting. At.....

49c

\$4.00 Combinations—Of finest nainsook and batiste, princess or waist line styles, elaborately trimmed with shadow and novelty laces, also embroidery. \$2.98 At.....

\$2.98

\$5.00 and \$5.98 Combinations—Of sheer nainsook and fine batiste, princess models, daintily trimmed with lace, large variety of styles, some \$3.98 slightly soiled. At.....

\$3.98

Skirts

\$1.50 and \$1.98 White Petticoats—Made of fine nainsook, with a 12-inch shadow lace flounce and ribbon trimmed; also a special lot of imported embroidered skirts. At.....

\$1.00

\$2.50 White Petticoats—Finest quality nainsook, beautifully trimmed in imported embroidery and lace, all sizes, the latest models. At.....

\$1.98

70c White Muslin Petticoats—With an imported scallop embroidered flounce and ribbon drawn. At.....

49c

\$1.50 and \$1.98 Gowns—In a wide range of distinctive ideas, either high or low neck, regular or extra large sizes, beautifully trimmed in dainty lace and fine embroidery. \$1.00 At.....

\$1.00

\$2.00 Gowns—Trimmed yoke neck and front and fancy sleeves, made of best quality nainsook, in V-shape, square or round neck. At.....

\$1.98

60c Muslin Gowns—Either square or round neck, embroidery trimmed, cut extra large. At.....

49c

\$1.00 Gowns—Made of best quality nainsook with lace sleeves and wide embroidery yoke, ribbon trimmed, cut extra full. At.....

79c

\$4.00 Gowns—Of sheer nainsook, round, square or V-neck, daintily trimmed with lace and fine embroidery. \$2.98 At.....

\$2.98

\$5.98 Gowns—Fine quality nainsook, low, round, square and empire models, daintily trimmed with imported embroidery, some slightly soiled. At.....

\$3.98

DOLLAR OF 1804 IS DUG UP BY A NEW HAVEN MAN

Silver Coin Is Taken From the Ground With Several Pieces of Continental Money in a Box

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Said to be valued at \$3500 by numismatists, a silver dollar, bearing the date of 1804, was found here on Friday by William Sullivan, who was digging for the foundation for the Yale hockey team's new ice rink. The dollar was under an old jar, which was resting on a boulder. Under the jar was a silver box made in Nuremberg, green with oxidation, and in it a United States silver dollar dated 1804, in good condition, a number of continental copper coins, a continental note for \$3, several state notes and some rings.

The Northampton canal was close by in the old days, and excavation showed a ledge of rocks on which the boulder rested, giving the impression that water formerly covered the spot.

The dollar was taken to New York, where tests will be made. Several telegrams were received making offers for the dollar. One offer from New York was for \$1200.

CONVICT LABOR URGED ON BRIDGE

PHOENIX, Ariz.—State Engineer Lamar Cobb recommended recently to the supervisors of Yuma county that all bids for building the bridge across the Gila river at Antelope be rejected. He urges that convict labor be used instead.

Engineer Cobb thinks the result of using convict instead of contract labor will be a substantial saving of money. The lowest bid for the job of bridge wanted, says the Arizona Democrat, was about \$45,000. Work is to begin about April 1, according to plans. About 100 men will be used on the work.

IRON SHIPMENTS IN MINNESOTA IN YEAR 36,000,000 TONS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Shipments of iron ore from the three Minnesota ranges for the season of 1913, just closed, have broken all previous records, according to J. P. Funk, iron ore clerk in the office of the state auditor, says the Journal.

The total shipments down the lakes from Two Harbors, Duluth and Superior this year, as ascertained by Mr. Funk, were 36,195,187 tons, an increase of 2,487,927 tons over 1912, which was the largest ton on record. Shipments from 19 state mines aggregated more than 2,800,000 tons, on which a royalty of 25 cents a ton accrues to the state trust funds.

MINNESOTA'S YIELD OF POTATOES HIGH

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The potato vies with wheat and corn as one of the principal crops of Minnesota and, while it may never attain the lead, it is growing steadily in importance and always will be close to the throne. The yield for 1913 is computed by Fred D. Sherman, state immigration commissioner, at 30,003,754 bushels and he declares that the figures practically are exact, as they are compiled from reports received from every county in the state, says the Journal.

WAKEFIELD NAMES GRANGE OFFICIALS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield grange has elected: Master, James W. Glover, Jr.; overseer, Ernest M. Lawrence; lecturer, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller; steward, Arthur W. Flint; assistant steward, Andrew Mansfield, Jr.; chaplain, Edward A. Frizzell; treasurer, Lewis E. Carter; secretary, Miss Grace E. Ryan; gatekeeper, J. Harry Hardman; clerk, Mrs. Iva L. Glover; pomona, Miss Grace E. Holt; flora, Miss Helen M. Kelsa.

Notice to Charge Customers

All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered February 1st, 1914.

Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Progressive Store

January White Sale and**January Sale of Furs**

Two other very important events which are now in progress.

Our Great January Mark-Down Sale

An Annual Clearance of Dependable Merchandise to Which the Entire Store Contributes Surprising Values

In addition to the Mark-downs throughout our own regular stocks this great sale includes HUNDREDS OF LOTS OF NEW MERCHANDISE which will be sold at the same low scale of prices.

Do Not Fail to Profit by the Extraordinary Values Offered**WOMEN'S COATS**

Main Store, Second Floor

225.00 to 275.00 IMPORTED MODEL EVENING WRAPS AND COATS of velvet and silk. Sale price.....	95.00
150.00 to 175.00 DRESSY AND SEMI-DRESSY WRAPS of velvet, silk plush, and velour. Sale price.....	75.00
125.00 to 165.00 CARRIAGE WRAPS—Many fur trimmed. Sale price.....	75.00
75.00 to 100.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING COATS—No two alike. Sale price.....	58.50
60.00 to 85.00 DRESS AND CARRIAGE COATS. Sale price.....	42.50
50.00 to 75.00 DRESS AND STREET COATS. Sale price.....	37.50
45.00 to 65.00 IMPORTED MOTOR COATS. Sale price.....	35.00
35.00 to 40.00 STREET AND GENERAL UTILITY COATS. Sale price.....	25.00
37.50 to 40.00 TOURIST AND AUTO COATS. Sale price.....	25.00
30.00 and 32.50 STREET COATS. Sale price.....	21.50
25.00 GENERAL UTILITY COATS—Boucle, astrachan, and chinilla. Sale price.....	18.50
22.50 THREE-QUARTER AND LONG PLAIN COLORED COATS. Sale price.....	15.00
15.00 to 18.50 SPORTS AND OUTING COATS. Sale price.....	10.00
18.50 RAIN COATS—English cravenettes. Sale price.....	10.00
20.00 ENGLISH BURBERRY STORM COATS. Sale price.....	10.00

COSTUMES

Main Store, Second Floor

15.00 SILK AFTERNOON DRESSES—25 only.....	8.75
18.50 SERGE AND CORDUROY DRESSES—50 only.....	10.75
18.50 CHARMEUSE AFTERNOON DRESSES—25 only.....	12.50
22.50 VELVETEEN DRESSES—3 styles, 25 only.....	15.00
25.00 NEW AFTERNOON DRESSES—25 only.....	18.50
25.00 LACE AND CHIFFON EVENING DRESSES—20 only.....	18.50
35.00 VELVETEEN DRESSES—Some fur trimmed—20 only.....	25.00
45.00 NEW AFTERNOON DRESSES—Sale price.....	25.00
29.50 DRESSY SERGE DRESSES—10 only.....	22.50
135.00 VELVETEEN 3-PIECE COSTUMES—2 only.....	85.00
185.00 BLACK MOIRE 3-PIECE COSTUMES—1 only.....	110.00
85.00 BROADCLOTH 3-PIECE COSTUMES—7 only.....	65.00
150.00 EVENING GOWNS—Lavender broche, 1 only.....	95.00
295.00 SILVER BROCHE EVENING GOWN—1 only.....	95.00
195.00 FRENCH BLUE NET GOWN—1 only.....	95.00
95.00 AMBER BROCADE EVENING GOWN—1 only.....	55.00
75.00 BLACK AFTERNOON GOWNS—6 only.....	50.00
50.00 AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS—10 only.....	39.50
195.00 EVENING GOWN—Black beaded, 1 only.....	95.00
65.00 BLACK AND WHITE LACE GOWN—1 only.....	39.50
95.00 SEA GREEN EVENING GOWN—1 only.....	55.00

CORSETS

Main Store, Fourth Floor

7.50 LA PREMIERE CORSET—Popular model.....	4.95
5.00 and 6.00 FLEUR DE LIS AND LA PREMIERE CORSETS—Made in coutil. Sale price.....	3.95
4.00 FLORITA CORSETS—Walohn filled.....	2.95
3.00 P. N. AND AVON—Up-to-date models.....	1.95
2.50 AVON CORSETS—Perfect fitting.....	1.49
2.00 NEMO CORSETS—Good quality.....	1.29
1.50 and 2.00 AVONS. Sale price.....	1.00
4.00 WARNER BRASSIERE—Hook front.....	1.95
2.00 BRASSIERES—Lace trimmed. Sale price.....	98c
1.00 BRASSIERES—Lace and Hamburg Trimmed. Sale price.....	69c
50c BRASSIERE—Hook front. Sale price.....	39c

WOMEN'S SUITS

Main Store, Second Floor

30.00 BEDFORD CORD AND POPLIN SUITS—20 only.....	18.50
35.00 WOOL VELOUR SUITS—15 only.....	21.50
40.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED TWEEDS, etc.—20 only.....	25.00
40.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED ZIBELINE—18 only.....	30.00
55.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED HOMESPUN—12 only.....	35.00
55.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED CHEVIOTS—13 only.....	35.00
50.00 EMBROIDERED SUITS OF IMPORTED BROADCLOTH—12 only.....	35.00
65.00 SUITS OF LAMB CLOTH—10 only.....	40.00
65.00 SUITS OF IMPORTED PEAU DE SOURIS—12 only.....	40.00
85.00 HIGH GRADE AND IMPORTED SUITS—6 only.....	45.00
100.00 IMPORTED PLAID SUIT—1 only. Sale price.....	45.00
100.00 STRIPE VELOUR SUITS—2 only.....	45.00
85.00 PLUM BROCADE VELOUR SUIT—1 only.....	45.00
125.00 IMPORTED BROWN VELOUR SUIT—1 only.....	50.00
125.00 IMPORTED RED DIAGONAL SUIT—1 only.....	50.00
125.00 IMPORTED CARACUL SUIT—1 only.....	50.00
135.00 SUIT, BENGALINE AND VELVET—1 only.....	50.00
110.00 TAN BROADCLOTH SUIT—1 only.....	50.00

The balance of all our Imported and Model Suits, 175.00 to 295.00, on sale at 75.00

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

Main Store, Fourth Floor

1.50 and 1.75 UNION SUITS—broken lots.....	98c
2.00 and 2.50 UNION SUITS—broken lots.....	1.49
3.00 and 3.50 UNION SUITS—broken lots.....	1.98
5.00 and 6.00 UNION SUITS—pure linen.....	2.50
1.50 to 2.00 SWISS RIBBED VESTS—long sleeves. Sale price.....	89c
2.50 to 3.50 SOILED SILK VESTS. Sale price.....	1.98
75c and 1.00 SWISS VESTS—soiled. Sale price.....	49c
1.00 to 1.25 VESTS AND PANTS—broken lots.....	79c
50c VESTS AND PANTS—broken sizes.....	35c

The Most Remarkable Sale of Its Kind Ever Held in New England**Our Great January Silk Sale**

This important sale eclipses all other events of its kind Boston ever witnessed. It comprises a vast amount of high quality fabrics, such as are most in demand, at values that are surprisingly low.

Prices Have Been Reduced $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$

The silk marts of the world are searched thoroughly months in advance for the finest fabrics to make this sale one of unsurpassing value-and-quality-giving. Our buyer goes abroad each year and secures the newest, choicest and most exclusive fabrics for this event. The range of prices is as wide as the sale is great.

4.00 BLACK COSTUME VELVET

A very special offering in an imported costume velvet; a fine black, 42-inch. A yard.....

2.50

1.50 to 2.50 FLORAL VOILES, 42-inch; unique colorings in these desirable printed silks..... Yd. 69c

3.50 SATIN CHARMEUSE, 40-inch; the finest dress quality, rich and elegant, in 35 shades and white..... Yd. 1.98

4.00 DOUBLE FACE SATIN FAÏLLE, 40-inch; an exceptional value in the new brown shade only.....

2.00

10.00 NATURAL SHANTUNG, 24-inch; just arrived from China, clean, nice shade, 14 to 15 yards to the piece..... A yd. 6.50

85c STRIPE TUB SILK, yard wide, good weight, good styles, plenty of navy and white, black and white..... A yd. 69c

59c PRINTED FOULARDS, 23-inch, in blacks and navies; a desirable quality at a very low price. Yd. 39c

1.00 WHITE BROCADE, 24-inch; a little lot of 10 designs, no duplicates..... Yd. 69c

2.50 CREPE METEOR, 40-inch, in all the most fashionable light and dark shades as well as white..... Yd. 1.80

3.00 to 4.00 BROCADE SATINS, 40-inch, 15 colorings in several designs..... Yd. 1.98

85c, 1.00 and 1.25 SPOT PROOF FOULARDS

200 designs and colorings, plenty of black, white and navy. The best American foulard. We cannot mention the maker's name at this price. A yard.....

65c

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Main Store, Fourth Floor

3.75 to 7.50 WOMEN'S SWEATERS. Sale price.....	2.50
12.00 and 15.00 WOMEN'S SWEATERS. Sale price.....	8.75
5.00 to 10.00 WOMEN'S SWEATERS. Sale price.....	3.95
6.95 to 8.50 WOMEN'S SWEATERS. Sale price.....	5.00
9.00 to 10.00 WOMEN'S SWEATERS. Sale price.....	6.75
16.50 to 19.50 WOMEN'S SWEATERS. Sale price.....	12.50

MISCELLANEOUS LOT OF HIGH-PRICED SWEATERS—One-third off.

SILK PETTICOATS

Main Store, Fourth Floor

3.95 CHIFFON TAFETTA PETTICOATS.....	2.50
3.95 MESSALINE AND JERSEY TOP PETTICOATS.....	2.95
5.00 SILK JERSEY AND MESSALINE PETTICOATS.....	3.95
25.00 to 30.00 IMPORTED MODEL PETTICOATS. Sale price.....	13.95
15.00 to 20.00 SILK PETTICOATS. Sale price.....	8.75
7.50 MESSALINE AND SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS.....	4.95
9.00 to 12.00 FANCY PETTICOATS. Sale price.....	6.95
1.00 BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS.....	69c
1.50 and 2.00 BLACK MOREEN PETTICOATS.....	1.00

2.00 PRINTED CHIFFON TAFETAS AND SATINS, 40-inch; a limited quantity, all double width.....

98c

1.00 INDRONGEE; a very satisfactory dress silk, 26-inch.....

69c

2.50 FAÏLLE PRINCESS, 40-inch; a soft clinging dress silk in a beautiful color line; a high grade silk, double width..... A yd. 1.25

75c WHITE SATIN, especially for slips and linings..... A yd. 49c

3.00 CREPE PRINCESS, 40-inch; a soft crepe effect, dull lustre; an elegant silk for party dresses, double width..... Yd. 1.65

1.50 WHITE SATIN DIRECTOIR, 35-inch; an attractive quality for either dresses or slips. Yd. 1.19

1.00 to 1.50 FANCY SILKS, 26-inch, in a multitude of designs and colorings; three tables of these popular priced silks..... Yd. 69c

4.00 BROCADE MATELASSE

This fabric is bound to be one of the surprises of the sale. Shown in 15 splendid shades for coats, tailored suits and gowns; double width. A yard.....

2.00

4.00 CREPE BROCADELLE, 40-inch; the finest brocade ever produced in America, in plain and two color effects; 27 beautiful colorings..... Yd. 2.25

3.50 CHARMEUSE, pebble back, 40-inch, in white and 12 colors, only..... Yd. 1.98

2.00 CREPE DE CHINE, 40-inch; 25 light and dark shades; a good dependable quality..... Yd. 1.65

1.25 WHITE HABUTAL, 27-inch, launders perfectly..... Yd. 95c

79c WHITE HABUTAL, 27-inch, launders perfectly..... Yd. 59c

98c WHITE HABUTAL, 27-inch, launders perfectly..... Yd. 75c

69c WHITE HABUTAL, 27-inch, launders perfectly..... A yd. 49c

2.50 and 3.00 BROCADE CREPE DE CHINE

40-inch, in 20 light and dark colors, 7 designs. The most fashionable and scarcest dress silk at this special price. A yard.....

1.85

4.00 DOUBLE FACE BLACK SATIN FAÏLLE, 40-inch. Yd. 2.00

2.50 BLACK CREPE METEOR, 40-inch..... Yd. 1.80

2.00 BLACK SATIN RIVIERA, 35-inch; a C. J. Bonnett French satin, chiffon finish..... Yd. 1.35

2.50 BLACK FAÏLLE PRINCESS, 40-inch..... Yd. 1.25

3.50 BLACK SATIN CHARMEUSE, 40-inch; the best type of black dress silk..... Yd. 1.98

4.00 BLACK BROCADE MATELASSE, 40-inch..... Yd. 2.00

2.50 and 3.00 BLACK BROCADE CREPE DE CHINE in 12 designs..... Yd. 1.85

1.50 BLACK SATIN, 35-inch; splendid quality, soft clinging finish..... Yd. 1.19

1.25 BLACK ORIENTAL HABUTAL, 27-inch..... Yd. 95c

1.00 BLACK MESSALINE, 35-inch, our regular number. Yd. 80c

1.00 BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, our regular number..... Yd. 80c

1.50 STRIPE SATINS, yard wide; a limited quantity only..... Yd. 79c

6.00 to 10.00 BROCADE VELVETS

One of the greatest opportunities to secure an exclusive opera, party or tea gown silk at nominal cost; all our own imports; double widths, in select colorings. A yard.....

4.98

DRESS GOODS

Main Store, Street Floor

1.00 and 1.50 FANCY SUITINGS—50 and 54-inch, odd pieces. Sale price.....	49c
1.00 ALL-WOOL DOUBLE WARP STORM SERGE—50-inch.....	69c
1.25 ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGE—46-inch. Sale price.....	79c
2.00 ENGLISH PRUNELLA—Navy only, 50-inch. Sale price.....	1.00
2.00 GERMAN BROADCLOTH—Good colors, 54-inch.....	1.00
2.00 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.39
2.00 to 2.50 ALL-WOOL FRENCH BROCADE—44 to 54-inch. Sale price.....	1.00
2.50 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.59
2.00 ALL-WOOL EPONGE—54-inch, street colors. Sale price.....	1.49
2.50 ALL-WOOL COATINGS—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.49
1.75 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.20
1.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS—54-inch. Sale price.....	69c
1.00 to 2.00 BLACK FANCY MOHAIRS—Stripe effects.....	79c
2.00 BLACK BROCADES—42 to 48-inch. Sale price.....	1.50
1.00 BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTEDS—50-inch, sponged and shrunk. Sale price.....	75c
75c BLACK WOOL VOILES—38-inch. Sale price.....	45c
1.00 PLAIN AND FANCY BLACK SILK VOILES. Sale price.....	79c
1.25 BLACK ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—54-inch. Sale price.....	89c
1.75 BLACK ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.20
2.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.39
1.75 BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH—52-inch. Sale price.....	1.39
2.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL BROADCLOTH—54-inch. Sale price.....	1.65
3.00 BLACK IMPORTED BROADCLOTH—54-inch. Sale price.....	2.29
7.50 IMPORTED TWO-TONED DUVETYNES—46-inch.....	2.98

WASH GOODS

Main Store, Street Floor

75c and 1.00 (5000 yards) IMPORTED CORDUROY AND OTTOMANS—27 and 44 inches wide, plain and woven fancy stripe effects.....	33c
75c and 1.00 IMPORTED 40 and 44-INCH SILK STRIPE VOILES, EMBROIDERED BATISTE BORDERED VOILES, HALF-SILK PLAIN VOILES—Sale price.....	45c
25c to 50c IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WASH GOODS—27 to 40-inch widths, Printed Voiles, Silk Stripe Printed Crepes, Voile Crepe, Corded Ratine Crepe.....	12c
29c 27-INCH HALF SILK EOLIENNE—Self-colored woven silk stripe, all the best shades.....	17c
50c WOVEN SILK STRIPE CREPES—A complete line of the best shades.....	33c
38c and 49c HALF SILK WASH FABRICS—Silk brocade pongee, corded half silk ratines, 27-inch.....	25c

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS

Main Store, Third Floor

4.00 VARIETY OF SLIPPER REMNANTS. Sale price.....	1.95
5.00 PINK AND BLUE KID PARTY SLIPPERS—Low XX heels, nearly all sizes. Sale price.....	3.15
4.00 and 5.00 DULL KID BEADED, SUEDE AND PATENT COIT SLIPPERS. Sale price.....	3.15

VEILS AND VEILINGS

Main Store, Street Floor

2.50 to 5.00 CHIFFON SCARF VEILS—Plain and ombre effects. Sale price.....	1.98
1.75 to 2.50 COLORED CHANTILLY LACE VEILS—Sale price.....	98c
50c to 75c UP-TO-DATE MESH VEILINGS—Sale price.....	25c

CARPETS

New Building, Fifth Floor

1.65—5 FRAME BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS—A yard.....	1.12c
1.10 BEST TAPESTRY CARPETS—Sale price, a yard.....	69c

DOMESTIC RUGS

New Building, Fifth Floor

60.00 FRENCH WILTON RUGS—9x12.....	44.50
55.00 FRENCH WILTON RUGS—8.3x10.6.....	41.50
42.50 ROYAL WILTON RUGS—9x12.....	29.75
40.00 ROYAL WILTON RUGS—8.3x10.6.....	28.50
28.25 ROYAL WILTON RUGS—6x9.....	22.50
24.75 AXMINSTER RUGS—9x12.....	18.50
32.50 BODY BRUSSELS RUGS—9x12.....	21.25
31.50 SAXONY RUGS—6.9x9. Discontinued patterns.....	23.50
50.00 SCOTCH ART RUGS—10.6x13.6.....	22.50
40.00 SCOTCH ART RUGS—9x12.....	18.25
35.00 SCOTCH ART RUGS—7.6x10.6.....	15.75
20.00 SCOTCH ART RUGS—6x9.....	9.75
7.50 SCOTCH ART RUGS—3x6.....	2.75
32.50 BIGELOW UTOPIA AXMINSTER RUGS—9x12.....	23.50
300 SMALL WILTON RUGS—Best quality.	
36x63, 7.00 value.....	5.25
36x63, 9.50 value.....	6.95
27x34, 6.75 value.....	5.00
27x34, 4.75 value.....	3.25
36x36, 4.75 value.....	3.15
22x36, 3.50 value.....	2.50

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS

New Building, Fifth Floor

325.00	MESHEH CARPET—Sale price	190.00
450.00	KIRMANSHAH CARPET—Sale price	325.00
225.00	GHOREVAN CARPET—Sale price	145.00
375.00	MESHEH CARPET—Sale price	275.00
350.00	MESHEH CARPET—Sale price	250.00
450.00	SAROUK CARPET—Sale price	325.00
525.00	KASHAN CARPET—Sale price	390.00
175.00	INDIA CARPET—Sale price	117.50
105.00	ROYAL CARPET—Sale price	65.00
275.00	KIRMANSHAH CARPET—Sale price	225.00
195.00	GHOREVAN CARPET—Sale price	145.00

200 Small and Medium Size Oriental Rugs
at 7.50 to 75.00, at proportionate reductions

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART GOWN OF SATIN AND LACE

Wide girdle is an effective feature

Lace flouncing is one of the smartest of all things for dinner and evening gowns. It is beautiful and is easy to handle. It makes its own finish and drapes exquisitely. This gown shows a most effective blouse and tunic worn over a plain two-piece skirt.

The gown is finished with the Medici collar that is almost universally becoming.

The wide girdle that extends down over the hips gives a smart touch and, at the back, it terminates with short sash ends.

This gown is white, save for the girdle, which is apple green in color, but it would be pretty to use white lace over colored messaline, and corn yellow is especially liked and there are pale greens and pinks that are always charming treated in this way.

If the lace is not wanted or is not to be had, the same idea can be carried out with bordered net or chiffon or with plain material, the edges being trimmed in some suitable manner.

In the back view, there is a design for making the same bodice with high neck and long sleeves.

The skirt is made in two pieces. When used with the tunic, it is left plain but there is a circular flounce that can be used to simulate a tunic if the skirt is wanted for other use.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of flouncing 13 inches wide, the tunic 1 1/2 yards 32 inches wide and the plain portion of the blouse 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide; the plain skirt 4 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 36, or 4 1/2 inches wide.

The pattern of the blouse and tunic (7842) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7071) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency,



or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ART CONCEALED IN THE GARDEN

In this way the best effects are secured

In all gardening work it should be remembered that the highest art is that which conceals art. Effects which we wish to create in our gardens must therefore be so planned as not to disclose too evidently the means whereby they have been secured. By practicing this principle it is possible to approach the "natural garden" most nearly because the examples of nature's work appeal to the eye and the intelligence more than if they showed themselves to be the work of the garden designer.

No walk should ever be tolerated unless it serves a definite and at least apparently necessary purpose. It should never be introduced merely because it appears to help the outlines of the plan on paper. Neither should walks wander aimlessly around the plot, thus dividing the area into irregular and awkward shapes.

No other element in garden making makes so much for repose as does grass. The larger the individual areas the more reposeful will the garden appear. Perhaps nothing is more objectionable than a lawn speckled with little beds of fantastic shapes. Nature never uses geometry to present her ideas. She represents that form which thrusts crescents, crosses and stars in the greensward, especially in the middle of good sized areas.

Never should the bed be exalted above the flower. Where such is the case the whole device will be a mere patch of color, which excites no worthy admiration. Far better to adopt a simple form of bed where a bed is necessary at all than to use such fantastic shapes. The square, the rectangle, the triangle, the circle and the ellipse are all better suited to the average suburban garden than are the fantastic forms still too common in our public parks. Beds with rounded outlines should not, as a rule, be set down in square positions nor vice versa. The outlines of all beds should harmonize with the surroundings. This is especially the case in positions where walks branch. For such places, the triangle is perhaps the most useful form. Plants placed in such beds should be allowed to grow as nearly natural as possible, so as in a measure at least to conceal their rigid lines.

Wherever possible, any conspicuous natural feature peculiar to the ground should be worked into the design; for instance, a knoll, a depression, a natural pond or a stream should always give the keynote for the garden plan, at least so far as its immediate vicinity is concerned. The ground should be planned from such a feature toward the margins, so as to make a pleasing blend from one part of the ground to the other. Wherever this can be done, it should be utilized as the basis on which to build up the other details.

On a flat piece of ground without any such feature, often the house itself may be the main theme. When such is the case, the garden must be made to harmonize with the outlines and the character of the ground. A low-roof house with wide eaves would look bad if surrounded by very pointed evergreens in considerable number. What such a house needs is the round or almost flat-topped tree. Shrubbery of the same character should be used freely. When a house is allowed to stand on a knoll or in the middle of a gravel or a turf area, it will always look aloof or even forbidding unless supported by suitable plantings. The first aim of the designer should, therefore, be to supply the angles around the house with shrubbery or comparatively small growing trees as well as herbaceous perennials and perhaps some tall

growing annuals to be used the first few years until the taller growing woody species grow large enough to make an impression.

The designer of a garden should never have any preconceived ideas as to what he will do with a site. He should make a thorough survey of that site before making any plans. He cannot take a neighbor's garden as a model and follow its plan on his own place, because no matter how sincere this sort of flattery may be, it will almost invariably prove an eye-sore. The reasons are that the ground may have a different "lay," the house may be of a different design, the aspect, that is, the exposure to the sun, may be different, and so on through a lot of factors that would make for discord rather than harmony.

The picturesque character of a garden may be injured or destroyed as easily by acts of omission as by those of commission. Often gardens are planned at great expense to insure a splendid succession of bloom but are ruined almost beyond repair by the introduction of florid and incongruous features. Because a neighbor has a pergola, a summer house, an arbor or garden seats is no reason why the same design should be introduced in another garden. Always where such things are desired, they should be designed so as to harmonize with the general individual garden plan.

LIGHT WASTED BY DARK WALL PAPER

"A great amount of light is wasted by dark wall papers," said Prof. Silvanus Thompson, principal of a technical school. He objected particularly to the rich dark tones, the deep crimson, used so often for the dining room, on the impression that it gives "warmth," and the various shades of brown found in dens and elsewhere.

"The good lighting of a room depends not only on the disposition of the lights so as to produce an adequate illumination and on the proper shielding of the lamps so as to avoid needless glare, but on the nature of the wall surface on which the light falls," said Professor Thompson. "Even when the illumination that is received by the walls is ample, the room may be badly lighted if the walls absorb too much of that illumination instead of giving it back by diffuse reflection. Few persons are aware how much light is thus wasted and thrown away."

"The deep scarlet and crimson wall-papers now fashionable for dining rooms waste from 70 to 75 per cent; brown paper wastes about 85 to 88 per cent; even an ordinary yellow or buff wall-paper wastes 50 to 60 per cent. On the other hand white cartridge paper absorbs and wastes only about 20 per cent of the light, while a whitewashed wall absorbs from 30 to 40 per cent."

He said ceilings should invariably be white and the walls, if not white, should at least be of the very palest colors.—New York Tribune.

CHICKEN CAKE

Mix two teaspoonfuls baking powder with one pint of flour. Rub it into a half cupful of butter; add one cupful sweet milk. Bake quickly. Have prepared nice pieces of cold chicken, heat with gravy or a little soup; season well. Add some chopped parsley. Pour over the shortcake and serve at once.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

FABRIC MUFF IS ONE OF MANY

The muffs of velvet, taffeta and the heavy ribbed silks, combined with fur, are quite as smart this winter as those of fur, says the New York Tribune. Some are made of the suit material, others contrast in color and fabric. There is a wide difference also in the shape of these made muffs; there is the flat piece of material, bordered with fur, and devoid of stuffing, the hands to be tucked into a little silk bag attached to one side, and opposed to this is the large, fat, barrel-shaped muff, often ornamented on one side by the entire pelt of the animal. Still another new shape is reminiscent of the early '90s when women carried small, oddly shaped muffs. In fact, it has been many years since muffs of so many widely different sizes and shapes were considered fashionable.

SEPARATE WAIST IS REVIVED

Chiffon over white or fancy silk popular

Revival of the separate waist is a style welcomed by economical women. Until this season the one-color scheme, or one-piece dress was favored to the exclusion of the different colored waist, and women looked so well dressed in that style that it took some time for them to tire of it, but, however much the one-piece dresses were admired, all must acknowledge that no one garment can be practical, economical, or convenient as the separate waist of different color from the skirt.

A skirt will usually outwear two waists, and for the business woman who would always look neat and trim there is nothing so serviceable as the tailored waist. For those to whom the tailored waist is not becoming, and there are many whose special style seems to demand softer lines, there is the lingerie waist, but this has been so misused that many firms will not permit the employees to wear it. The low neck and elbow sleeves of very sheer transparent waists are charming for dressy wear, but are not looked upon by employers as being suitable for business dress.

Cape and fine, sheer voile are among the leading fabrics in many of the new models. The necks are usually low, although there are more of the high neck styles than have been shown the last season or so. Buyers believe that women have become so accustomed to the comfort and graceful lines of the low neck, except perhaps for the cold weather, that it is doubtful whether the attempt to revive the standing collar will be successful.

For trimmings for the new waists there is considerable favor shown the Eton jacket effects. In the lingerie styles these are simulated by rows of narrow lace insertion.

Sleeves of the new lingerie waists are both long and three quarters length. The drooping shoulder is still a dominant feature which is exploited almost to the exclusion of other lines. Much improvement is seen in the fit of the new models by the introduction of a fitted underarm piece which eliminates much of the superfluous fullness in the body of the waist around the arms.

One feature of the separate waist which is particularly popular is the introduction of the chiffon waists over white or fancy silk to be worn with a high waist-line skirt. Instead of the black waist with a black skirt, as has been the style, the present vogue of wearing a waist of black chiffon over white chiffon, messaline, or all-over lace is a pretty costume for a semi-dress affair. A waist of black chiffon which has been much admired was made over white messaline, with the drop shoulder effect. Over the waist and falling on to

STRIPED TAFFETAS FOR SPRING

Golfine and other new fabrics in beautiful colorings

Present indications point to taffeta as the favored fabric of the spring season, for its vogue is already well under way. The new taffeta is a soft, supple fabric, very different from the taffeta of a generation ago, which the manufacturer boasted could stand alone; and the plain variety has almost been lost sight of in the array of stripes, checks, plaids and figured patterns. Of the stripes the Roman striped taffetas are the novelty, and are considered newer and more interesting than the Scotch plaids.

Another new taffeta, or, rather, a revival of an old pattern, is the taffeta with a small moire design which gives an effect similar to broadtail fur. The limitations of this fur in cloth have proved so satisfactory that the manufacturers of taffetas were not slow in bringing forward the old designs which gave that effect. The demand for moire taffeta will

bring in its train all the faille taffetas which our grandmothers loved.

The very quaintness of the sprigged and flowered taffetas will make them appealing, particularly for the reproductions of the 1830 frocks. Already collars of these flowered taffetas are being shown on the spring jackets, and the woman who always wants "something to match" will be able to find bags made from the same material.

Thus far the checked taffetas, like the checked woollens, are being demanded in colors, rather than in the black and white. Green and white is a delightful spring combination, but it is not more popular than yellow and black, or green and blue, or, again, pearl and green. The checked goods are invariably combined with the plain material; in costumes, one forms the skirt and the other the tunic and blouse.

Though one naturally thinks of velvet as a winter material, it is expected to be worn quite as extensively this spring as during the winter; the plain and the fancy velvets share the interest. For spring, velvet will be combined very often with tulle or net.

A spring version of velvet is sure to create as much interest on this side of the Atlantic as duvetyne has during the winter. The new fabric is known as golfine, and looks like a corduroy, only on a very thin background. It comes both in silk and in cotton, and in the plain and fancy effects. The diagonal golfine is particularly good, and quite as dressy as the golfine with printed or embroidered designs.

But golfine is really not as beautiful in appearance as "cascado," a silk fabric with a wool background. Little rows of velvet are posed one on top of the other to give a cascade effect, and thus justify the name of the material, which has beautiful colorings.

"Rarat" is really a silk and wool golfine, and "paryn" is a wool plush in the diagonal design. The beaded effect produced by the threads of the material has brought in the name "perlyn," or "little pearls," for one of the new flowered cottons.

TRIED RECIPES

SARATOGA ONIONS

Peel and thinly slice three large white onions and soak in milk for 10 minutes, then drain and dry on a towel. Separate the slices into rings, put a dozen or more at a time in a frying basket and plunge into smoking hot fat. Take out as soon as delicately colored, drain for a moment on unglazed paper, turn into a heated dish, dust lightly with salt and serve at once.

HADDOCK CROQUETTES

Mince the cold fish as fine as possible and season with a little salt and pepper. Allow to each pint of the fish a sauce made as follows: Melt in an agateware saucepan one tablespoonful of butter, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, and when very smooth add gradually half a pint of milk or cream. Stir continuously until very thick, remove from the fire, add the fish and beat until thoroughly mixed. Season to taste with salt and cayenne pepper, flavor with one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a quarter of a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg and turn out on a large platter to cool. When cold and hard form into small croquettes. Dip first into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs, and fry to a golden brown in a frying basket in deep, hot fat. Drain for a moment on brown paper and serve garnished with crisp watercress.

INDIVIDUAL YORKSHIRE PUDDINGS

Prepare the batter by beating two eggs very light, then add to them a generous pint of rich milk, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of white pepper. Sift into a mixing bowl six tablespoonfuls of flour, moisten gradually with the seasoned milk and eggs and beat hard until the batter is very smooth and full of bubbles. Three quarters of an hour before the roast of beef is cooked raise it to a rack in the pan, pour off a little of the dripping, arrange a number of muffin rings in the bottom of the pan and pour the batter into them. Cook until crisp and brown and serve arranged as a border around the roast.

FRICASSEED CRAB MEAT

Crab meat may now be purchased at almost any of the large fish markets all ready to use, and if the pieces are too large they may be flaked into small particles. Melt in the upper part of the chafing dish one generous tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of flour and mix until smooth. Then gradually pour in a gill each of milk and cream and stir constantly until the sauce boils and thickens. Season with salt and pepper to taste, add the prepared crab meat. Set the pan containing boiling water and cook over a moderate flame until the crab meat is thoroughly heated. Serve immediately on squares of hot toast.—New York Tribune.

TO PICK A DUCK

At once pull out all feathers that come easily. Scald duck thoroughly, wrap quickly in a clean towel and several layers of paper. Let lie one half hour. Feathers and down will now come out easily.—Los Angeles Express.

FOR THE MUFF

Special muff trees are innovations this season, says the Newark News. They are designed to hold the muff so that the fur is not in contact with anything, thus insuring keeping it in better condition. The upper part of the rack or tree holds the neckpiece

WE take this opportunity of thanking all our friends and customers for their hearty support during this past year. We wish you all

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

and trust that the coming months and years will enable us to render you even a greater measure of service.

Better Trade Here

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

Nine Floors of Dependable Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies and Wall Paper

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For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

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THE perfume of California's roses—of carnations, violets, geraniums, orange blossoms, jasmine and mignonette—in these delicately carved beads made from the actual flowers, in the real flower tints, the rose beads in black as well as the Cecil Bruner and American Beauty shades.

These beads at \$1.25 the strand—and upwards to \$5.00, depending on the length. Thoughtful attention to mail orders.

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A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER

Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.00

"What I liked best about The Law of a Household was its application to the domestic problem, and its anticipation of the latest ideas in the scientific management of business. It has been found that workmen do ten times better when they have written instructions of just what is to be done; and your idea of a careful schedule for every servant's time seems to me a most important contribution to domestic science. Every servant in the land ought to have minute written instructions as to how his work should be done, and when it is to be done; and every employer should realize it is to his interest that these instructions should be painstaking, and as definite and thorough as possible. I suppose household management is more lacking in system than any other business would dare to be, and that is just the reason a concrete example of a house run on business lines ought to be an inspiration to housekeepers struggling in bewilderment with a problem too difficult for them to solve."

MRS. CARROLL PAUL, Philadelphia, Pa.

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An event of especial interest to every woman in Los Angeles and vicinity. The sale offers: High Class Lingerie at Low Prices. Every garment maintains the "Ville" high standard of material and workmanship.

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Luscious Ripe Olives
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Attractively packed and shipped prepaid to any express office in the U. S. for \$2.50. Completed Prices Catalog sent on request.

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"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

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is a combination of superior materials, workmanship and finish that makes it the broom for long wear, easy use and handsome appearance.

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Higher Diplomats' Fund Urged

Secretary Bryan Favors Plan to Make It Easier for Men of Moderate Means to Serve Nation in Posts Abroad

\$440,000 IS SUM ASKED

WASHINGTON—The Wilson administration is in favor of legislation which will give the United States a good start toward the proper housing of its diplomatic representatives at other capitals and the appearance of Secretary of State Bryan before the House committee on foreign affairs recently in support of pending bills having that object in view, makes certain the inclusion of the desired items in the appropriation bill setting apart money for the diplomatic corps for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Bryan asked the committee to appropriate \$440,000, of which sum \$150,000 is for embassy headquarters in Mexico, \$150,000 for embassy headquarters in Japan and \$140,000 for legation headquarters in Switzerland. The United States already owns suitable diplomatic headquarters in Turkey and China. If the appropriation asked by Mr. Bryan can be made at this time, another will be asked for next year, and so on annually until the United States has come into possession, in all foreign capitals, of satisfactory residences for the members of the diplomatic corps.

Reasons Are Given

Mr. Bryan makes the point that the carrying out of such a policy will make it much easier for men of moderate means but of the required ability, to accept diplomatic positions. Up to the present time only men of wealth have been able to hold the higher grade of diplomatic posts, and Mr. Bryan does not indorse a policy which works in such a way. He wants it possible for any man of proper ability and reputation to aspire to a diplomatic career. One means to that end, he says, will be for the United States to provide embassy and legation buildings abroad, furnish them in a satisfactory way, and see to their upkeep. He undoubtedly has in idea some such arrangement as is made for the upkeep of Presidents of the United States, who have the White House, furnished, lighted and heated, with a fixed number of servants, without cost to them. The Presidents, of course, set their own tables, and pay a small part of the help.

An arrangement of that kind applied to the American embassies, at London, Paris, Berlin, and other first class posts, would make it possible for men of ordinary means to become ambassadors. This point has been emphasized within the past few days by the announcement that Chairman McCombs of the Democratic national committee, has been compelled to decline the post of ambassador to France because he believed he would not be able, on his income, to maintain such an establishment as would be expected. It is intimated here that, if the United States had possessed an embassy building at London, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., might have made a different reply when President Wilson asked him to accept the post of ambassador to the court of St. James.

Like the Taft Problem

In asking for \$440,000 for the purpose enumerated above, Secretary Bryan is in harmony with the policy of the Taft administration. Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department, in a letter to the House, dated Jan. 17, 1913, proposed an appropriation of \$500,000 for building diplomatic residences, of which \$150,000 was for Mexico City, \$150,000 for Tokio, \$140,000 for Berne, and \$80,000 for a consulate general at Hankow. Nothing was done, and now Mr. Bryan renews the recommendation, leaving out Hankow.

Mr. Bryan's advocacy of this reform antedates the activities of former Secretary MacVeagh, it should be remembered. He had observed, during trips around the world, made at intervals during the past 15 years, that the United States must either lease or own the residences occupied by its envoys, in order to avoid the extremes of extravagant display or shabby inadequacy. An official residence, he holds, equipped by the government, fixes a standard of living for its occupants. The American envoy, whether a millionaire or a scholar and man of letters without wealth, would be suitably housed. An air of permanence and dignity would be imparted to the residence by the mere fact that the United States and not an individual was the owner or lessee.

The fact that Mr. Bryan for years has supported this reform, and has now given it the formal approval of the office which he holds, and likewise that of the administration which he represents, seems to insure that the present session of Congress is to make a start in the direction referred to.

This policy is not partizan. Reference

has already been made to the recommendation of Secretary MacVeagh during the latter part of the Taft administration. Long before Mr. MacVeagh had been thought of in connection with a cabinet portfolio, Nicholas Longworth, then a member of the House from one of the Cincinnati districts, made an earnest campaign for the inauguration of precisely the policy now advocated by Secretary Bryan. He, like Mr. Bryan, had been convinced, from personal experience all over the world, of the necessity for having the United States own, equip and maintain the residences of its diplomatic representatives. Several bills were introduced by Mr. Longworth. He got no legislation, but the missionary work which he did will make it the easier for Mr. Bryan to get what he wants.

A somewhat different phase of this situation is expressed in a bill introduced by Representative Henry of Texas, and now before the foreign affairs committee. The Henry bill would hasten the process referred to in this article by providing an emergency fund of \$562,000 for the leasing as well as the purchasing of suitable residences for American ambassadors and ministers. It is provided in the bill that the sum named must pay for the lease and furnishing of 35 of these residences, in as many foreign capitals, which number embraces all the civilized nations of the globe. The leases being made, and the United States thus assuming to pay rents and certain other fixed charges, the government is to proceed, year by year, to purchase or build embassies and legations to take the place of those under lease. Five purchases of this kind are provided for yearly in the Henry bill. Under the terms of the bill the United States would in due time come into ownership of all its embassy and legation buildings abroad, and meantime it would take care of the situation by itself assuming all leases.

Much Support Is Seen

Whether Congress will follow the terms of the Henry bill, or content itself with making the specific appropriation asked for by Secretary Bryan, is immaterial. The important thing is the fact that the United States at last seems to be getting ready to do the thing which public sentiment agrees ought to be done. When the plan is submitted to the two houses of Congress it will be supported by Democrats and Republicans alike.

As a part of this general policy is the question of having the government provide a suitable residence for the Vice-President of the United States, who for more than a century has lived in a rented house or in a hotel, and seldom has been able, unless a rich man, to maintain the state which the importance of his official position requires. Vice-President Marshall is living in a hotel, and seems likely to do so until the end of his term. Vice-President Sherman, being a rich man, leased a large house, suitable for entertaining, in the heart of the fashionable residence section of Washington. Most Vice-Presidents for years past have been men of only moderate means, however, and the situation is now given emphasis because the present occupant of the office is of that class.

It is quite generally assumed that Congress, in looking after the ambassadors and the ministers, will also look after the Vice-President. An official home for the Vice-President, it is argued, would contribute much toward giving the office the place in public esteem to which it is entitled.

Needs Higher Standing

In 1908, when Senators Dooliver and Cummins of Iowa were both being urged for the vice-presidential nomination, they asked that they be excused, on the ground that they would be unable to spend the money necessary to make the position successful.

Early in the history of the republic the vice-presidency was made a post of relative unimportance. Originally it was connected with the presidency in such a way as to make it certain that the man holding it would not agree in politics with the man holding the presidency. Finally a change was made whereby the men holding the two offices were to be of the same political faith. The change took away some of the importance of the vice-presidential office, but fitted it more perfectly into the American constitutional scheme. Now, there is generally admitted to be a necessity for giving the office a higher standing.

It is quite likely, as hinted, that a vice-presidential mansion, less imposing, less costly and less spacious than the White House, but admirably adapted to the use to which it will be put, will be one of the attractive sights of the national capital.

It has estimated that a suitable vice-presidential home ought not to cost more than \$100,000 to \$150,000 and that its proper upkeep by the government ought not to be more than \$10,000 a year.

RATIFYING OF REPUBLICANS' PLAN EXPECTED

Majority of States Will Indorse National Committee's Recommendation for Cut in Southern Representation. It Is Said

LEADERS SEE SUCCESS

Abandonment of Special Convention in 1914 Not Regarded as a Failure, but Rather as Another Means for Reforms

WASHINGTON—The decision of the Republican national committee not to call a special national convention next year but to refer all the questions that would properly have come before such a convention to the regular party organizations in the several states, was a compromise decision, based on what seemed to promise the largest amount of permanent good to the party as a whole.

There was a part of the national committee which strongly favored a special convention next year, at which all existing party differences would be threshed out and definitely settled. There was another part which just as strongly opposed such a convention. It was the progressive members of the national committee against the members from the southern states.

It is no doubt true that there are enough members of the national committee favoring a special convention on principle to have carried that proposition by a safe margin; but in the light of the existing state of party sentiment and the unsettled condition of party affairs, it was deemed wise not to press that point.

It therefore happened when there appeared the compromise proposition to refer all questions which would have come before a special national convention, to the party organizations of the several states, that it was adopted by a substantial majority. At these state conventions, prior to 1916, there will be a direct expression of party opinion. The national committee and the national convention in 1916 will be guided by the will of the party as expressed in these state conventions.

It is well understood that the state conventions of all sections of the country, excepting the South, will indorse the reforms which have been so widely discussed since 1912.

Members of the national committee who favor the reform for which the progressive wing of the party stands, were at the same time inclined to regard as unwise the holding of a special national convention. They argued that there would be no way to hold such a convention in check, and that the result might be action which would embarrass the party in the two ensuing campaigns.

On the other hand, it was argued, the same results could be achieved, and without the risks that would attend a national convention, by simply asking the party in each state, in convention assembled, to pass the proposed reforms in review and express an opinion regarding them. There will be 48 of these state conventions, and this party action taken by state units, will, it is argued by those who were opposed to a national convention, not present any of the hazards that might attend a national convention.

The failure to order a special national convention, it is pointed out, does not mean the failure of the men who have been laboring since 1912 to secure party reforms, but merely the success of these men along a different line. The national convention of 1916, it is admitted, will be conducted after a plan that will minimize the influence of the southern states, recognize the primary laws of all the states, and open the way to party harmony.

PARCEL POST HOLIDAY TEST MEANS FURTHER EXTENSION

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson in discussing the prompt handling of the mail, expressed gratification over efficient, cooperative work in distributing by far the heaviest outpouring in the history of the service. He seemed to intimate, also, that this result would be an argument for further extending the parcel post service.

Telegrams from postoffices all over the country have told Mr. Burleson that by Thursday night deliveries of packages were complete and the great majority of offices were in normal condition ready to receive belated mail Friday morning.

The postmaster-general believes that the installation of the so-called terminal railway mail service has been largely instrumental in preventing congestion. These were established in 85 important mail centers. An important extension of this service has been established in connection with the outgoing mail service of department stores and mail order houses.

Figures compiled by Superintendent of Mails Eugene A. Reed of the Boston postoffice show the amount of parcel post mail handled at the central office during the four days of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 22, 23, 24 and 25. The total number of

sacks of parcels received was 51,323, while during the same period there were 58,170 sacks despatched. The number of sacks despatched during the same period last year was 25,506, showing an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The North postal station received 2,007 sacks during the above period and despatched 2264.

Basing an estimate of 30 parcels to a sack the number of pieces received was 1,500,050 and the number despatched 1,812,020. It is estimated that the weight of the parcels received was 1017 tons and of the parcels despatched 1214 tons.

SHAFT SNAPPING CAUSE SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—The naval board has determined to begin at Norfolk on the instance of the battleship Vermont an exhaustive inquiry into the causes of shafting breaks, wishing to develop some means of detecting deterioration before the breaking point is reached.

PUCK CHANGES HANDS

NEW YORK—Nathan Straus, Jr., it was learned on Friday, has bought the weekly publication Puck. The articles of incorporation of a new company have been filed in Albany. The capital stock is \$400,000.

DENVER PATRIOT DAY IS PLANNED BY 15 SOCIETIES

Different Organizations Arranging Details of Exercises to Be Held Some Time in February

DENVER, Col. — Representatives of about 15 patriotic organizations have appointed a subcommittee to report a tentative program for a patriotic day exercises, which are to be held in February as a combination of observances of Lincoln's birthday and Washington's birthday. The plan has the support of Governor Ammons.

A large attendance will be attracted if the expectations of the organizers are realized. Before the plans are finally determined it is anticipated that 25 patriotic organizations will enlist in the promotion of the exercises, says the News.

Among the organizations to be represented are the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of America, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Sons of Colorado and the Denver Patriotic League.

HISTORIC CHURCH NEAR WASHINGTON IS NOW REOPENED

WASHINGTON—St. John's Episcopal church, in Broad Creek, Prince George county, Maryland, near this city, the first house of public worship built in this section, has recently been reconstructed and rededicated, and hereafter it will be used regularly for religious services.

St. John's was the first church built in what is now the diocese of Washington, for which reason Bishop Harding assisted in the rededication ceremonies. It played an important part in early colonial history, and worshippers traveled long distances to attend it. Two of the original pews are still intact, and bear silver plates with the inscriptions "Washington" and "Col. Lyles."

The brick of which the church was built came from England, and all the woodwork was hand carved. Until the time of the civil war the church was prosperous, but at that time it fell into decay. Finally it was practically abandoned, and chapels to take its place were built nearer the centers of population.

Recently, when the work of rehabilitation was begun, it was found that the woodwork had nearly all rotted away, but that there was not a crack in the massive brick walls. The great pulpit, made in England, was ruined, but enough of it remained to furnish plans for a new one, which has been installed by Washington Chapter of the D. A. R. Like the original, in every respect, it is made of hand carved walnut.

FIRE IN DETROIT STATION

DETROIT—Fire in the main station of the Michigan Central Railway Company yesterday did about \$200,000 damage. Before the ruins of the Third street station were old passenger trains were running into the new terminal on Fifteenth street.

LABOR LAW IN THEORY AND PRACTISE TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—The seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held in this city next week, in conjunction with the American Political Science Association. College professors, labor leaders and government officials will have places on the program for papers or addresses.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor in the Wilson cabinet, will preside over the opening session of the convention, and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal industrial relations committee, will deliver the first address, telling about the work of his committee. Charles H. Crowhart of the Wisconsin industrial commission will follow him with a talk on "Labor Law Enforcement Through Administrative Orders." Among the persons who have been invited to lead the discussion on this subject are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of the federal industrial relations commission, Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin and James A. Lowell of the Massachusetts board of labor and industries.

Admiral Charles H. Stockton, president of George Washington University, will preside over the Tuesday afternoon session, and among the speakers will be W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University and W. F. Willoughby of Princeton University.

Wednesday morning will come the annual business meeting of the association, when addresses and papers are resumed, with Prof. Henry R. Saeger of Columbia University presiding. Among the speakers will be Joseph P. Chamberlain of New York; W. L. Chandler of Mishawaka, Ind., and James M. Lynch, labor commissioner of New York.

At the final session, Wednesday afternoon, Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce will preside. The subject for discussion will be "Working Hours in Continuous Industries," and there will be talks by Basil M. Manly of the federal bureau of labor; S. Thurston Ballard of Louisville, Ky.; Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago law school.

OVER MILLION IS NEED OF HARBOR

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—It will take \$278,700 to complete the inner harbor work now under way, and \$414,600 to complete the work on municipal dock No. 1, according to the estimate submitted to the harbor commission recently by S. A. Jubb, assistant harbor engineer, says the Express. Mr. Jubb also estimated it will take \$450,000 to complete the harbor boulevard and the raising of Timms Point.

L. P. Hollander & Co

Charge Customers will not receive bill for goods purchased at this sale until February

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale

ALL DEPARTMENTS ARE REPRESENTED
The Values to be Offered on Monday Have Never Before Been Approached by Us

Men's Clothing

Men's Suits.....26.00 & 28.00 18.00
All of our Winter Weight Suits in Dark Blue and Black Cheviots. 30.00 & 35.00 25.00

Suits Made in Our Own Workrooms from the Most Fashionable Foreign Woolens, 38.00 25.00

SPECIAL FOR STOUT MEN

Our entire stock of Stout Suits, made from the most desirable Scotch Mixtures, formerly \$28.00 to \$30.00.....Now \$18.00

Overcoats and Ulsters.....26.00 & 28.00 18.00
Silk Lined Overcoats, suitable for evening wear..35.00 & 45.00 25.00
Overcoats made in our own workrooms from hand made Irish Homespun, silk lined.....40.00 20.00
Balmacaan Coats, made in our own workrooms 30.00 to 40.00 15.00 to 25.00
Covert Overcoats, silk lined throughout.....45.00 28.00

SPECIAL

Youths' Suits with long trousers, sizes 14 to 18 years, made of rough, durable woolens for hard wear, formerly \$18 and \$20 \$12.50

SPECIAL ITEMS OF GREAT VALUE

Broken Lots of Summer Suits for Men, marked to.....8.00 & 12.00
Broken lots of Crash and Heavy Weight Linen Suits for Men, Norfolk and Sack Styles.....8.00, were 12.00 & 15.00
A lot of Men's White Flannel Trousers, slightly soiled.....2.00

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

As this is the only Clearance Sale throughout the year that this department has, all goods are marked regardless of their value.

Men's Neglige Shirts, reduced to.....1.00, 1.35 & 2.00
Boys' Neglige Shirts, reduced to......75c & 1.00
Men's Madras Pajamas, reduced to.....1.85
Flannel Pajamas, reduced to.....2.50 & 4.00
Boys' Madras and Flannel Pajamas, reduced to.....1.00 & 2.00
Men's Bathrobes, reduced to.....3.50 upwards
A large assortment of Silk Ties, imported especially for the Holidays, reduced to.....50c, 75c & 1.00
Silk Knitted Four-in-Hand Ties, reduced to.....1.00
Women's Riding Shirts, reduced to.....2.00, 3.25 & 5.00
English Hand-made Caps and Cloth Hats, reduced to.....1.00 & 1.50

No Goods sent on Memorandum or Credited—All Sales Final

NEW YORK EGG DEALER REFUSES TWENTY-FIVE CARLOAD LOTS

NEW YORK—An option on 25 car loads of storage eggs taken by E. E. Martin, for Austin Nichols & Co., from the largest holder except himself in the city, expired on Wednesday night. The quality of the eggs did not suit Mr. Martin. The option was for 30 cents a dozen for all the eggs.

Mr. Martin owns more than 60,000 cases of the 140,000 held in the metropolitan district and had he got this 10,000 he would have had the bulk of the storage eggs.

Within three months Mr. Martin has bought 180,000 cases of storage eggs. This involved, at an average of 26 cents a dozen, the expenditure of \$1,400,000. The firm has sold these eggs at a profit. The estimate in egg circles is that the firm has averaged \$1 a case profit. If the average should be \$1.50 a case this would mean a profit of \$270,000.

The estimated holdings of eggs to be carried over into the new year in the metropolitan district is 140,000 cases, and in addition to this there are 40,000 cases of foreign eggs in hand.

With ordinary use this supply should last until Feb. 1.

There were a number of sales of storage eggs Friday at 31 cents. On the mercantile exchange call there was an offer of 31 cents for 10,000 cases. The bidder, who owns nearly half the stock in the city, knew no one could deliver that quantity. On the strength of this bid the market advanced 1/2 cent.

FRATERNITY OPENS SESSIONS

NEW YORK—With representatives from every section of the country present, the annual convention of the Phi Delta Sigma Fraternity opened here to continue two days.

Filene's

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday purchases charged on February 1 bills.

The Filene Annual White Sale

Begins Monday

The best possible demonstration of Filene specialization and sale building are the features of this annual sale:

Striking undermuslin novelties at little prices. Staple undergarments that cover all needs. Better styles, finer materials and better making.

A high standard of fit and workmanship.

Many garments designed for this sale and not to be duplicated at the prices.

Women's American and French Undermuslins (Third Floor)

Misses' and Girls' Undermuslins (Fourth Floor)

WISCONSIN FARMERS DECLARED TO EARN \$6 A DAY EACH

MILWAUKEE—Manager A. D. Campbell of the Wisconsin Advancement Association says that instead of earning \$1 a day for their labor, Wisconsin farmers average nearly \$6 a day. Mr. Campbell figures the total income of the farmers is \$233,594,939 and their running operating expenses are \$24,996,142, leaving net profits of \$208,598,797. He says there are 177,127 farms in the state under the 1910 census and that his figures show a net earning for each of \$1178, says the Journal.

He adds that in comparison with the city laborer, the farmer gets most of his

food supplies from the farm which in the city would cost at least \$400; his fuel that would cost at least \$60; and gains the advantage of a driving team worth during the year at least \$100; he has his rent which is worth on an average at least \$240. Adding the various items and deducting \$150 depreciation leaves a net balance of \$1828. On a basis of 313 days' labor, this means a daily wage of \$5.84—quite different from the statement that the farmer makes \$1 per day. He said the dairy output was at least \$80,000,000 in 1910 and that there is a domestic animal industry of about \$50,000,000.

Among the Women's Clubs of State

Committees of the music, civic and educational departments of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Greater Boston, and presidents of neighboring clubs will be entertained at a musical and New Year's reception by the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester in Whitton hall of the Dorchester Woman's Club house, Monday afternoon. The program is in charge of Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, president of the club, assisted by Mrs. Walter Shepard. The subject of the musical program is Joseph Joachim and a sketch of the composer by Mrs. Shepard will open it. Selections from Haydn and Beethoven will be rendered by a string quartet composed of the Misses Barbara Boynton, first violin; Dorothy Shepard, second violin; Hildegard Cobb, viola; and Gladys Berry, cello. Miss Shepard will also be heard in two violin solos. The "Largo" from the Bach concerto for two violins will be played by Miss Cobb and Miss Boynton. One of Joachim's old pupils, Miss Alice Gleason, will play "Romanz in F," also a "Hungarian Dance" of Brahms-Joachim. Miss Rosamond Young, dramatic soprano, has arranged two groups of songs, including compositions from Franz, Schubert and Haydn. The accompanist will be Miss Elisabeth Haseltine. The reception will be in charge of the hospitality committee, Mrs. Mary E. Hathaway, and the social hour in charge of Mrs. Clara E. Horton.

The Ladies' Library Association of Randolph held a meeting in Jonathan Belcher hall, Wednesday evening. The subject of the meeting was "Christmas Readings." The committee in charge was Mrs. Fannie A. Smith and Mrs. A. W. Myricks. There were piano solos by Miss Mabel Pillsbury; reading, Miss Rena Wisley; original poem, Mrs. F. L. Belcher; address, "Christmas Customs," Mrs. H. W. Pinkerton; poem, written by Mrs. Mary E. (Wilkins) Freeman and read by Miss Alice M. Belcher; vocal and mandoline solos by Mrs. McIrving Tolman.

On Jan. 4, there will be music and refreshments at the Business Women's Club, State House park. All classes and group meetings are suspended through the holidays but will be resumed and new ones formed next week. By amendment to the by-laws the dues will be henceforth payable semi-annually. Applications for membership, to be acted on in January must be signed before Jan. 1. The clubhouse was a scene of festivity Christmas eve and was beautifully decorated by the flower committee under Miss Weymouth and Miss Albee. The carols at the State House were enjoyed as well as the indoor celebration.

The December meeting of the Somerville Woman's Club was held, Dec. 20, in Unitarian hall with Mrs. Sophie C. Bate-man, president, in the chair. After the transaction of business and the reading of the report of the meeting of the state federation held at Whitman in November; the gathering was in charge of the literature committee, Mrs. Alice L. Rich, chairman. She presented Mrs. Belle N. Taylor, who entertained with a reading from Scott's "Kenilworth." Scotch and English ballads were rendered by S. P. Haskell, baritone. A social hour followed during which refreshments were served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Abbie M. Rich, chairman. The scheduled Jan. 1 meeting will be held on Jan. 17, when Dr. Myra Allen Ruppel will be the speaker.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house will deliver seven opera talks during the course of the week of Dec. 29. "Hansel and Gretel" together with "The Secret of Suzanne" will be the subject on Tuesday morning, when he will address the women of Dedham, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Austin, Dedham. The same talk will be given on Wednesday afternoon, before the Women's Scholarship Association in Huntington hall. "Die Meistersinger" will be given on Tuesday evening, before the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club; and again on Thursday evening at the Boston Art Club. "Louise" will be given before the Hopton and Somerville women's clubs of Somerville on Tuesday afternoon. "The Jewels of the Madonna" is to be the subject on Saturday afternoon, before the Mattapanock Woman's Club of South Boston. "Madame Butterfly" will be given on Friday afternoon before the Natick Women's Club of Natick.

Next Tuesday afternoon the Dorchester Women's Club will hold its regular meeting with Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt in the chair. The club will have as guests ladies from the Mt. Pleasant home and from the Burnham home. Souvenirs will be given them. George B. Gallup of the Pilgrim Publicity Club will speak on advertisements in magazines and newspapers. The social entertainment committee, Mrs. Winifred B. Field, chairman, will present Miss Florence Hale, soprano, and Miss Phyllis Hammond, harpist. They will contribute several numbers. A reception will follow. A new year's social will be held and the color scheme will be green and white. There will be a lecture Jan. 5, at Whitton hall, under the auspices of the political science committee, by Alvah L. Stinson. The helpers of the club, Mrs. Henry S. Beam, chairman, have done much helpful work in connection with charitable institutions in Dorchester. The social service committee, Mrs. Maud M. Hill, chairman, is doing much good work in this direction.

John Paul Jones chapter, D. A. R., will hold a "Peace Day" observance Jan. 28 in the Pierce building. Miss Carrie L. Holley, Mrs. Diana Eddy, Mrs. Anna Spencer Frost are on the program and the Rev.

E. A. Horton, chaplain of the Senate, Mrs. Charles H. Masury and others will speak. Refreshments will be served under the direction of Mrs. Frederick C. Parchett and a committee.

January Tuesday meetings of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association have been announced as follows: Jan. 6, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will speak on "Women in Politics" at the home of Mrs. R. C. Heath, Heath hill; Jan. 13, Dr. Dorothea Moore, formerly of Cal-



MRS. MAUDE H. ELLIOTT
Speaker at Brookline Equal Suffrage Association meeting

fornia, on "Organization to Win"; Jan. 20, Mrs. Frank W. Hallowell, president of the Consumers League, on that organization; Jan. 27, plans for the suffrage parade on May 16 will be discussed and Jan. 30 the Rev. Carroll Perry will speak on "Why I Believe in Woman Suffrage."

Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville will hold its annual guest day on Jan. 5 with Mrs. Florence T. Perkins, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, as guest of honor. Boston Parliamentary Law Club desires to increase its membership and the second term beginning in January will take up work for new pupils who will be admitted at a special rate. Meetings are held on the first Tuesday afternoon at 3 and third Tuesday evening at 7:30 at Hotel Lenox. Mrs. Electa Sherman is the instructor. The drills last one hour, during which members are called upon to preside five minutes each. Applications may be made of the president, Miss Marion H. Brazier, Trinity court, or of the chairman of membership committee, Mrs. Rucy Bartlett Stevens, South street, Roslindale. The vice-presidents are Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey and Miss Jessie Wilkinson. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. Mary E. Older; the treasurer, Elizabeth A. Riley, and the recording secretary, Mrs. James I. Wingate.

New Year's eve will be celebrated by the Professional Women's Club at the Tueries where a dinner, entertainment and assembly will call out members and many guests. The calendar for January is being prepared and will tell of the regular business meeting on Jan. 13 in Faellen hall and luncheon Jan. 15 at the Somerset, followed by music.

What promises to be a notable patriotic occasion will be the celebration by the Ex-Regents (D. A. R.) Club on Lincoln day, Feb. 12, at the Vendome. The founder and president, Miss Marion H. Brazier, who is concluding her term of office, is busily at work on an elaborate program. Lincoln the Christian, the patriot, the man, will be discussed separately. Miss Edith Castle and Miss Evelyn Blair will sing. There will be suitable decorations and club leaders are to serve at the table. This club is made up of former founders and regents of chapters in the state with all the large cities and towns represented. On the list of members are Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent, and all the state officers. The club is entering upon its third year and belongs to the three federations.

"Post Office Mission day" is to be observed by the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance in the vestry of the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church next Thursday, and a special program for the afternoon is being arranged by Mrs. Francis E. Ballard, Miss E. S. Parker and Miss Katherine Whitman. It is announced that Mrs. George H. Roberts of Winchester, branch director of the national alliance, is to be a guest on that day.

The annual musical afternoon of the Arlington Heights Study Club will be held Tuesday in the home of Mrs. Edmund W. Byram, chairman of the hospitality committee, at 20 Florence avenue, Arlington Heights. Besides a program of varied instrumental and vocal selections, a paper on "The Music of Japan" is to be read.

"Federation day" was observed by the West Concord Woman's Club in Odd Fellows hall, Concord Junction, on Dec. 19. The program, which was arranged under the direction of the executive board, opened with a business session. The president, Mrs. Clifford E. Jones, began the literary hour with a brief welcome, followed by the intro-

duction of Miss Helen A. Whittier of Boston, chairman of the art department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Whittier gave an address on "The Relation of Art to Life." Two groups of solos were sung by Miss Ruth Allen, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Walter S. Leland, both of Concord Junction. The meeting closed with an informal reception to the guests. Light refreshments were served.

The Little Helpers' Club of Somerville has just observed its second anniversary. At the last business meeting plans were discussed to broaden its scope and a new member elected to serve on the advisory board. The officers are: President and founder, Miss Alice Maude Nichols; treasurer, Mrs. Celine W. Darling; visiting committee, Miss Martha Palmer, chairman; advisory board, Mrs. Charles MacKusick,



MISS ALICE M. NICHOLS
President and founder of Little Helpers Club

the Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, Cambridge, and the Rev. Frederick A. Wilnot. The reports of the work for the month of November were interesting. At Thanksgiving 140 dinners were sent to needy persons and at Christmas assistance was given. Miss Nichols is editor and manager of the Little Helper magazine, the proceeds of which are used for the work.

On account of the holiday, the second meeting of the Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington for December was postponed until Jan. 13 in the home of Mrs. Arthur Northrup on Wachusett avenue, Arlington Heights.

The regular quarterly social of the Lexington Whatsoever Club is to be held this evening in the Lexington Hancock Congregational church, with the members of the Boys Club as guests. The program includes a song by all the members, accompanied on the tambourine by Miss Marjory Newell, and on the piano by Miss Madeline Nowell. Miss Helen Brown and Miss Prudence Herrick, in costumes, are to deliver messages from the Mohammedan women. Miss Katharine Buck will sing a Japanese song, accompanied by Miss Margaret Buck, president of the senior class at Jackson College. The program will be followed with light refreshments.

Owing to the holidays, the regular weekly literary meeting of the Tourist Club of Lexington was omitted this week. On Monday afternoon the ladies are to hold their meeting of the present year in the home of Miss Almira Munroe on Lowell street, East Lexington.

An open meeting is to be held in the Lexington town hall, Tuesday afternoon under the direction of the Lexington Outlook Club. Miss Helen Keller and Mrs. John May will be the guests, and they will talk on "The Heart and the Hand, or the Right Use of Our Senses."

The meeting of the West Action Woman's Club for last Monday afternoon was omitted because of the holidays. It is announced that on Jan. 12 the Rev. Frederic F. Gauld is to give Galsworthy's play, entitled "The Drama of Humanity and Reason."

At the first meeting of the housewives' class of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club Tuesday morning in the home of Mrs. Richard E. Wood on Main street, Concord, the subject will be "The Care and Management of a House," and Miss Carolyn Webber of Concord is to give the talk. It is announced that the next study class meeting is to be an open session in the home of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street on Jan. 5. Wilnot R. Jones will speak. Under the supervision of the club organization has been perfected in Concord of three girls' campfire circles, with Mrs. Leslie R. Moore chief guardian. Miss Esther Wheeler has been chosen guardian of the camp to be known as the Puntatasset circle, and Miss Mary Parker has been named guardian of the Nashua-tue circle. The name and guardian of the third circle has not yet been decided upon.

Under the direction of the literature committee, Mrs. Edward S. Crockett, chairman, Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder is to open the new year at the Arlington Woman's Club on Thursday afternoon by reading "Pippa Passes" in Association hall, Arlington. Mrs. Grace Mar-

shall, mezzo soprano, will sing a group of songs. Through the chairman of the social service and civics committees of the club, a circular has been sent to each member of the club asking for ideas with regard to the following among other problems: Supervised swimming pools in the available water of the town, additional playgrounds, properly equipped and directed; market inspection, a co-operative market and better care of waste paper in streets.

The regular weekly study meeting of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington was omitted this week, and on account of the new year's holiday no meeting is to be held next week. On Jan. 8 the monthly business meeting and social of the club will be held at the residence of Miss Lena McDonald, on Massachusetts avenue.

Upward of 100 boys and girls were guests of the Lexington Old Belfry Club Saturday last, when the second in a series of young people's assemblies was held. Miss Anita K. Dale presided at the piano. The last event on the club calendar for the present year takes place



MISS RUTH G. HOYT
Participant in Lexington Old Belfry Club play

next Wednesday evening in the form of a new year's party. Among the most interesting things done by the club this year was the recent presentation of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," in which Miss Ruth G. Hoyt, now a member of the club, showed marked ability as Gwendolen Fairfax.

The sixth meeting of the Littleton Woman's Club was held last Monday in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church. Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea gave an address on the "Peace Movement." A musical program was furnished during the literary hour, which was under the direction of Miss Mary Marshall, Mrs. Adelia M. Parker, Mrs. Eulalie G. Fairfield, Mrs. Alice H. Smith, Mrs. Alice P. Hartwell and Mrs. Mattie K. Priest, comprising the board of directors. "Guest night" will be observed by the club on the evening of Jan. 13, when a varied program is to be presented.

Owing to the holidays the regular weekly sewing meeting of the Arlington branch of the National Woman's Alliance was postponed this week and will be held Monday afternoon in the vestry of the Arlington First Parish Congregational (Unitarian) church.

Members of the East Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance are to hold a meeting next Wednesday in the vestry of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church, when their work on the study of "Lexington" will be resumed. Miss Emma Fiske of East Lexington will be the speaker, taking for her subject "Lexington's Industries."

Arlington Heights Sunshine Club closes the present year with a meeting in the home of Mrs. F. W. Garrett at 7 Tanager street, Arlington Heights, next Wednesday. No meeting of the club was held this week owing to the holidays.

Dramatic readings from DIsraeli were given at this week's meeting of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading by Otto Selzer. Travels through the Austrian Tyrol will be told on Jan. 15 by Miss Katherine H. Upton and a musical and social hour will follow.

The Nineteen Hundred Five Club of Wakefield is making plans for its annual night, to be held in Flanley hall on the evening of Jan. 29. Miss Beatrice Herford will give dramatic readings. Other social and musical features are being planned. The public will be admitted and the proceeds will be added to the fund the club is raising for a Boston charitable institution.

Attired in Chinese costume Mrs. Mary Parker Dunning lectured on China before the Reading Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. She told of the customs of the people and discussed the recent political changes in the East, speaking from personal observations and studies of travel in the Orient. A social hour in charge of Mrs. Allie G. Johnson's committee followed. The club will give its annual gentlemen's night on the evening of Jan. 9, and Mrs. Florence Libby, Mrs. H. Luella Roberts and Mrs. Josephine White are the special committee in charge. Miss Maude Scheerer will give

dramatic readings from "The Helpmate" and an assembly will follow. Jane Austin's works were the topic for the Booklovers' class meeting on Wednesday, with Mrs. Francis Bartley of 29 Bancroft avenue. Mrs. F. W. Pratt entertained the literature class at her home, 21 Sanborn street, the subject being "The Bible as Literature."

Stoneham Woman's Club through the hospitality committee, of which Mrs. Della H. Darling is chairman, is making plans to celebrate on Jan. 27 the fifteenth anniversary of the club's organization. Mrs. George Winslow Perkins, president of the state federation, will be the guest of the afternoon. The social part of the meeting will be in charge of Mrs. Ellen T. Palmer and Mrs. Stevens. Next Tuesday afternoon's regular lecture will be given by Mrs. Anna Stevens Duryea on "Little Citizens of the World." Miss Lila Stone Martin will be the soloist.

Story telling for children in the reading room of the public library will begin on Jan. 10, under the auspices of the Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield. Members of the club and others will entertain the children and there will be a series of at least six story-telling hours, which will be extended if the idea proves successful. Mrs. Annie L. Cox is chairman of the committee in charge of the work. The club has just taken action toward assisting the endowment fund of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and has endorsed a plan for raising subscriptions. Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley, former president, Mrs. L. Wallace Sweetser and Mrs. C. B. Hall are at the head of a committee of 20. At the last meeting of the club, John J. Chickering gave a lecture on oriental rugs, and exhibited a fine collection of specimens of the five leading types. Mrs. Jane Knight, a club member, sang twice and after the lecture the social committee, Mrs. Elsie M. Shea, chairman, and the first 20 on the list of club members, had charge of a social hour. Dr. A. A. Berle, in a lecture on "The New World," will be the entertainer at the Jan. 2 meeting, and Willard Flint, bass, of Wakefield, will be the soloist.

Monday next being the fifth Monday in the month, the entertainment committee of the New England Woman's Club will have a special program, with Miss Erdine Cowlishaw as reader, Mrs. James A. McGuane as vocalist and Miss Hazel Clark, violinist.

On Tuesday the Riverside Club of Saugus will have Frederick B. Greul as speaker and his subject will be "One of the Shadows of a Great City."

Thursday will be "Home Day—Character Day" with the Lynn 1884 Club. Mrs. Florence A. Johnson will be chairman, with Mrs. Mary F. Little, 13 Nahant street, as hostess.

Tuesday next before the Woman's Union of the Wellesley Congregational church, Dr. E. E. Bancroft will speak on "Some Relations between Parents and Children." The hostess will be Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Beaton.

Under the caption, "Christmas Home Day," the Lynn North Shore Club enjoyed a varied program last Tuesday. A chorus of 15 members of the club sang old English anthems and two each of French and German origin. A duet, with violin accompaniment, a vocal solo and a reading, given by Miss Lucy Seales, were a part of the afternoon's entertainment. Mrs. Kate M. Bruce directed the chorus and Mrs. Helen D. Phelan was violinist. One of the most interesting features was at the conclusion of the program, the singing of a carol by Miss Eleanor Breed. The hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Nellie M. Gray.

At the last meeting of the Outlook Club of Lynn, Monday, Miss Joan Frazier of Boston read her own dramatization of E. H. People's "The Prince Chap." C. E. Knowlton sang two bass solos.

Frank E. Bruce of Lynn gave a stereoscopic lecture on "Panama" at the last meeting of the Lynn Atlanta Club on Tuesday. Mr. Bruce described the 16-day trip from New York and back, emphasizing features of Panama City and Jamaica, showing about 100 slides of the people of the different sections and dwelling particularly on the mechanical construction of the canal.

On Tuesday the West Roxbury Woman's Club will have a Wagner centenary under the music committee. Mrs. H. Carlton Slack of Wheaton Seminary will be the soprano, Carlos Pinfold of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, violinist, and there will be a piano quartet by the following ladies of the Morning Musical Club: Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, Mrs. Frances P. Rollins, Miss Marion C. Whiton and Mrs. Maud C. Blanchard, president of the club. A sketch of the career of Wagner, written by Mrs. Oscar Lundin, will be read by Mrs. Charles Ross Taylor.

Boston, Cambridge, West Roxbury, Beverly, Newton Center, Manchester, Milton, and Winchester branches were represented at the bimonthly meeting of the education and organization committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association last Wednesday. Encouraging reports were read from the branches whose representatives were unable to attend the meeting. Meetings have been arranged for Malden, Newton Center and Winchester to take place early in January.

On Jan. 8 an anti-suffrage social will be given at headquarters in the Kensington building under the auspices of the

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West Newton branch of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. John Balch, chairman of the finance committee, will tell of the occurrences of the week of the hearing in Washington.

The Brookline Study Club will start its third series of classes on Jan. 8, at the home of Mrs. Joseph D. Leland, 41 Davis avenue. It is hoped that Mrs. Frank Foxcroft, chairman of the Cambridge branch, will be present and address the members of the club.

Dr. Earnest Bernbaum of the English department of Harvard University will present the anti-suffrage side of the woman suffrage question, which is to be discussed before the Lawrence Woman's Club on Jan. 13.

Two new members have been elected to serve on the executive committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage: Mrs. Henry Preston White, chairman of the Brookline branch, and Mrs. John Balch, chairman of the Milton branch.

Since Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline spoke at the banquet of the Worcester Economic Club early in the month, she has been invited to speak before the Boston Economic Club in Symphony hall, Jan. 27, and before the Brockton Economic Club on Jan. 28. The New York Economic Club, composed of over 1000 representative men, is endeavoring to secure Mrs. George for the January meeting.

George M. Kittredge, chief engineer of the New York Central railroad, will give a stereoscopic lecture on the "Panama Canal" at the Milton town hall on Jan. 9, under the auspices of the Milton branch of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association.

The December meeting of the Coenonia Club of Somerville was held last Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Bella G. Knight, 114 Professors row, when it had as guests the presidents of several of the women's clubs of Somerville. Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder entertained with the reading of Zangwill's play, "The Melting Pot," giving her reading in Hebrew. This is the first time she has read this play in Somerville. After the meeting refreshments were served in charge of Mrs. Howard H. Davenport assisted by Mrs. Leon M. Conwell and Mrs. Charles W. Thurston. The rooms were decorated with holly, candles and other features of the Yuletide season. The next regular meeting will be held Jan. 17, when a stereoscopic lecture will be given by William H. Bain on "New Zealand."

The next regular meeting of the Fortin Club of Somerville will be held Jan. 3 in Unitarian hall. A musical program will be given by the Apollo quartette, assisted by Miss Alberta Florence. The meeting will be in charge of the music committee, Mrs. Beulah C. McLean, chairman, and will be an open meeting.

Mendelssohn Club of Everett met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Lester W. Cooch as hostess. Christmas tree exercises were held with Miss Grace Coburn

impersonating Santa Claus and distributing the gifts to the club members and children who had been invited. The hostess presented each member with a box of candy, a souvenir and a gift in honor of the season. Mrs. Grace Coburn rendered several selections on the piano and Miss Elizabeth Piggett played a symphony. Vocal numbers were rendered by Mrs. Cora Pratt.

Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, president of the Medford Woman's Club, and Mrs. Clara L. Rockwood, retiring chairman of the committee appointed to look into the question of building a clubhouse, have jointly named a special committee to have charge of the erection of the structure, the preparation of plans, securing of estimates and other details in connection with the project. This committee consists of Mrs. Lillian Folger, a former club president, as chairman; Mrs. Clara

(Continued on page nine)



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Busy Session Forecast for Legislature

(Continued from page one)

the Boston subway system. A subway is wanted by some petitioners from the South station to Park square connecting with the Boylston street subway, others want more stations or a change of stations and route of the Boylston street station.

The officials of the Boston & Eastern railway are going to work hard for legislation for another extension of the time in which they must start work on their proposed electric railway from Postoffice square to Beverly.

In addition to the petition received annually for several years, that the state take over the Boston Elevated railway there is one urging that the state assume the ownership and management of the New Haven road. Another proposition expected to be presented is the state ownership of the Boston & Maine.

There are several petitions for minimizing the crowding in street cars and another seeks to give the Boston Elevated entrance into Medford via the Boston & Maine tracks.

Progressive Plans

The legislative committee of the Progressive party has decided on four matters which it will seek to have embodied into law and plans to support or oppose other propositions as they are under consideration during the session.

Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the committee, said that bills will be filed for the initiative and referendum and for a change in the corrupt practices act that will make it effective. It is proposed either to file or to indorse one of the measures already filed for the abolition of party enrollment at primary elections. The proposition favored by the committee is that which makes provision for a uniform ballot for all voters with columns in which the candidates of the respective parties are grouped. The committee's fourth proposition is equal suffrage for women and the committee plans to indorse a resolve already filed for an amendment to the constitution that will permit this.

Among the measures which the legislative committee of the Progressives have decided to oppose are those which seek to amend the child labor law. The committee believes, said Mr. Walker, that the law had better remain as at present until it has been given further trial.

Woman Suffrage

Of the measures relating to elections and politics the woman suffrage resolve is expected to be conspicuous. The suffragists in political circles are declaring that enough legislators can be found this year to give the resolve the necessary two thirds vote in the House and a majority in the Senate. Being a proposed amendment to the constitution a similar favorable vote would have to be obtained from the following Legislature, that of 1915, before it could be submitted to the electorate on the question of its acceptance.

Another woman suffrage measure proposes to allow women now entitled to vote for school committee candidates to vote in the primaries where such candidates are nominated.

As usual, there are petitions for carrying to convey voters, presumably male voters, to the polls at the state's expense, for compulsory voting, for bulletins with political information prior to primaries and elections, etc. One petitioner wants to change election day from Tuesday to Monday.

A. F. of L. to Be Active

The state branch of the American Federation of Labor expects to try to get legislation this session providing for a recall of judicial decisions and for the election of all judges of the commonwealth. In addition, the state branch plans to work for a nine-hours-in-10 day for employees at railroad stations and crossings, a limitation of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and more liberty to certain employees in combining and striking.

From another source a petition has been presented for legislation providing that city and town employees shall have annual vacations without pay.

It appears likely that there will be legislation sought again this session to reduce telephone rates and for an investigation of the telephone companies operating within the commonwealth.

Every session there is more or less legislation in connection with the civil service system of the state. An effort is to be made this year, it is expected, to place the inspectors employed by the new public service commission within the civil service classification.

A petition has been filed with the clerk of the House for legislation providing that the person who heads the list of candidates eligible to a certain appointment shall in each instance receive the appointment and that in case he declines for any reason to accept it that the position shall go to the second candidate on the list.

At least two new state armories are to be sought, one in East Boston and one in Dorchester, although it is not known at the State House yet whether the militia officials of the commonwealth are favorable to either.

Teachers' Tenure

Included in the educational program for the session are bills for a tenure of office for teachers and another relative to the tenure and dismissal of school superintendents, which are to have the backing of the state board of education and educators generally. Two bills that were defeated last year, one raising the

compulsory school attendance age to 15 years and the other to limit technical, industrial and vocational education, are to come up again this session for discussion.

Efforts are to be made to get normal schools at Fall River and New Bedford. Another petitioner wishes to change the present law so that evening schools shall be maintained in cities and towns of 10,000 inhabitants or over if a sufficient number of students present themselves. The law at present does not require such schools in towns or cities with less than 50,000 inhabitants.

It is reported about the State House corridors that Governor-elect Walsh will endeavor to get a constitutional convention to make changes in the fundamental law of the commonwealth. However that may be, it is probable that there will be much discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution in the coming session.

Biennial Elections

There appears to be a number of legislators who want biennial elections of state officers, councilors and members of the Legislature and several petitions have been filed for an amendment to allow cities and towns to buy and sell necessities.

The usual attempts are to be made at this session, apparently, to amend the Boston charter, among the changes proposed for discussion this year being a council of 28 members, a school committee of 26 members and a two years rather than a four years term for the mayor.

A petition has been filed to amend the Medford charter and numerous other charter amendment bills are expected before the legislators settle down to business.

Legislation affecting the child is expected to be another feature of the coming session. Besides the compulsory school attendance bill referred to already, an effort is to be made to get a 9 o'clock curfew law and to exclude children under the age of 15 from motion-picture shows, unless they are accompanied by their parents. Amendments will probably be sought in the bill to aid mothers with dependent children, there being a movement to place a larger share of the expense on the state.

THREE DEGREES ARE CONFERRED ON 89 CANDIDATES

Massachusetts consistory's rendezvous for December was especially brilliant last night in Masonic Temple. The twenty-fifth and thirty-first and thirty-second grades were conferred.

Nearly every New England state was represented in the 800 names registered, and there were some guests from other sections of the northern Masonic jurisdiction. One of the visitors was Maj. C. R. Elliott of Vermont consistory, who had traveled from Manila to be present. After remaining here a few weeks he will return to his duties in the army.

After a brief morning session there was an adjournment until 2:30 for an exemplification of the twenty-fifth grade under the direction of Elmer P. Sargent, Jr., 32 degrees, second assistant master of ceremonies.

Visitors from other consistories included: Maine—George R. Shaw, 33; Charles E. Libbey, Samuel Beebe and John N. S. Stetson, 32. New Hampshire—Charles H. Austin, 32, past commander; F. B. Clifford, Chester P. Chase, David L. Jewell, C. R. Wood, William P. Niles, John A. Nelson, M. A. Femenan, W. E. Smith, George E. Hobbs, William B. Reardon, H. A. Osgood and H. G. Wable, 32.

Rhode Island—W. W. Jackson, 32.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine road private car No. 666, occupied by President Morris McDonald and party, was attached to the Bangor express from North station last night en route to Portland, Me., via the Dover route.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the New Haven road's Mansfield local from South station this afternoon en route to East Foxboro, Mass.

Elmer Mann, passenger engineer of the Boston & Albany road on the Highland circuit, is spending a 30-days vacation at Wilmington, N. C.

The building department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, has a force of men painting the main gasometer the road's standard color.

The Pullman Company inaugurated today over the New York Central lines through parlor car service between Boston and Buffalo, N. Y., on train No. 41 from South station at 10 o'clock a. m. daily.

William U. Lowrey, train director in pneumatic tower B, Charlestown, for the Boston & Maine railway, is spending the holidays with his parents at Olean, N. Y. The Pennsylvania railroad has added new 12-wheel steel express cars to the New Haven road's Adams Express Company special for service between Boston and Pittsburgh (Pa.) transfer station.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road loaded 100 cars of bituminous coal at Mystic wharf yesterday for shipment to northern New England points.

TWO OF BOSTON'S NEW SUBWAYS NEARLY DONE

(Continued from page one)

Sullivan square. Tunnels to Malden, to Chelsea and to replace the old elevated structure to Dudley street and a connection between the Dorchester tunnel and the South station are being urged.

While the transit commission ceases to exist on July 1, 1914, it is expected, of course, that with all the important work in hand and in view, the Legislature will make proper provision for the continuation of the commission.

Concrete work on the last section of the Boylston street subway is progressing, the walls being pushed along first. This section includes the incline for the Huntington avenue cars to enter the subway and consequently a widening of the structure to take in the incline and inward and outward bound tracks on either side.

The old incline in the Public Garden is to be filled in and restored to the garden area and a strip taken from the latter to widen the street at this point. Much of the planning necessary on this section has been laid and the excavation is well along. The timber supports are stretching farther down as the earth is dug out deeper and deeper, and the familiar network of cross-pieces, side braces and up-and-down joists is again appearing.

The subway contractors have become expert in this class of temporary framing as they have had to meet all kinds of problems in holding back the long wall of dirt. Heavy steel girders are used in some places. There have been instances of furnishing support sufficiently strong to hold back the waters and bed of a brook and the quicksands and shifting soil of the Back Bay, to work by the foundations of a leaning tower that overhangs 2 feet 10 inches out of the perpendicular and to supply new foundations beneath the old basements of stores in Boston's busy shopping center.

The stations in the new Boylston street subway at Massachusetts avenue and Dartmouth street are well nigh finished. The entire structure with these two exceptions from the entrance near the junction of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street to Arlington street is done.

A temporary double or "S" curve connection has been made between the main line on Beacon street and the incline on the avenue by the Elevated company preparatory to dumping ballast and laying tracks in the completed sections. The permanent connection with the surface tracks will be almost a straight track out of the mouth of the subway to the junction of the Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue lines necessitating a change in the location of the present island and tall electric light at that point.

The tiling and further finish and equipment to be placed in the stations will take some time longer. The hoods and stairways for the exits and entrances to and from the street are yet to be built. The equipment to carry the wiring for the power and lighting of the subway has to be installed.

The continuation of the Cambridge tunnel from Park street, known as the Dorchester tunnel, beneath Winter and Summer streets down to Arch street, is almost ready although there remains considerable work to be done on the station at Summer and Washington streets. A new section 1100 feet long from Arch street to Dewey square has just been let and is under way.

This tunnel will emerge at Andrew square for the present, but eventually it is planned to extend it to Dorchester Center. Test borings have been made to determine the nature of the ground through which the proposed route is to be excavated. Permission of the federal government has been obtained to go beneath Ft. Point channel.

The section that will include the latter portion of the route is expected to take as long in building as all of the others, so that work will be carried on simultaneously along the line. One of the problems in relation to this tunnel is the station at Dewey square and the practicability of making a connection with the South station.

The East Boston tunnel extension is now one continuous piece of construction work. The most important work is going on beneath the old Scollay Square station of the Tremont street subway, where connections are being made between the new and old station platforms.

The change in the grade of the old tunnel so as to coincide with the grade of the new extension is another delicate task. It means digging out beneath the present roadbed of the cars where they come in at the Court street station.

W. H. FAUNCE TO BE HONORED

HANOVER, Mass.—After 27 years of public service as commissioner for Plymouth county, Walter H. Fauce of Kingston will retire from that office early in January. His friends have arranged a public reception to be held in the court house in Plymouth on Monday at 3:30 o'clock.

MISS KNIGHT TO HERALD YEAR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, of the Narragansett bay naval station, left Friday night for Annapolis, Md., to ring out the old year and ring in the new at the naval academy.

EGGS DROP, FRUIT REASONABLE AND MEATS MAY BE LOWER

Fresh eggs have dropped below the half dollar mark in some of the markets since the holiday. In others the dealers plan for a drop the first of next week. Eggs are now 45 and 50 cents a dozen.

Cold storage eggs remain at the same price, but they, too, will probably be cheaper next week. Those selling for 27 cents now are expected to sell at 25. In some of the markets they are 30.

Green vegetables and fruit are reasonable. The largest grapefruit are selling three for 25 cents. Small ones at 5 cents each are juicy and firm. Oranges may be purchased as low as 20 cents a dozen, but those selling for 25 cents are worth the extra nickel in juiciness and flavor. Dates, figs, nuts and raisins remain the

same. Good lettuce was in the market yesterday at 5 cents a head.

Although several kinds of fish are not on hand at this season, those which are in the market are selling at reasonable prices with abundant supply.

The importation of beef and lamb from other countries has not influenced the retail price of meats in most of the markets. The meats are not proving very popular, but if the importation of live stock from Canada continues, the dealers say it is positive that meat will decrease in price soon. Lamb is already lower. Hind quarters sell for 18 cents, for quarters for 13 cents and loins for 22 cents down in the market district. The best sirloin steak sells for 32 cents a pound, rump 45 cents and round steak ranges from 25 to 30 cents.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eight)

L. Rockwood, vice-chairman; Mrs. Clara E. Langell, secretary; Mrs. Ella T. Hart, treasurer; Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, field agent; Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown and Mrs. Ellen R. Hayes. After organization the committee selected a sub-committee of members to assist at the work. It is composed of Mrs. Harriet Putnam, Mrs. Carrie B. Haines, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly, Mrs. Nellie F. Wellington, Mrs. Laura E. Pickering, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kakas, Mrs. Gertrude S. Harvey, Mrs. Addie M. Richardson, Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie, Mrs. Sarah F. Hazelton, Mrs. Harriet J. B. Vialle, Mrs. Grace E. Seitz, Mrs. Lena L. Smith, Mrs. Emma D. Leavens, Mrs. Edith E. Whitehead, Mrs. Emma R. Waitt, Mrs. Alice M. Fessenden, Mrs. Elsie A. Blanchard, Mrs. Jennie W. Clough, Mrs. Cora Weston, Mrs. Maud Mangles, Mrs. Bertha Moats, Mrs. Anna Shurrocks, Mrs. Helen Atkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Keay and Mrs. Mary H. Davenport. Each member of the sub-committee will select a team of 10 members, thus practically enlisting the aid of every member of the club.

About the first of the new year active work of campaigning to secure the subscription to the bonds to be issued for the clubhouse will be started. It is planned to have the teams chosen and in readiness to start the campaign at that time. At the club's business session it was announced that the philanthropic committee would hereafter form a regular club group under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie. This department will do much work next summer in giving outings for children and similar work.

Medford Woman's Alliance met Monday with the vice-president, Mrs. E. H. Norton, presiding. A luncheon was followed by addresses on Palestine by Mrs. B. F. Hayes, Mrs. James Garrett, Mrs. Mary Holyoke and Mrs. D. C. Lawrence. Mrs. Henry C. DeLong was hostess. Piano selections were given by Mrs. G. L. Batchelder and Miss Florence Hall.

Members of the Medford Anti-Suffrage League met on Thursday at the residence of Miss Mary and Miss Margaret Ayres, 119 High street, and made plans for the annual luncheon to be held at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Jan. 13. At the next meeting Mrs. Thomas Allen of Boston will be the speaker.

Medford Woman's League met Wednesday. After a luncheon the members had as speaker at the afternoon session Miss Ida Hartzell. Her topic was "Among the Italians of Boston."

Other department are standing by, looking on. This picture is drawn from conditions existing about the year 1800.

No. 2 shows the municipally owned hand tub of 1820, with the larger number of the firemen riding to the fire in a wagon drawn by horses.

No. 3 shows the earliest type of steam fire engine and hand hose which made its appearance first about 1850, being a product of New England progress.

No. 4 shows the horse-drawn engine and other apparatus of 1870.

No. 5 shows the most advanced type of steam fire engine in use in 1890.

No. 6 shows the horseless apparatus with motor tractor and motor fire truck. The period in which this step was developed ranges between 1900 and the present. The motor tractor which is shown on the panel was first put into operation in 1912 while the truck is a product of the present year.

The Cambridge fire station will be the first of any size in Greater Boston to have been erected for the accommodation of horseless apparatus. The first large fire house to be so constructed in this state was that at Springfield.

The first organized fire fighting force, according to the architects was established in England about the year 1800.

The panels themselves best tell the story.

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Hampden Road's Status Studied

Director Is Considering Finding of the State Public Service Commission Which Refuses New Line \$2,500,000 Bonds

DECISION IS QUALIFIED

Directors of the Boston & Maine railroad, who are expected to leave the Hampden road, are conferring today on the recommendations made in the public service commission's report which denies that railroad's petition to issue \$2,500,000 30-year 5 per cent bonds, but announces that under certain conditions mortgage bonds of \$1,900,000 may be approved later. George W. Anderson, one of the commissioners, dissented from the opinion on the ground that it is inconsistent.

The road sought \$2,500,000 to pay Boston bankers who advanced money for constructing the 14.85 miles of single track, and the majority opinion, while finding no fraud in the construction, contended that in several respects the methods of building the road lacked business prudence and tended to extravagance.

The report says in part: "The fact that such a road, with no terminals and no rolling stock, is alleged to have cost about \$290,000 a mile is enough to put the commission on strict and careful inquiry as to the history of the enterprise and methods pursued in its construction."

The commission has approved already an issue of capital stock of \$1,400,000. "In view of our finding that reasonable and proper cost of construction amounts to \$3,300,000," says the report, "the company is entitled to additional capitalization to the amount of \$1,900,000."

The opinion says in conclusion:

"It appears from the evidence presented that the corporation has outstanding notes or other evidences of indebtedness to an amount in excess of \$1,900,000. The result is that if the parties in interest shall within a reasonable time present to the commission evidence that the corporation is released from all liabilities, with the exception of the outstanding capital stock, in excess of \$1,900,000, as hereinbefore indicated, an order may be entered approving mortgage bonds to that amount."

"If the parties in interest are unable or unwilling to do this, the petition should be dismissed, without prejudice to the right of the corporation hereafter to make any other application not inconsistent with the findings and rulings indicated in this opinion."

The majority report says that if excavation and overhaul were figured at prices charged on the Hinsdale extension the total cost would have been \$2,142,884.64, while the amount payable under the unit prices approved by the Boston & Maine was \$2,197,727.72.

"In the first place," it continues, "attention should be called to the unusual relations between the Hampden Railroad Corporation and the Woronoco Construction Company. Mr. Gillett (president of the Hampden railroad) said he was the Woronoco Construction Company."

"It seems that he might have stated with almost equal accuracy that he was the Hampden Railroad Corporation, as the eminently respectable gentlemen who were associated with him in the directorate of that railroad were apparently little more than lay figures. In his capacity as the Hampden Railroad Corporation it was to his interest that the work should be done at the lowest possible price. In his capacity as the Woronoco Construction Company it was to his interest that the work should be done at the highest possible price."

"The two relations are so inconsistent as to amount to a practical abandonment by the Hampden Railroad Corporation of any exercise of disinterested judgment or prudence, such as we might reasonably expect, in regard to its expenditures and the general management of its corporate affairs."

"Under these circumstances any action taken ostensibly by the Hampden Railroad Corporation is open to the suspicion of being dictated by the interests of the Woronoco Construction Company."

"The latter company, owing to the favorable terms on which the subcontract was let, expected to make a large profit on every yard of excavation and overhaul and by the terms of its contract with the Hampden Railroad Corporation was also to receive a profit of 10 per cent upon all other expenditures made in the construction of the road."

"This situation placed the contractor under the constant temptation to influence the policy of the Hampden Railroad Corporation in favor of the most wasteful rather than the most economical method of laying out and constructing the railroad."

"The Boston & Maine railroad, having full knowledge of this situation and having committed itself by the execution of the lease to ultimate responsibility for the expenditures incurred, was therefore under the obligation of exercising practically the same degree of independent supervision as if it were directly building the road. It would seem, however, that in some respects the supervision actually exercised by the Boston & Maine railroad was not fully up to that standard."

"While the plans showing the projected location of the road were shown to and approved by Mr. Mellen as being in conformity with his views in regard to the alignment and grade of the railroad, there is no evidence that any careful, independent survey was made by the engineers of the Boston & Maine railroad for the purpose of selecting the best and most economical route consistent with Mr. Mellen's general standard for the road. The

exact determination of the route seems to have been left mainly in the hands of the engineer of the Hampden railroad."

The report adds: "If a railroad, after obtaining a location in compliance with the statute and with official approval of the public authorities, is not to be permitted to capitalize the proper cost of its railroad as actually constructed upon that location it means, of course, the end of all railroad construction in this state."

"There is another respect, in which, however, it would seem that the supervision exercised by the Boston & Maine railroad was not fully up to the standard which it would ordinarily apply to work that was being done directly for that railroad."

Unless there was well-founded belief, it points out, on the part of Boston & Maine officials that the Hampden railroad would develop sufficient business to warrant the early double tracking of that road, as well as additional double tracking on the Massachusetts Central, it is unlikely that the project would have been conceived. Then it adds:

"In any event, the full responsibility for making this change rests with the Boston & Maine railroad, and as we have no doubt that it was done in the exercise of sound judgment and discretion on the part of the officials having that matter in charge, we see no reason why any expense properly incurred as the result of this widening of the road should not be subject to capitalization."

Of any theory of fraud the majority says:

"We believe that no evidence has been presented to the commission to justify the view which some persons have seemed disposed to entertain, that this whole enterprise was conceived and carried out, not for the purpose of meeting any legitimate needs of transportation, but for the sole purpose of permitting Mr. Gillett and his associates to make an unconscionable profit through exorbitant and wasteful expenditures incurred in the building of the road."

"It is true that in several respects the methods of building this railroad lacked sound business prudence and tended to extravagance and waste, but any failure on the part of the Boston & Maine railroad to protect its own interests as jealously as it might does not necessarily raise any presumption of fraud or bad faith."

"It would seem that the correct principle to apply to the present case is to eliminate any excess of cost due to improper or improvident methods of construction and to capitalize the road for such amount only as it would have cost if built in a careful, prudent and businesslike way."

"In applying that principle, we believe that all expenditures due to the intervention of unnecessary agencies should be eliminated. We can see no sufficient reason why the Boston & Maine, if it deemed the construction of this connecting railroad beneficial to its transportation system, should not have proceeded directly to build this road under the statute, as an extension of its existing lines."

Of the finding that the "lawful and proper" cost of the completed road, including interest charges up to Dec. 1, is \$3,300,000, the report says:

"This sum represents a reduction of more than \$1,000,000 in the gross cost of the completed road upon the basis of the figures originally filed by the petitioners and is also less than the actual amount shown by the accountants of the commission to have been expended by the Hampden Railroad Corporation and the Woronoco Construction Company in the construction of the road."

"In other words, as the result of this finding, it would appear that Mr. Gillett and his associates will not only be deprived of any profit or compensation for promoting and building the railroad, but may be obliged to stand a financial loss."

"In so far as this result follows from the application of the principle we have adopted, it seems to be unavoidable. Moreover, it may not be entirely regrettable in the public interest if the general method of railroad promotion and construction employed in this case should be found to be unprofitable."

"In reaching its conclusions the commission has given due consideration to the recent action of the directors of the Boston & Maine railroad in refusing to ratify at this time Mr. Mellen's execution of a lease to the Boston & Maine railroad of the road and property of the Hampden Railroad Corporation."

It is pointed out that neither the Hampden nor the Boston & Maine railroads are now in financial condition to build branches into Chicopee or Holyoke, and that if the Hampden road is, under its charter, under obligation to build these branches inside of four years, both roads should petition the Legislature for relief.

"If proof can be afforded of any actual wrong-doing," continues the majority report, "we must assume that the banks have their appropriate legal remedy. But if it is merely a case of unfortunate investment, it does not seem that the commission can properly attempt to relieve investors from consequences of the business risk they voluntarily assumed."

Then the report adds:

"Nothing in this opinion is to be taken as forecasting directly or indirectly the attitude of the commission on the petition for the approval of the lease of this railroad to the Boston & Maine railroad, on which no hearing has yet been had. Neither is it to be understood that any conclusion on the part of the commission that the value placed upon the railroad property in the present proceeding is to be taken as a proper basis for the establishment of rates."

In his dissenting opinion Commissioner Anderson declares that the majority finding amounts to saying: "The only penalty that shall be visited upon you if caught is the loss of your profits; your expenditures are safe. You may make, at any rate, you shall not lose."

He adds: "Such a ruling really puts a premium on fraud. The main object of our law is that railroads shall be capitalized only for their value. When money is spent by directors acting in good faith and for their corporation, the presumption is that 'cost' and 'value' are synonymous. But when, as in this case, the money was spent for the benefit of the directors and not for the benefit of the corporation, there is no presumption that the cost bears any relation to the value."

"If this railroad as a railroad is worth \$3,300,000, it ought to be capitalized for that amount. If it is not worth that, there is no reason why either the rate-paying public or the Boston & Maine stockholders should be called upon to pay directly or indirectly any more than its real value. No engineer has undertaken to determine the value of the property as a transportation agency. There is no evidence, before the commission, nor has the commission otherwise any knowledge adequate to determine, even roughly, the value of this property as a railroad."

"References in the majority opinion to 'valuations' by the various engineers are not to be construed as referring to valuations for railroad purposes; all that the engineers whose reports are referred to did, was to compute, partly from the vouchers and partly from an examination of the physical property, the cost of construction of the road built as it was built."

He points out that no engineer has undertaken to say that if the Boston & Maine built the Hampden railroad directly that it would have built it on the present site or spent anything like the sums actually expended.

"The result is, as I think," he concludes, "that the present petition should be dismissed without prejudice to the right of the corporation hereafter to apply for any additional capitalization above the \$1,400,000 of stock already issued, the amount to be determined on the basis of the actual value of its property for railroad purposes."

HEBREW SOCIETIES TO BUILD

FT. WORTH, Tex.—It is planned to erect a three-story brick building to be modern and cost \$25,000 to be used by all of the Hebrew organizations of Ft. Worth, says the Record.

NEW MINISTER AT POST

WASHINGTON—Chevalier de Rappard, minister of the Netherlands, recently arrived in Washington to assume the duties of his post. He succeeds Jonkheer J. H. Loudon in that position. The country which he represents is one of those closing negotiations with the United States in acceptance of the peace

plan announced by Secretary Bryan early in this administration, and the new minister came into the diplomatic corps at the American capital with this among other works of importance to conclude.

Chevalier de Rappard lately has been joined here by his wife and daughter.

HEARINGS IN 14 CITIES TO PLACE RESERVE BANKS

Currency Organization Board Adopts Plan to Give Every Section of United States Chance to Voice Qualifications

TO BEGIN ON JAN. 2

WASHINGTON—The committee which is to organize the new currency system has decided to hold public hearings in 14 large cities before choosing locations for the eight to 12 federal reserve banks.

These hearings will decide the question: How can the country be divided into districts so as to best serve the banking and business interests and in what cities ought the reserve banks to be placed?

To decide this question the secretaries of the treasury and agriculture, who with the comptroller not yet appointed, comprise the committee, came to the conclusion that hearings in the cities themselves and not in Washington would give the best opportunity for bringing out all the points involved.

The hearings will be held in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Seattle, Portland (Ore.), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston (Tex.), New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Cleveland. Although these 14 cities are the only ones to be visited, it was announced that the advantages of the many others would be considered, and that bankers and others interested in the cities not named in this list would be heard.

The committee will sit at the custom house in New York city on Jan. 2 and 3, in Boston on Jan. 5 and 6, and return to New York for additional sessions on the 8th and 9th. The committee will sit in Washington from Jan. 12 to 17, in Chicago on Jan. 19, 20 and 21; St. Louis on Jan. 22, 23 and 24, and Denver on Jan. 26. Hearings for the other cities will be held between Jan. 28 and March 1. Wherever possible the hearings will be held in government buildings.

The fact that Philadelphia is not among the 15 cities in which the committee has announced it will hold hearings is taken by many to mean that no reserve bank will be established there.

Official notices of the passage of the currency bill and the forthcoming establishment of a chain of federal reserve banks were sent to every national bank, state bank and trust company in the country today.

The committee's announcement of Friday follows: "A meeting of the majority of the members of the federal reserve organization committee, consisting of the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of agriculture, was held today."

"The committee decided to forward immediately to every national and state bank and trust company a copy of the federal reserve act, together with the form of application for membership in the federal reserve system."

"Under the provisions of the federal reserve act all national banks are required to signify their acceptance of its terms and provisions on or before Feb. 22, 1914, and all eligible state banks and trust companies are permitted to signify their acceptance within the same time."

"The committee will sit in Boston on Jan. 5 and 6."

"The committee desires to be informed particularly upon the following points, which are considered primary factors in determining the boundaries of the proposed districts and the location of the federal reserve banks:

"First. Geographical convenience which involves transportation facilities and rapid and easy communication with all parts of the district."

"Second. Industrial and commercial development and needs of each section, which involves consideration of the general movement of commodities and of business transactions within the districts and the transfer of funds and exchanges of credits arising therefrom."

"Third. The established custom and trend of business as developed by the present system of bank reserves and checking accounts. In laying out the districts and establishing the headquarters for reserve banks, every effort will be made to promote business convenience and normal movements of trade and commerce."

"The committee will not therefore be able to receive delegations urging the claims of particular cities for preference as to the headquarters of the reserve banks. The claims of all cities will be considered upon their merits in view of all the facts which will be developed through the investigations. The purpose of the committee is to go about this work in a thoroughly practical and businesslike way, to accomplish it at the earliest possible moment, but without undue haste, and only after full consideration of the needs of every section of the country."

"The work will of necessity be arduous and the committee has determined upon these public hearings as the quickest and most direct method of obtaining the necessary information to enable it to arrive at prompt and satisfactory conclusions."

"The committee will from time to time make announcements concerning its procedure."

Many applications for membership in the new system are being received. The



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estimate is that close to 1000 banks and trust companies have applied for membership. If this estimate is correct, nearly one seventh of the national banks have asked to become members in the system. New applicants included Leominster, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and Fitchburg, Mass.

COLORADO BEET SUGAR CROP HAS BIG GAIN IN 1913

DENVER, Col.—The sugar beet crop in Colorado this year shows a big gain over the 1912 output, according to figures given out by the sugar companies. The number of tons of beets for 1913 is 1,850,000 as compared with 1,641,861 in 1912.

There is also a big increase in acreage. There were 166,000 acres placed in sugar beets this year while in 1912 there were but 145,000 acres. The tons of sugar yielded from the crop this year will be 230,000 as against 216,000 a year ago, says the News.

The figures show that to handle the 1913 crop \$2,400,000 was expended for factory labor, and \$3,400,000 for field labor. Supplies and fuel involved an expenditure of \$2,500,000. The number of men employed in the 14 sugar factories in operation was 5000. The value of the manufactures is placed at \$21,500,000.

Several of the factories have already completed their run and all of them will be through by the middle of January.

RECEIVERS MAY ASK RESTITUTION

ST. LOUIS—Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad were directed on Friday by Circuit Judge Sanborn in the United States district court to bring restitution suit against present and former directors of the railroad.

The order is qualified by the proviso that suits shall be brought if the special counsel believe they can be successfully maintained. These are the men who represented William W. Niles of New York, a San Francisco stockholder, in his petition for permission to bring restitution suit.

The suits are to be based on the sale to the Frisco of feeder lines.

ISLAND PROPOSED FOR SAN DIEGO BAY

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Harbor Engineer Capps urges that an island be made of the mud and rock if the government can be induced to dredge the Dutch flats in San Diego bay and that on this island be erected a permanent immigration station and a naval base consisting of training station, arsenal and machine shops.

Where Engineer Capps proposes to have the government dredge is northwest of the municipal pier, says the Union. By dredging out a strip the mud could be pumped and deposited for the formation of an island three miles long and one quarter of a mile wide.

NEW FERRY STEAMER ORDERED
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In preparation for handling traffic during the 1915 exposition, the Southern Pacific has ordered the construction of a new ferry steamer, the San Mateo, to run between San Francisco and Oakland, says the Examiner.

PRESIDENT AGAIN TRIES COURSE BUT GOLF SCORE IS NOT KNOWN

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—President Wilson had another one of those southern breakfasts of sausage cakes, corn dodgers, fried potatoes and baked apples this morning before he waded through his correspondence preparatory to visiting the links at Gullport again. The President likes the links of the Mississippi Coast Country Club. He made nine holes there yesterday. He was back again this morning. His score has not been disclosed.

Before going to golf today the President received from Secretary McAdoo a long letter explaining the satisfactory manner in which organization of the new currency law is being worked out. It is believed that the President will consider his appointments to the federal reserve board during his stay here.

Although it is known that the President does not wish invitations to break his plan for golfing, motoring and rest at home, he is considering favorable action upon the request that he visit the Confederate Soldiers Home located on the gulf coast, 20 miles from his cottage.

Meanwhile local gossip talked much today of the assistance rendered by the President in extinguishing a fire Friday. After golf Friday the President started back for Pass Christian, but was halted in the environs of Gullport by the sight of a fire on the roof of the house of former Judge Neville.

"Get down and get busy," were the President's instructions to the secret service operatives who were accompanying him. The presidential fire department unlimbered in an instant. The three grabbed the miniature hand extinguishers from the White House car and in a few minutes had Judge Neville's home saved. Within five minutes after the alarm two real fire companies drew up in front of the house, where they found their work

easy because of the prompt action of the Wilson brigade.

The President spent the afternoon on Beulieu's broad verandas.

CITY'S VALUATION IS \$24,484,638

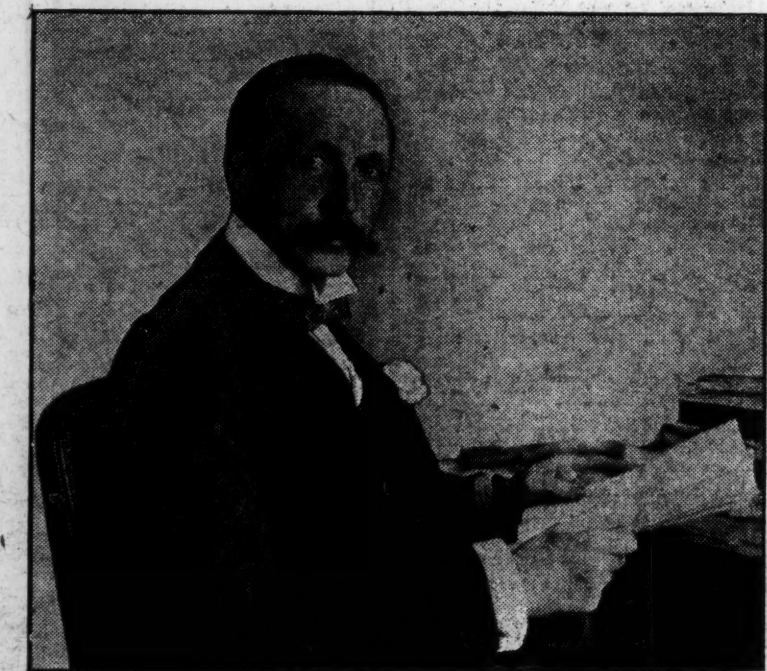
STOCKTON, Cal.—Stockton's assessment roll, completed by City Assessor John Campbell, shows that the total assessed valuation of operative property is \$24,484,638, or an increase of \$606,770 over last year, when the total was \$23,877,868.

The assessment on personal property is \$1,693,897, and of that amount \$27,537.85 was collected by Assessor Campbell, says the Independent. Under the old charter he would have received 6 per cent of all such collections, or \$1652.26, within \$148 of the salary now paid the assessor, and he got \$100 a month under the old charter besides. The city is really saved \$1052.26 under the new charter.

JUVENILE REFORM BOARD PLANNED

BALTIMORE—One of the city bills to be sent to the next Legislature in which Mayor Preston is particularly interested is that authorizing the creating of a disinterested board or commission to maintain supervision over all institutions to which minors are committed. A year or so in a reformatory may completely change a boy and the mayor believes that somebody should be placed in supervision over such institutions to decide when such offenders are ready for freedom, says the News.

The commission, as planned by the mayor, will be made up of Baltimoreans and citizens of the counties.



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Chevalier de Rappard, representative of the Netherlands

WASHINGTON—Chevalier de Rappard, minister of the Netherlands, recently arrived in Washington to assume the duties of his post. He succeeds Jonkheer J. H. Loudon in that position. The country which he represents is one of those closing negotiations with the United States in acceptance of the peace

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Bermudians Hold to Dinghy

Centuries-Old Leg-of-Mutton Rig Still Enables Little Craft to Speed Under Guidance of Skilled Hands and Clouds of Canvas Slapped on Without Limit

FLASH OVER WAVES AS WIND BLOWS

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Regardless of the coming of steam as a means of marine propulsion, yachting still holds its own as the chief sport of these islands, and the dinghy race—swift and full of thrills—continues to bridge the gap between the seventeenth century days and the present.

For the old "leg-of-mutton" rig used on these little boats in the long-distant past has been retained, though few visitors to Bermuda, perhaps, realize when they see the pilot bearing down upon their steamer that the curious mainsail of the oncoming craft is a relic of the days when buccaners plied their trade in this vicinity. However this may be, every Bermuda boy is taught to sail a boat soon after he learns to swim, and his greatest ambition in early years is, it may be said, to become proficient enough to have his services needed in a racing dinghy.

Even the veriest landlubber wakes to the sport when he sees the daring of the men who handle these little boats so skillfully and the harbors of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda, and of St. George's, the ancient capital, form superb settings for these contests. The water is tinted and clear and clean, while the white roofs of coral cottages break through the cedar groves along the shore and masses of oleander, hibiscus and bougainvillea make patches of color on the hillsides, where the palm trees send up their fronds. The sun is brilliant, and the spectators who gather around the course in tiny boats wear gay summer costumes.

Meantime, the dinghies are being groomed at different boathouses in nearby coves. First the mast is stepped and, he it said, a dinghy, despite her deep lead-filled keel, may capsize unless ballast and crew are aboard when her spar is put in. Every dinghy is provided with three suits of leg-of-mutton sails, one for light weather, another for moderate breezes, the third for a heavy wind. Consequently, when the boats are being made ready for a race, their crews dress them in accordance with the prospects, and sometimes it is necessary to change sails between events in order to get the wind properly. The rigging takes some time. Every bit of gear must be gone over carefully, every lash must be made fast. The strain on mast and rigging is intense, and the crews know that the slightest weakness may spell defeat.

At last the boats begin to come out into the harbor to be tried before the race. What surprises the American visitor when first he sees them is the immense amount of canvas they carry. They are only 14 feet 1 inch over all, but the mast is twice as long as the boat, the bowsprit longer; there is nearly as much sail on the boom as on the mast, and when the spinnaker is set another great cloud of canvas is added. No limit is put on the sailspread, because the dinghies are handicapped only on their measured tonnage. The racers range alongside the leeward stake boat in the order of their measurements, and in a short time are sent away. Then begins the contest for supremacy. There is little difference in the boats themselves, and victory usually depends upon the relative skill of the crews.

Crews Have Lively Time

Each boat carries four men and a boy, all amateur sailors. The latter's work is to bail for the boats are not decked, and frequently sail with their gunwales under water. The chief member of the crew is the "conner," who sits opposite the mast, tends the jibsheet, and watches every move of his antagonists. Next him is the man who handles the shifting ballast, then the one who holds the mainsheet, and finally the helmsman. The boy sits in the bottom and bails continually, but if the wind softens and it is necessary to lighten the boat he jumps overboard, trusting to some friendly spectator to pick him up.

Bermuda wind is fickle; hence the "conner" watches every ripple that indi-

cates a change in its strength. Sometimes a heavy puff comes, and the four men stick their bare toes in the cleats and lean so far out over the windward side that their backs trail in the water. The man with the ballast puts a 50-pound piece of lead on his chest, and another on his knee, but despite this the dinghy takes in water fast. It is hard, wet work for the bailer. Then the wind suddenly goes, but not before

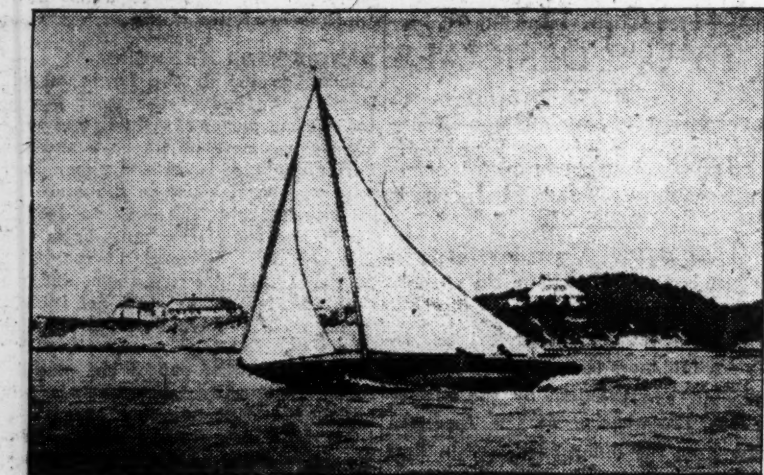


Where sea, sand and rocks combine along Bermuda shore to make background for water sports

the "conner" detects the change. A word from him tells the crew that the boat is coming quickly to an even keel. The ballast man shifts his weight inboard, the others slip off the gunwale to ease their craft, and she shoots into the wind, as the helmsman luffs. They drive her hard with each heavy gust of wind, while the mast buckles like a whip and every rope is taut. The purpose is to "outwind" the other fellow, and drive him off his course, so he will lose distance on each tack.

Then they round the windward stakeboat, and break out their spinnakers. It is ticklish work for the boats roll under the increased weight aloft. The crew huddles aft, with the ballast to prevent them from burying. Often the speed is so great that hulls are not visible above water, and the men appear to be sailing between two curtains of foam.

So they go, but sometimes the wind proves too strong. The dinghy fills with



Gliding swiftly they watch every ripple that may show wind's change

water and slowly settles until mast and sails disappear beneath the water. All dinghies carry a buoy and coil of rope to mark the spot of sinking in case they go down. After the crew have been rescued they begin at once to raise their craft. If they have time they bring her to the surface, rig a dry suit of sails and take part in the next race, for usually there are three events in a regatta. It is no disgrace to have a boat sunk under a crew, but the occasion calls forth much merriment.

Bermudians do not confine their yachting entirely to dinghies. There are many large boats in the islands, some built by noted American designers, and most of the Americans who live in Bermuda follow the sport as keenly as the natives. Races are held almost every

week throughout the year, and there are a number of flourishing clubs.

Of late years Bermuda has become an international yachting center. A number of ocean races have been sailed from New York and other ports by hardy Americans who like to battle with conditions that go with deep water, and every year there are motor boat races also. These contests not only have provided the best of sport, but they have taught many important things to designers of sail and power craft. They also have enabled American yachtsmen to exchange ideas with their Bermuda brothers and to see the game as it is played in the islands.

Aside from the fun of watching the numerous races, there is rare sport for the Bermuda visitor in simply cruising among the clusters of islands that add so much to the picturesque features of the harbors and sounds. It is an educa-

the houses are said to be 200 years old, and they last indefinitely. It is rare to find a frame dwelling in Bermuda; indeed, they are prohibited within town limits, and naturally the native has no incentive to use wood where stone is easy to get and cheaper.

As soon as the house is completed the owner makes his garden. One of the chief charms of Bermuda is its great variety of flowers, and almost no man considers his home complete unless he has a garden that blooms the year through. It was fortunate for Bermuda that the people were able to make permanent homes from the very first, and the result is seen today all over the islands. Even the early Bermudians took pride in their homes, and fashioned their houses and gardens with a view to making them attractive without formality.

The white houses, with their trees and



tion in seamanship to see how easily the colored pilots handle their boats in the tortuous channels and reef-infested bays. These men are born sailors—descendants of the slaves who manned the old Bermuda ships—and they know the depth of water over every shoal and just how close they can take their boats to a ledge of coral. Even at night, when it is absolutely dark, their judgment is unerring. Their eyes are so keen that they pick up landmarks with surprising facility and rarely do they go astray; they are also good weather forecasters. Most of their boats carry the leg-of-mutton mainsail, which is peculiarly fitted to Bermuda boats, inasmuch as it spills the wind quickly in a squall and therefore eases the boat.

Much to Attract

Things in the island run smoothly. The people, both white and colored, are law-abiding and exceedingly hospitable. Their politeness is proverbial, and one of the

shrubs and hedges, and their groves of cedar, look like little Grecian temples, as Tom Moore, the poet, said. And well qualified was Moore to express an opinion, for he lived in Bermuda and sang its beauties long before they were known to American tourists.

Social activities in Bermuda centers about Government House, in Hamilton, the capital, where the Governor, always a general of the British army, resides.

COUNTRY-LIFE EXPOSITION AT GRAND CENTRAL DRAWS

NEW YORK—Commuters of the Grand Central station who during the years just passed have watched with interest the building of the great railway terminal and its development from a mere railway station into an important center of varied activity, have observed a black letter sign on the marble wall at an elevator entrance on the suburban ramp and in the express concourse, reading, "Country-Life Permanent Exposition."

This exposition may be described as the joint enterprise of the New York Central and New Haven railroads, and Robert E. Farley, extensively interested in the suburban development of Westchester county, whose great hills rolling northward from Long Island sound are pierced on the west by the Hudson river and on the east are bounded by Connecticut. Associated with Mr. Farley are L. Ward Prince as vice-president and secretary and C. Halsey Mitchell as treasurer. Robert H. Sexton, whose experience in handling affairs of the kind dates from the world's fair at St. Louis, is the managing director.

The exposition is staged in a lofty hall above the main waiting room immediately back of the great arched windows which form the principal features of the Forty-second street facade of the building. The space occupied is about 18,500 square feet, being the entire frontage of the building from Vanderbilt avenue to Depew place. On the north wall, as if one were to take a bird's-eye view of the country lying out in that direction, have been painted five great scenes. The first represents the Hudson river, showing the city of Yonkers in the foreground; the next shows the Poconico hills and the generally hilly character of the land lying along the Putnam division of the New York Central; the third is a typical view of the broad fields on the Harlem division showing the completed Bronx parkway; the fourth portrays the broad fields traversed by the New York, Westchester & Boston; the Whitelaw Reid country place being shown in the distance; in the fifth, the panorama of Long Island sound sweeps into view from Oakland beach, with its bathing pavilion in the distance, to the Westchester beach club in the foreground. Each painting is 42 feet long by eight feet wide, and all together form an effective piece of scenic painting.

A pergola with Doric columns extends down the center of the hall interrupted midway by a pavilion of rustic cedar set about with formal trees and flowering plants. Beneath the pergola and in booths along the side walls are arranged the exhibits. These are on the unit plan of representation. That is, there is shown one automobile, one motor boat, one line of refrigerators, one kind of plumbing fixtures, lighting equipment, heating apparatus, etc. In this way everything pertaining to modern country life is illustrated. A genuine touch of open fields and blue sky is added by the singing of birds and the call of water fowl from the exhibit by one raising and importing poultry and birds.

There is a display of architecture in which all the architects of the city have been invited to join. A model house shows an efficient kitchen in operation. Wicker and other furniture implying the roomy open porch with shady vines is shown. In another section there is a typical and fully equipped camp. A farm showing outbuildings and fields also is to be installed. Country sports

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Special Notice—All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered February 1, 1914

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STATE VALUES ITS UNIVERSITY AT 13 MILLION

New Appraisal Just Made Makes Minnesota Educational Institution One of the Largest Assets of the Commonwealth

REALTY HOLDINGS BIG

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The University of Minnesota is worth \$13,000,000. That is the new valuation the state has just put on it. The institution now becomes one of the largest assets of the commonwealth.

According to the appraisal submitted by the state examiner the university and all its branches represent an investment, by the state, of \$12,901,636.65. The contingent fund, the permanent university fund and the income from ore land royalties are included, says the Journal.

Some of the larger items in the appraiser's report are as follows: Folwell hall \$368,746, Millard hall \$200,000, Elliott Memorial hospital \$158,000, library \$175,000, Pillsbury hall \$131,000, pharmacy building \$125,000, pathology building \$100,000, Sanford hall \$100,000, experimental building \$100,000.

Fifty-four dwellings, barns, carpenter shops and other rentable buildings in southeast Minneapolis belong to the university. The realty total is more than \$2,500,000. The contents of the buildings represent a big total.

The total enrolment of the University of Minnesota is 8204.

MILK OFFICERS' REMOVAL URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A special committee that investigated charges of bribery against Walter O. Scott, inspector of milk, and Bayless R. Chase, sample collector, reported to the city council last night and recommends that both officials be dismissed.

MINNESOTA VALUE OF HORSES ON HER FARMS NOW HIGH

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The aggregate value of the horses on Minnesota farms is greater than the value of the cattle, hogs, sheep and mules combined, according to a statement by J. S. Montgomery, assistant professor in the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college, who has charge of instruction in raising and care of horses. Mr. Montgomery said that scarcely 15 per cent of the farmers of the state are raising enough horses for their own use, yet there are more horses in the state now than ever before.

"On the farms in the state, according to the latest figures I have," Mr. Montgomery said, "there are more than 83,000 horses valued at approximately \$90,000,000. The combined value of the cattle, sheep, hogs and mules on the farms is about \$68,000,000."

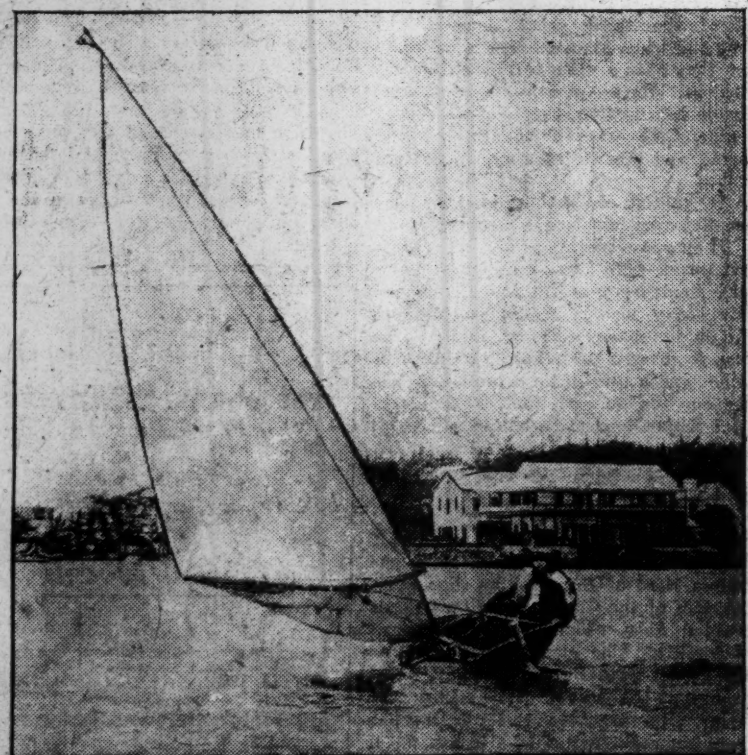
Horses, Mr. Montgomery said, are selling for a higher price than he has ever known them to bring.

"The automobile has probably hurt the market for light horses," he says, in the Journal, "but so far as I am able to judge, the market for horses weighing more than 1600 pounds is the best it has ever been."

LOS ANGELES TO PLAN FOR GUESTS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Committeemen of the Chamber of Commerce charged with arranging for the entertainment here in 1915 of California's visitors, including fleets and 17 national conventions have met and given the subject preliminary consideration.

This preparation for an attractive lighting and floral decorative scheme led to a proposal of a general clean-up program, so among the plans which probably will be adopted will be a movement for widespread planting of flowers in private residence grounds and utilizing vacant lots for the same purpose, says the Tribune.



Though Bermudians go to sea less now, they are cunning boatmen

American Art Leading West

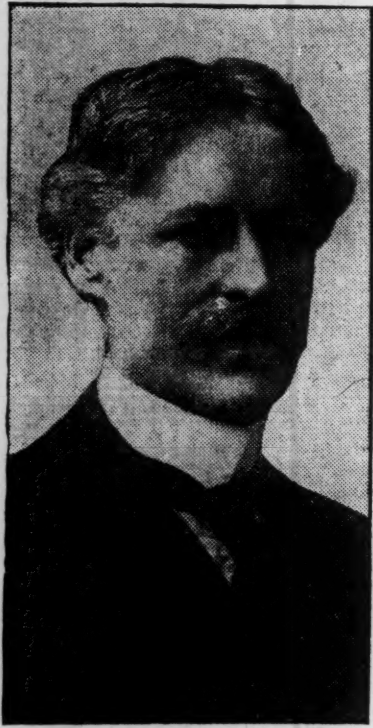
William Ordway Partridge Says Present Workers Excel Greeks and Early Italians in Spiritual Expression Representing Broader Concepts of Advancing Ideals

By B. O. FLOWER

If thou hast struck one blow for liberty, Be it of slave or shackled intellect, Thou hast not failed. If into some lone life The light of holier days has come through thee, Flooding the path of shadowed years with sympathy, Or if some soul of moral vision dim Has, through thy love, been led to clearer things, Thou hast not failed.

—William Ordway Partridge.

One afternoon several years ago, while editing the Arena, Helen Campbell called at my office and asked me to go over to the Museum of Fine Arts to see a Madonna then on exhibition. It was a noble revelation of strength and purity



WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE

in marble—a present-day concept of the mother of the great Nazarene, embodying a subtle spiritual quality too frequently wanting in the marble and canvas of the old masters.

"The sculptor," explained Mrs. Campbell, "is William Ordway Partridge, whom you must know, as he has, I think, caught the higher thought of our age in greater degree than most artists, either past or present. He is, as you will find, a man whose fine religious ideals and deep sympathy for his fellow men give a peculiar value to his work."

Some time later I became well acquainted with the sculptor and found him to be a true poet, a man whose wealth of imagination and noble idealism embodied in a marked degree the broadening concepts and rising standards of the best thought of our age. Mr. Partridge belongs to a small group of American sculptors who have brought genius to the aid of an earnest desire to build up a noble school of sculpture in the new world.

Present Excellence

The Greeks excelled all peoples in reproducing the physical beauty of the human form; and their greatest masters, like Phidias, did far more than this. They caught and held something of the dominant thought of the age, the intellectual strength and virility of the time. So did Angelo in the Renaissance; but it remained for our age to give spiritual expression in bronze and marble and to represent the higher and broader concepts of advancing idealism. The sculptor, the artist and the poet, if true to their high trust, do far more than meet the esthetic taste of man. They are children of the vision, without which nations and civilizations wither and decay.

For many years the sculptor has striven in his marble and bronze, in essay, lecture and poem, to give voice to the higher spiritual aspirations of our time; to represent in his statues of the great master thought and governing ideals that gave them a large place in the history of advancing civilization; and in his ideal concepts we find far more than beauty and intellect portrayed. Here is that subtle something, which, like the lily of the field and the rose of the garden, awakens deep questionings and lifts the imagination above the material planes, through the thoughts prompted by the artist, instead of merely striving to satisfy the esthetic nature.

No one, I think, can examine Mr. Partridge's last three notable works—his heroic statue of Jefferson, his Pulitzer memorial, and a marble entitled "Memory," made for the Memorial art gallery at Rochester, N. Y., without feeling the spell of this higher art born of the new school of sculpture now rising in the republic.

Believing that the views of the sculptor in regard to plastic art in the new world, its prospects, potential power and the present opportunity offered for reaching art lovers in our sister republics would be interesting to the general reader, I give below an authorized interview dealing with these thoughts.

"Great art," said Mr. Partridge, "must be far more than imitative, it must be creative; and more than creative, it must be nobly idealistic. Its master note must be spiritual instead of sensual. Now the present-day tendency of many sculptors and painters abroad is frankly realistic, if not grossly sensual in implication and influence. Such work degrades, while pure art, especially chaste sculpture and noble architecture, possesses

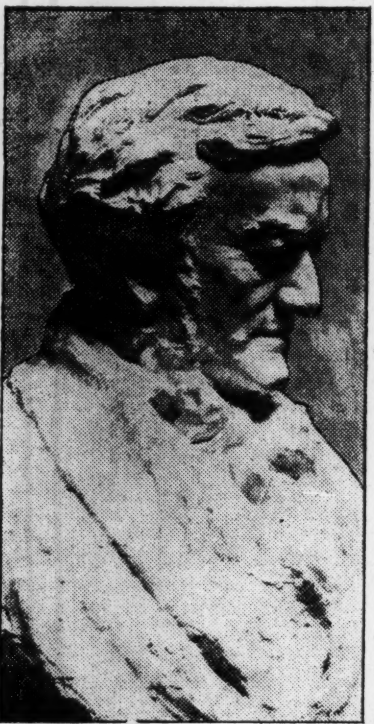
not only a refining and elevating influence, but is a very positive aid in lifting the reason and imagination of a people who have been for ages steeped in materialism, to a sensible appreciation of things spiritual.

Art and Southern Republics

"A well-defined movement for a really great art for America is imperatively demanded at the present time in order to neutralize the paralyzing influence of materialism and exalt the popular imagination, thus materially furthering the present spiritual awakening.

"Since our pioneer struggle, we have been too much absorbed in commercial pursuits to develop great schools of sculpture and painting; but there is in the work of our foremost artists that lofty moral note which, when blended with creative or imaginative power, distinguishes great art. Moral idealism is still strong in our people, but it needs to be fed and energized by true art—an art that at the present critical period will perform a double function, elevating and broadening the culture of our own people while exerting a powerful influence on the receptive Latin-American mentality. It is not enough for America to be the commercial and materialistic mentor and leader of the South American republics. A great opportunity to become the moral and artistic leader for millions of people awaits us, if we are great and fine enough to meet the trust imposed upon us.

"And here, it seems to me, is a thought that should appeal to all lovers and patrons of art. We are cultivating closer ties with our sister republics. A great work has been accomplished by the Pan-American Union. The strong distrust of our motives that formerly prevailed throughout Latin-America is slowly giving way to a more just estimate of our aims and purposes. Mr. Root on his extended trip made a deep and favorable impression on the peoples of our sister republics, and this is now being followed by Mr. Roosevelt, whose addresses are well received. The opening of the Panama canal, and above all else



"RICHARD WAGNER," PARTRIDGE

the nobly altruistic stand of President Wilson's administration in opposition to the republic's acquiring any lands by conquest, are making for closer ties; while every year there is an increased number of young men of talent and ambition coming from South America to our unequalled technical schools. Hence there is a rare opportunity to impress the artistic thought of Latin-America with an exalted American art; and our sister republics sorely need the virile and spiritually refining work such as our foremost artists are giving the world, to take the place of non-virile art borrowed from Italy. What a noble mission, to so minister to the awakened imagination of the virile and growing republics of the south, that while satisfying the artistic hunger, insistent in the race, the moral ideals shall be nourished by an art as pure and inspiring as that of Phidias or of Angelo, with the added spiritual quality that lifts the imagination high above the sensual plane and impresses on man a sense of his high origin and noble destiny!

"But it may be asked whether our young republic is ready for such leadership. I hold that conditions with us are especially favorable to the development of a really great art. For many years after the civil war men were engrossed in trade. There were homes to be rebuilt and shattered fortunes to be replaced; while the captains of industry came to the front. Great fortunes arose, based on privilege, and modern commercialism for a time seemed to blind our people to nobler ideals.

Great Era Seen

"Now, however, a spiritual reaction has set in. It is seen in politics, in literature, in the mighty humanitarian wave that is battling against old and outgrown customs and concepts. This wave of moral idealism promises great things for America and it furnishes the ideal soil for a great art; and already the most important works of our master artists preface great things in sculpture. Men like St. Gaudens, Warner, French, Ward



"MEMORY," MARBLE BY PARTRIDGE

and, among the older men, Thomas Ball and some others that might be mentioned have set a new standard. They have had courage and thought sufficient to escape from the pseudo-classical thraldom which had made slaves and imitators of their predecessors. They are pioneers or early settlers in the new art which is dawned upon America. Are not the conditions today, as we hold them calmly

INVESTIGATION OF NEBRASKA UNDERGROUND WATER SUPPLY TO AID STATE'S IRRIGATION

WASHINGTON—To meet needs of the residents of southwestern Nebraska, presented through Representative Silas R. Barton, of the fifth congressional district, the United States geological survey recently detailed N. H. Darton to make a preliminary investigation of the underground water supply of the region available for irrigation in that section.

It is said that in dry seasons additional water is needed and at all times irrigation would be of material advantage. Recently, says the United States geological survey a number of pumping plants have been installed for raising water from shallow wells along the Platte and Republican valleys, and the running expenses have been so moderate and results so satisfactory that many additional plants are projected.

The two most important factors to be considered are the volume of water available and the area in which it can be obtained. The underground conditions in the Platte valley were investigated by Mr. Darton in 1896 and the results stated in a report with a detailed map, issued as Water-Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 12.

The valleys of the Platte and Republican rivers in western Nebraska contain wide bottom lands underlain by a thick deposit of sand and gravel carrying a large amount of water. This water rises within 10 to 30 feet of the surface in much of the area, the distance varying locally with the height of the land above the river and the nature of the deposits. The flats have an average width of nearly 10 miles along Platte river from Kearney to North Platte, and the area of bottom land is greater from Kearney eastward. The flats along Republican river are much narrower but include a large acreage of level land in which water is not far below the surface. In both valleys there is in reality a gradual rise on either side from the river bank, although the land appears nearly level.

On each side of both valleys are extensive

away and look at them from an abstract standpoint, such as to promise a great national art for this country?

"We, like the Greeks, are free men. The new and inspiring conditions that are surrounding us today are much the same as those which existed in Athens in her palmy days of art. Education is free and universal. We are not harassed by warfare, or by a military system that takes a number of each man's best years, and devotes them to military routine. We are a prosperous people; abject poverty is rarely found. Then, too, we have numerous processes for reproducing works of art, and carrying them into every home in the land, so all may know what other people have achieved in art and letters. We are the heirs, more than any people, perhaps, today, of the past history of the world. Our affairs are in the main conducted frankly and openly. Every man is thought to have some occupation. Our religion does not fetter us. We are free to represent what we will in sculpture or painting, as long as our representation be not ignoble or licentious. We are a people who love the beautiful. This is amply manifested by our poets, historians and novelists. Our art is yet in its youth, but there is something in the American genius akin to the Greek—a most precious quality—that power to be evolved and evolve itself unendingly—capacity for indefinite expansion. So far it has shown itself chiefly in physical inventions and mechanics; but these are the natural precursors of art epochs. Among the continental nations of Europe we are held to be a great people. Is it not natural to assume, then, that our art, when it has had time for a proper and rounded development, shall be great also? Indeed, we have now some of the best examples of monumental sculpture in the world."

ART EXHIBITS FOR NEXT WEEK

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Holiday exhibits of prints, paintings and terra cotta in the Forecourt room; curios from the Orient collected by Dr. Denman Ross in the Renaissance gallery (continued); paintings of Italy and Spain by Howard Everett Smith (continued); etchings and prints of old and new artists (continued).
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street—Exhibition of water colors by the Boston Water Color Club; open Jan. 6.
Vose gallery, 308 Boylston street—oil paintings of New England flowers and gardens.
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Water colors, pastels, lithographs by Dante Ricci of Rome; open Jan. 1.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—In front gallery, oil paintings by Marie Howard and Rosamonde Colledge; in the rear gallery, oil paintings by Margaret Richardson, Gretchen Rogers, Alice Ruggles Scholer and Mrs. Marie Danforth Page.

NEW BISON HERD IS SENT TO S. DAKOTA BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Government Now Owns Five Groups and Number of Animals Shows Marked Increase

WASHINGTON—A new herd of bison has just been established by the agricultural department. There are now five herds under government supervision, totaling a few more than 330 animals. The new herd was procured by the Society for the Preservation of the American Bison from the Bronx park herd in New York city, and was shipped to Wind Cave national park in South Dakota.

This herd includes 15 animals. Forty acres of the park have been fenced for a pasture. The size will be greatly increased next spring. Contracts will soon be let for fencing 4000 acres of the 10,000 comprising this national reservation, and the herd turned loose in its next spring.

Latest figures place the number of bison in the United States and Canada at more than 2000. A few years ago less than 100 were known to exist in the world.

The bison herds owned by the government are now distributed in Wind Cave national park, Niobrara national park, Nebraska, Montana national park and Wichita forest reserve, in Kansas and Oklahoma.

STORE NEWS

W. H. Houghton, recently with Mosley, Son & Co. of Washington, D. C., has become buyer of the furniture department for the R. H. White Company, succeeding L. S. Conkey who, as previously stated, resigned to accept a position with Gimbel Brothers of New York.

George McLean, who was formerly associated with the Gilchrist Company, has been appointed merchandise manager for the A. D. Matthews Company of Brooklyn.

Among the carol singers on the Common Christmas eve was a party from the Filene Cooperative Association, many of them members of the Choral Club.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include H. Levy of the William Filene's Sons Company, Miss Mullen of the Gilchrist Company and Mrs. H. C. Hannon of A. Hailparn & Co.

STRIKE MAY END SOON

PHILADELPHIA—The garment workers on strike here since July 15 were told Friday at a mass meeting that no further strike benefits could be paid. It was decided to vote today whether to return to work Monday.

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WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

There will be no more lessons and no more text-books for the girls and boys of Boston until the new year is four days old and well started on the fifth. Books were closed with a final, gentle bang a little before noon on Tuesday, so that the children would have time to get ready for the new year. Each school or classroom had special exercises in celebration of the holiday season. Little plays, dialogues and dramatic presentation of stories, folk dancing, singing and other pleasant things drawn from the school activities made up the programs. In some instances the assembly hall where the pupils gathered, or wherever the exercises were held, was decorated with evergreen, red bells and tinsel. All the holidays are celebrated in the schools, but the one before the December closing has a distinctive character that sets it apart from all the others.

DANCING FOR MANNERS

Folk dancing at the Lewis school is found to be one of the most practical and efficient means of refining and softening the manners of its boys and girls. Parlor etiquette is insisted upon. Every body who participates in the dance must be scrupulously clean as to face and hands, and the clothes must be in order. The boy must approach his partner as he would in a drawing room, and when the dance is over he must not leave her in the middle of the floor but escort her to a seat.

In the working out of the plan it is found that self-consciousness is eliminated, the dancers going through this little form as naturally as any of the steps of the dance. There is a noticeable improvement, too, in the general appearance of these children, who were wont to be careless. They see a definite reason for being neat and take pleasure in doing so.

FLOWERS IN SCHOOLROOM

Miss O'Brien's room has much the appearance of a greenhouse these days. Each one of its six big windows is adorned with plants. Boxes fill three of them. From the ceiling are suspended four fern balls, whose feathery fronds remind one of a favorite dell in summer woods. The greenery is sometimes used in nature lessons and with the talks on domestic animals is an introduction to elementary science.

PRACTICAL TEACHING

The horse, the cow, the pig and the sheep form the subject for conversations and dictation exercises in Miss O'Brien's third grade room at the Albert Palmer school. There are many points about these animals that the average boy and girl of the third grade never thinks about and when his attention is called to them they open a vista to him unthought of before. He did not realize that hide is made into leather, that hoofs are used in glue, that horse hairs are put into plaster, and pigs' bristles are made into brushes.

After talking about the animal for some time dictation lessons are prepared about it. They run something like these three:

First lesson—The horse is a domestic animal. He is very useful to us. He can draw heavy loads. Would you like to ride on his back? Second lesson—The horse is covered with hair. His hair is thicker and longer in the winter. He has only one toe on each foot. The blacksmith makes a shoe to each toe. Third lesson—A young horse is called a colt. A pony will never grow to be a horse. He will always be a pony.

BOYS WIN MEDALS

Samuel Diamonds, Aaron Isgur and Nathan Noss of the machine shop practice class of the Quincy school have been awarded Selz medals for conduct and scholarship. The class visited an iron foundry in East Boston recently, going by way of the tunnel. This afforded an opportunity for interesting instruction about the construction of a tunnel under a river bed. The foundry proved most interesting. The boys had never been in so big a work place before. The very

size of it impressed them with the importance of each individual task of their own. The sight of the molten iron as it came from the huge furnaces seemed to them wonderfully beautiful. They could have stood watching it for hours, but there were too many other things for them to see. The class had been studying iron and the different members had each a special subject to look up at the foundry and write about so that as many details as possible might be gathered together for the benefit of the entire class.

MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT

A discussion on the most important study has been going on in the eighth grade of the Dudley school. At length the boys were asked to write what they thought it to be and why. A diversity of opinion was brought out but arithmetic and English took the lead. Arithmetic was decided upon by a boy named Arnold, who wrote: I think the most important school subject is arithmetic, because it is a necessary thing in business life. For instance, about the first question a business man will ask you if you are applying at his office for a job as clerk is, "How much arithmetic can you do?" or, "What arithmetic can you do?" Boys who intend to be bookkeepers need to know arithmetic. Some arithmetic is used in almost every trade or business. So, you see, arithmetic is very valuable, even though it does seem dry sometimes.

ENGLISH PLACED FIRST

English was chosen by Joseph, who wrote: I think the most important subject which one can take up in school is English. There are few people who can speak English correctly. English in general takes up the studies of spelling, reading and grammar. You are more apt to get a position in the business world if you are able to take a few simple directions from your employer and are able to punctuate a letter and spell correctly. Your employer will be glad, then, to use his influence in securing a better position for you. English is the hardest language which can be taught. It is best to learn our own language thoroughly before taking up a foreign language. We need English wherever our position may be in this big world.

GRAPHOPHONE FOR MARCHING

Every day when it is time for the pupils of the Blackinton school to march into the building, whether it be at the opening of the session or the close of a recess, a graphophone is placed in a central position where it can be heard in nearly all parts of the building, and is set to playing a march. The children come in like soldiers. The same thing is done for the marching out. The school now is looking forward to the purchase of a motion picture machine. The desire is to use it especially in the geography and history lessons, but it is known that there are other ways, too, in which it can be used to advantage in the cultural and educational development of the children.

A. H. Rosenbaum

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Memorial to Joseph Pulitzer, by William Ordway Partridge

Week's Review of American Events

With the signature of President Wilson to the banking and currency bill early in the evening of Dec. 23, years of a really national debate came to fruition. Of the measure which was thus completed it is only fairly to be said that it develops a system already established by giving a new power of control to the federal government while leaving to men in the banking business the ample play of initiative and enterprise. It is not a revolutionary measure. It may even be questioned if it will take a place among the great constructive acts of the nation's financial legislation. It is corrective and complementary, the adding of a balance wheel rather than the setting up of a new machine. Its distinctive feature, as a matter of national policy, is that it brings the national banks under a closer federal control and provides for the expansion and contraction of the currency in a way to meet the needs of the country and to excise the shortages which have caused or aggravated financial panics.

As in all long and earnest debates, there has developed an exaggeration of possible benefits and possible injuries, the actual extent of which may hardly be noted as the business of the country readjusts itself to the requirements of a progressive but not radical law. Compared with the historic events in American fiscal law-making, it is less fundamental than the formative acts directed by Alexander Hamilton; has been less ardently treated as a political issue than the United States bank controversy of the Jackson days; had a less extreme situation to meet than was presented by the disordered state bank currency of the middle of the last century, when every note had to be examined by the person who handled it to discover its value, if it had any; is no such departure as the greenback law forced by the exigency of the civil war; is less resolute than the restoration of the redemption act of 1879, which brought paper money to a parity with gold; lacks the sensationalism of the silver legislation, which brought the veto of President Cleveland and precipitated the 16-to-1 contest of 1896. It goes to no such extreme of copying the credit systems of certain of the European countries as was urged. Its worth appears to lie in the moderate but by no means ineffective adoption of the changes that have substantially come to be agreed upon by the investigators of recent years, even though they have differed stoutly as to the exact form of writing them down in law.

President Wilson, in a speech to the group who witnessed his signature of the bill, paid a tribute to the non-partisan support that had been given the measure. While his own administration will bear the responsibility for the act, and his own persistence has brought the discussion to a close, he shows the historian's balance in avoiding the claim that the advance towards it began last March, or even in the party convention of last year. It is not taking from the credit that belongs to the party in power to say that it has been possible only through discussion of certainly 10 years' duration and traceable through the consideration of the relations of the government to banking in a much longer period.

New Currency Act to Lend Elasticity

Out of the detail of the currency and banking bill, much of which is technical and has its chief interest for the directors' room of the national banks, there is to be drawn the main fact that it is to make the currency elastic. This is accomplished primarily by the provision of a new form of currency based on prime commercial paper, that is to say on notes discounted by the banks that are members of the system and representing transactions in agricultural and industrial products. The sole basis of national bank circulation having been bonds of the United States, the new basis has an expansiveness according to the country's needs, while over-issuance, with its objectionableness in "cheapening money" by undue inflation, is checked by a heavy tax on circulation under certain circumstances. The transfer of the supply of money quickly from one regional reserve bank to another supplies the means of mobilizing the country's medium wherever the need may develop, in contrast to it being held in the present financial center with the result at times of speculative misuse.

The administration of the system starts with the present national banks and trust companies becoming members, state banks having the same privilege if they accept federal inspection. The member banks are clustered in regional reserve banks, in which they may hold the stock and which are to be the reservoirs of the country's reserve. The government of the regional banks, of which there will be not less than eight nor more than 12 in the country, is in a board of directors chosen by the member banks. These in turn are under the direction of the other new official board, the federal reserve board, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and five others, two of whom must be expert bankers. The government's 2 per cent bonds, now the basis of national bank circulation, are to be retired at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year, the banks being given 3 per cent bonds in their place, without the circulation privilege, or treasury notes for one year, renewable each year for 30 years. The transfer of circulation from the old to the new basis is thus made gradual and easy and its result is expected to be the disappearing of the present national bank currency.

Popular interest in the congressional contest over the currency bill will turn to the competition between the principal

cities for the location in them of a regional reserve bank. It will be diverted by the gossip over the probable selections for the federal board by the President. Philadelphia and Baltimore are already in the news columns by their rivalry for a reserve bank. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican and a banker, who came to the support of the bill in its final passage, is the one man already said to be settled on for a place on the national governing board if he will accept. These matters settled, the public will have little reason to note that the currency system was changed and the national banks brought into a system in 1913. The slump that is prevented and the stringency in the money market that does not occur will be the negative benefits that escape attention. The gain is not the less real.

President Wilson Takes Real Vacation

Ink from the four pens with which he signed the currency bill was hardly dry before President Wilson started for a vacation that is to have the contrast to the one in New Hampshire last summer that it will be complete. There is no term like "summer capital" for Pass Christian, the Mississippi shore resort, not far from New Orleans. There the President announces that he will remain until after New Year's, leaving Washington to divert itself in some other way on New Year's day than by paying a visit to the White House. Meanwhile, the congressmen take similar leisure after the longest special session of national history, with its active fortnight and more of the real session in addition. When Congress reassembles the President is expected to deliver his opinion on the anti-trust legislation he is represented as expecting of it. The new turn of the telephone suits and the reported indication by other possible defendants in trust proceedings that they would adjust affairs to the government's wish are influencing the administration towards a policy of agreeing instead of prosecuting. A constructive period is commonly predicted, and the President's thought, which never lacks any amount of enterprising interpretation ahead of his utterances, is declared to be to make the most of it by moderate action.

Porto Rico Glowingly Pictured by Its Governor

Measuring the benefit of the United States' possession of Porto Rico entirely on a commercial basis, the transformation since 1898, when American troops landed there as an incident of the war with Spain, justifies all the claims of good results. The case is hardly less strong for the advance of the people educationally and in their general conditions. Thus is the island set out in the report of Governor Colton to Washington. It shows that the commerce of the island has developed fivefold, that exports have grown from \$8,500,000 to \$49,000,000 and imports have developed on a similar scale, although not so far as to prevent the balance of trade in the island's favor, which was \$12,000,000 in the last year. Sugar is the main item, and its production has been greatly advanced by the introduction of American machinery, but the greatest gain is in coffee, in the quality of which the natives take pride and which has been getting favor in the markets. Educationally, 105 graded schoolhouses, much like those of the United States, have appeared, and 364 rural schools have opened, with the result that enrollment has advanced from 26,000 to 161,000 and illiteracy has been reduced from 80 per cent to 66 and is on its way to extinction.

Porto Rico figures modestly in the discussion of the destiny of the dependencies of the United States. It affords no pressing problem because of an ambitious population, and rarely does either statehood or the remotest independence get mention. The American question of benefit does not end with commercial gain, nor get its full answer in terms of schools and scholars. That political conditions are not altogether up to a standard that will satisfy is well enough known, and Governor Colton gets to the most interesting statement of his report when he says that "the point is not far distant when internal enterprise will become a potent factor in developing the people of Porto Rico as a whole into a sound body politic."

Telephone Company Sets an Example

Facing the opening of a suit under the Sherman antitrust law, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has taken the unusual course of meeting the views of the government as to what constitutes proper conduct in a concern doing an interstate business by announcing to the attorney-general that it will divest itself of the ownership of the Western Union Telegraph Company and will place its toll lines at the service of the independent telephone companies. The attorney-general was represented as gratified at this development and other department officials indicated his opinion when they declared that it gave the government everything and more than it could have hoped to gain in court. In his response to the company's letter, Mr. McReynolds, after saying that the arrangement appears to offer full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire, makes the general observation that the administration earnestly desires to cooperate with and promote all business conducted in harmony with law and, without abating its insistence that the statutes must be obeyed, will welcome the opportunity to bring about adjustments that establish lawful condi-

tions without litigation. President Wilson in a published letter to the attorney-general makes the assurance stronger and more inclusive when he says: "I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law," and adds that it is gratifying, as in this instance, "to be able to show them that all we desire is an opportunity to cooperate with them."

The merger of the Western Union with the American Telephone Company was accomplished in 1912, when the latter acquired \$29,000,000 of the telegraph company's \$100,000,000 of capital, and the two since have given an interchangeable service that has had its convenience to the public. The consolidation, however, has worked to close the door on possible competition. The concession of the use of the long-distance lines by the American independent telephone companies has even a larger meaning, as the chief handicap of the competing companies was that they were confined to local exchanges and to such extensions to distant points as they might build. The great system of long-distance wires of the American company is to be opened to the common use. The terms under which the local companies may acquire this outlet and their patrons have the use of the long-distance connection are set out in the offer of the company to the government and are regarded as reasonable.

More than all, the broad significance of the telephone company's yielding to the wish of the government in avoidance of a suit is apparent. It supplies an answer to the familiar question as to what the people have gained in the trust prosecutions even when they have led to the dissolution of monopolies. It equally meets the complaint that antagonism between the government and the concerns of great capital restrains enterprise and burdens the development of the country. The President's acceptance of the promise the incident gives of a real fruition of the government's stand for the superior rights of the public and of a period of obedience to law and of cooperation is seconded by public opinion, with the condition, which he also voices, that the pledge of the corporation to comply with the law be faithfully kept.

Public Telephone Ownership Doubtful

Any idea that the compliance of the American Telephone Company with the government's wish as to its monopoly was the product of the postmaster-general's declaration in favor of government ownership of the telegraph and telephone lines seems dispelled by the evidence that the offer of the company that it will have an effect in retarding the movement for public ownership, however, is regarded as probable. President Wilson has taken pains to declare himself uncommitted to the Bursleson view. His rule, as laid down to the woman suffragists, that he could go no further than the Democratic party had declared, would postpone the change until another national convention of the party. Other circumstances, including the probable cost to the government of taking over the wires, apparently put the realization of the project much further into the future.

The rejoinder of the officials of the transmission companies to the report of Mr. Bursleson is that the cost of the undertaking will be more than \$2,000,000,000, which is two-thirds of the amount of the national debt at the end of the civil war, when men despairing of the country ever paying it, that it would be run at a loss and that the

service would be inferior to that now given. The experience of Great Britain, where the cost of acquisition was enormous, and the annual loss in operation is estimated to exceed \$5,000,000, is made much of in the reply. No off-hand information on either side of a problem of such importance and magnitude is to be accepted as final. The congressional discussion has begun, bills have been introduced to carry out the postmaster-general's idea and the debate will be joined by the whole country before the verdict is reached.

Alaska's Wealth Is the Nation's Care

In his first annual report Secretary of the Interior Lane makes the duty of the nation toward Alaska his main topic and presents a strong picture of the possibilities of the development of its stored wealth for the gain of the whole people in the place of private fortune building. He recommends government by a board of directors for the work of developing this great region—a marked change from the territorial form of government that has been followed throughout the history of the United States in an advance of new regions toward statehood. This is an application of the commission plan of government to a national territory. He would have the government retain its ownership of the lands not yet allotted under the old plan of parceling out to settlers, and grant leases of the coal, oil and potash fields on a system of royalties, and would permit the development of water powers under government control of rates. He favors the government building the railroads of this region.

The extent to which the beneficent intent of the homestead and mining-lands policy of the nation has been transformed in Alaska to personal and monopolistic fortune-making has hardly been better stated than in this constructive report of the new head of the interior department. He depicts a use of the government's favor that is not confined to Alaska, though it has reached its greatest extreme of exploitation there, but also has been carried on in much nearer territory. Speaking of the past generosity of the nation, Mr. Lane says: "There was land for all, and it was the government's glad function to distribute it and let those profit who could. . . . If the government did not appreciate the invaluable nature of its assets there were men who could." Of Alaska, he says that, while it is still the largest body of unused and neglected land in the United States that has been the rich harvest field for a single company, individual fortunes have been made there larger than the price paid to Russia for the whole territory, and that its mines, fisheries and furs have yielded wealth in the grand sum of \$500,000,000. Now, the coal lands should be opened not to speculators but to operators.

Mr. Roosevelt Defends Monroe Doctrine in Chile

Reports first reaching the United States of the reception of Theodore Roosevelt in Chile gave an apparently exaggerated statement of the difference developed between the former President and Dr. Marcial Martinez, a leading statesman and former Chilean minister to Washington. The two presented opposite views of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Roosevelt approving it as a permanent statement of principle and policy and Dr. Martinez declaring it obsolete. It is now made known that both addresses were not only prepared with care but that they had been submitted to diplomats and high government officials. Mr. Roosevelt sent all his projected speeches to the South American representatives at Washington before he set out on his tour and won their approval. Dr. Martinez had his

speech of welcome revised by the Chilean foreign office. Nevertheless, they presented exactly opposite views of the doctrine and according to reports that have apparent foundation the visitor was none too heartily supported by the people of the country to whom he spoke.

The incident is easily magnified into an unfriendliness that has little foundation in an exchange of opinions between men of political experience. It has its value as showing the interest in the attitude of the United States towards the other republics. The Monroe doctrine in its original form and intent was restricted to a protection of American soil against European invasion. It was both self-protective for the United States and sheltering to the southern republics. It seems to lose its due appreciation in the other nations through the distortion to a policy of interference. Mr. Roosevelt is doing a service if he is clearing South American thought of the notion that the United States stands for the taking over of care of the internal affairs of governments there, but in view of his being held accountable for the taking of Panama, which is not an act favorably regarded outside the United States, there may be doubt if he is the person best equipped to relieve the situation.

Mrs. Young Voted Back Into Chicago Office

Chicago's school board has undertaken to reinstate Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of schools by a vote in which seven of the members refused to take part on the ground that the board had no power to reconsider the election of John D. Shoop, two weeks before, and that the four members named by Mayor Harrison to take the place of those whose resignations he had held in reserve were not entitled to their seats. The action follows a protest against Mrs. Young's removal that has taken on impressive size, the women of the city being particularly active in denouncing the board's action. The issue is declared to be more than personal. The administration of Mrs. Young has been attended by differences over policy as to industrial training, although the extent to which this problem leads to the present situation is not apparent. The form it takes is one of controversy between the personal factions behind the two claimants to the office.

On the surface, the support of Mrs. Young has a difficult task on its hands when it proposes that a board which has once accepted the resignation of an employee, even so high a one as superintendent, and elected another to the place, can reverse itself and seek to reinstate. Ordinarily the only means of attacking an election is through its illegality or the lack of eligibility of the person chosen. The school board having apparently proceeded legally and Mr. Shoop having come to the office with no question of his legal qualification, the board will have asserted a new power successfully if it succeeds in changing its decision effectually. Thus the Chicago situation becomes interesting to parliamentarians as well as educators, with good chance that the actual merits of the administration of the schools will get less consideration than those of a legal question.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—These officers of militia authorized to attend special course at army school, Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 5. Col. D. Reynolds, ninth infantry, Pennsylvania national guard; Maj. F. G. Landon and J. M. Hutchinson, seventy-first infantry, New York national guard.

An army retiring board appointed to meet at Texas City from time to time for the examination of officers. Detail, Brig.-Gen. T. F. Davis, Col. R. C. Van Vleet, fourth infantry; Col. T. G. Berry, fourth field artillery; Maj. F. M. Hartsock, medical corps, and Maj. C. E. Koerber, medical corps; recorder, Maj. G. T. Patterson, adjutant-general coast artillery corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mott to sail about Feb. 5 for Manila. Lieutenant-Colonel McGlathlin after March 1 to the United States. Lieutenant-Col. H. L. Roberts, second infantry, before retiring board at Texas City.

First Lieut. F. S. Cafferty, first infantry, from duty West Point academy, join his regiment. Maj. J. F. Brady, coast artillery corps, to Ft. Monroe Feb. 2, to take six weeks' course instruction in war game. Leave—First Lieut. F. H. Walven, three months.

Navy Orders

Capt. Hugh Rodman, to duty Isthmian Canal Zone. Commander C. J. Lang, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. D. I. Selfridge, detached the Tennessee to naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Pa.

Lieut. David Lyons, detached the Culgo to the Tacoma.

Lieut. R. L. Lowman and Lieut. (junior grade) M. J. Petersen, detached the South Dakota, to the New Orleans.

Lieut. (junior grade) Schamyl Cochran, to the Delaware.

Ensign H. S. Haislip, Ensign E. M. Pace, Ensign E. G. Small and Ensign J. B. Will, detached the South Dakota to the New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. F. Cohn, resignation accepted to take effect May 5, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. T. McLean, detached the South Dakota, to the New Orleans.

Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair, detached receiving ship, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to the Montgomery.

Paymaster's Clerk G. W. Armstrong,



OFFICES AND STUDIOS FOR RENT

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Marine Corps Orders

Lieut.-Col. L. H. Moses and Maj. H. C. Davis, detached Philippines, to Guam. Maj. D. D. Porter, A. A. and I., detached Philippines, to naval hospital, Mare island.

Capt. Seth Williams, A. Q. M., J. M. Salladay, J. K. Tracy and C. F. Williams, detached Philippines, to Guam.

Capt. G. M. Kincaid, detached South Dakota, to marine barracks, Puget sound.

First Lieut. H. M. Smith, detached Philippines, to Guam.

First Lieut. W. F. Bevan and R. E. Adams, detached Philippines to United States.

Second Lieut. R. E. Davis, detached Philippines, to Guam.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant, detached the South Dakota, to marine barracks, Puget sound.

Movement of Vessels

The Connecticut and Kansas arrived at Veracruz.

The Louisiana and New Hampshire, from Veracruz to Norfolk.

The Jason and Brutus arrived at Norfolk yard.

The Nanshan, from San Francisco to San Diego.

The El Cano and the Villalobos arrived at Shanghai.

The Rhode Island arrived at Veracruz. The Dolphin arrived at Santiago de Cuba.

The Ohio arrived at Delaware breakwater. The Potomac arrived at Key West.

The Nereus and Solace arrived at Veracruz.

The Jason will leave Norfolk Jan. 5 instead of Dec. 26, as previously announced. The Cyclops will leave Norfolk Jan. 8 for Guantanamo and Culebra.

The Brutus will leave Hampton roads for Portsmouth, N. H., about Dec. 29.

RALLY PLANNED BY SUFFRAGE UNION

WASHINGTON—The Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage plans a rally for Jan. 11 on the eve of reconvening of Congress, to discuss plans for continuing the campaign to procure a standing committee on equal suffrage in the House of Representatives. The occasion will mark the first anniversary of the establishment of the Congressional Union in Washington, and for this the celebration has been arranged.

The Light to Study By

Children should study under a good light—it adds to their comfort.

The best lamp for reading, and for all other home uses—for all the family—is the RAYO. Its light is soft, clear and steady. The RAYO lamp is strong, attractive and durable. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade—easy to rewick. The RAYO costs little, but you can't buy better at any price.

Your dealer keeps the RAYO—ask to see it.



STANDARD OIL CO.

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Affairs of the Automobile World

OVERHAULING IS NECESSARY FOR PROPER RESULTS

An Examination of All the Parts at Regular Intervals the Only Way to Make the Machine Give Its Maximum Efficiency

CHEAPEST IN THE END

It is uttering a commonplace, says Motor Print, to say that cars are nowadays much better made than was formerly the case, and therefore do not require the frequent attention that had to be given to keep the earlier types in running order. The fact that cars can be run today with a minimum of attention is, however, easily liable to mislead the uninitiated and to cause them to think that any car ought to be run till something goes wrong. The idea, in fact, seems to be acted upon to no small extent, as a very large number of cars are being run one season after another without any proper examination of the condition of the more or less concealed parts.

The comparatively inexperienced owner of a car would do well to note that there is no real economy in dispensing with a skilled examination of the car after it has had a reasonable amount of use, or in leaving matters till an extensive overhauling is necessary and one which is certain to be expensive. It would be possible for the owner himself to make a satisfactory inspection of the chassis after its first season if he has undergone a proper course of instruction and is adaptable to mechanical manipulation. Otherwise he would, of course, be compelled to accept the conclusions of his chauffeur upon the condition of the wearing parts.

Unless a car has been badly handled there should not be any serious wear in the parts after a single season's use, but there are a number of points that should receive some attention, such as an inspection and cleaning out of the gearbox, the renewal of lubricant in the gear case of the rear axle, readjustment of brakes, grinding in the valves and setting the adjustments, and a possible cleaning of the cylinders. The carbonization may be there, but the over-fuel effects are not felt, but what over-fuel is used to run more than, say, 6,000 miles without a cleaning is not advisable, as long neglected carbonization is very difficult to remove.

At the end of a second season, when the car has then covered somewhere between 10,000 and 20,000 miles, the question of an overhaul should be considered, and in this is included the dismantling of the engine, because the bearings are certain to require some attention, and it is improbable that the owner will be able to supervise this work himself. An examination of the clutch is just as necessary, particularly if it be on the all-enclosed metal-plate type, as wear on the plates cannot be seen till the clutch is taken apart, when it is very often found that some new plates are required.

It is improbable that any extensive renewals to the gearbox will be required, but generally some touching up of the gear teeth and resetting of the striking gear to take up the normal wear and tear are required. There are cases where gearboxes are found in practically new condition even after 10,000 miles; but the average gearbox is certain to require some attention. The unworn gearbox is usually the result of a minimum of gear changing, and that very skillfully done skill which comes of long practice.

Some cars develop leaky back axles—that is, oil continually draining into the brake drums; for such there is no other course but taking the axle down and fitting in new washers to put this right. Worn universal joint pins are all the better for a renewal, as these account for the knock in the transmission, which gradually develops on some cars and considerably detracts from the original smoothness of running.

Many car owners are rather slow about overhauling, because of the possible heavy expense, and it is this that prompts them to delay it for another season or two and thereby spread the cost over a period. While some overhauls do prove expensive, and largely because so much dismantling and re-erecting has to be done, the same thing will not be found to apply to the average small car, while if it be not long neglected it easily comes within the scope of the abilities of a competent chauffeur.

Some concerns, instead of requiring an order to do anything they find necessary, adopt the more business-like and fairer plan of making an examination of the chassis and reporting its condition for a quite moderate sum, this to include restoring the car to its original condition should the owner not be prepared to order the work specified and estimated for to be done, or he can just have such work done as is indispensable and eliminate that which is of less importance to the actual running.

There is something to be said against this plan, however, inasmuch as the saving is only a temporary one. After another season's work, certain parts that were not given attention in the previous overhaul will have to be seen to, and this may necessitate taking a lot of the chassis to pieces.

MASSACHUSETTS AUTO CLUB FIRST IN STATE

Organized in 1901 It Has Developed Rapidly and Is Soon to Move Into a New Building on Clarendon and Stuart Streets, Boston

Incorporated in Boston, Nov. 4, 1901, the Massachusetts Automobile Club which is soon to move into its new building on the corner of Clarendon and Stuart streets, was the first automobile club in the state. Since its incorporation it has grown in membership and usefulness and its future promises to become even greater than its past.

When the club was first organized, it had a membership in the neighborhood of 200 automobilists and from that time it has gradually grown until its present membership is about 370 and the limit is fixed at 400. At the start its chief

activity, Thursday, Jan. 15, is one of the largest and best constructed used by any automobile club in New England, if not in the United States. It is constructed of concrete and brick. It is seven stories in height and also has a basement. The top floor is to be devoted to a repair shop. The equipment for this department is to be the most up-to-date obtainable and members will be able to have any kind of repair work done to their car. The sixth, fifth, fourth, third, and a part of the second floors are to be devoted to the storage of cars. There will be accommodations for 400 at once and a system of storage has been devised



NEW HOME OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTOMOBILE CLUB

work was along the lines of promoting automobile contests and shows. All of the big racing events held in the state in the early years of the twentieth century were conducted under its guidance.

With the change of racing conditions and the handling of automobile shows, the club has centered its attention on the providing of conveniences for its members and members of other automobile clubs in the country who may be visiting this city. The past few years has seen this phase of the club work develop so extensively that new quarters have had to be acquired to meet the demand.

As soon as the club has become settled in its new home the members plan to broaden the scope of the club and take up some phases of motoring that have not heretofore been actively participated in. One of the most important of these is the good roads' movement. Many of the members of the club as individuals have been interested in this work; but the club as a body is now getting ready to lend its united efforts along this line. Legislation will also receive more attention.

The officers of the club at the present time are William H. Ames, president; Dr. W. A. Rolfe, vice-president; Frank W. Remick, treasurer, and Arthur H. Brooks, secretary. The annual meeting of the club for 1914 will be held Jan. 8, at which time all of the present officers are to be reelected and Bancroft C. Davis will be chosen as a first vice-president. Dr. Rolfe becoming second.

The new building, which is to be dedicated

that is expected to work out in a most satisfactory manner.

The club rooms are located on a part of the second floor and are to be furnished in style conforming to the rest of the surroundings. Rooms have also been provided for the chauffeurs and they are so arranged that the owner can get in instant communication with his chauffeur when the latter is in the building.

The car storage plans were so arranged that it is not necessary for cars entering or leaving the clubhouse to pass each other and there will have to be very little maneuvering in backing a car into its position. The building is equipped with three automobile elevators and one passenger lift. Large entrances are situated on Stuart and Clarendon streets, giving easy access to the building from any direction.

One of the busiest men in Boston these days is Victor J. Ogilvie, superintendent of the repair department. Besides managing his department in the old club building, Mr. Ogilvie is busy arranging his new repair shop in the new building. He has been given carte blanche by the club to make the repair shop the best equipped in Boston, so that he can make almost any part of an automobile now except the rubber tires. He is well pleased with 18 special machines, lathes, drills, grinder, etc., each run by separate electric motor, which he has purchased for his shop. His ambition is to give the members of the club the best service possible in his line.

PUBLIC NOW PAYING MUCH ATTENTION TO CYCLECAR

Present Type of Little Vehicle Is More Like a Four-Wheeled Motorcycle Than an Automobile—Is Very Light Weight and Built Close to the Ground

What will be the future of the cyclecar in the United States is a question that is receiving much attention not only from the manufacturers of automobiles, but from the general public. Many believe that it will play but a little part in the American motoring field, while there are many others that expect it to make its lasting mark on the transporting of persons and materials.

When one stops to consider that two years ago there was no such thing as a cyclecar in the world and that today there are some 107 makes of this car in England alone, it is a rather rash statement to make that it is not going to play a prominent part in the United States. Few are the cyclecars to be found in this country at the present time, but there has been a big change in sentiment regarding them during the past six months and the next year will undoubtedly find many of them in general use. How long they will continue or to what proportions their use may develop remains for the future to determine.

At the present time the cyclecar is very close to a four-wheeled motorcycle. The car is very light, low studded, has small wire wheels, is belt driven and requires a small amount of gasoline per

mile. Light weight is its chief importance and this is accomplished by extreme simplicity of design. The cyclecar of today is nearer to a motorcycle than it is to an automobile and its future would seem to rest with the possibilities of developing its efficiency and appearance to a point not far behind that of the present type of motor car.

It looks as if the future characteristics of the cyclecar would be narrow tread, 36 or 38 ins.; low-powered engines, seats close together in tandem, wire wheels, 32 or 34 ins., with 3 in. tires, and underslung frame, with the motorcycle engines or a two cylinder, fully opposed, water-cooled motor.

There are no doubt many thousands of persons in the United States who desire to motor but do not feel able to buy or maintain an automobile at present figures. These people do not care to make use of the motorcycle. For such the cyclecar seems to promise a chance as its initial cost and its operating expense are considerably lower than the least expensive automobiles.

A military innovation in India is a detachment of motorcyclists which has recently been added to the second presidency volunteer rifle battalion, with headquarters at Calcutta. Thirty-five men mounted on motorcycles, and four motor cars, make up the detachment.

INCREASE NEXT SEASON IN AUTO RACES PREDICTED

Followers of Sport Look for Greater Interest in 1914; Plans Already Made for Motor Contests, Especially in the West

BIG PRIZES OFFERED

NEW YORK—That the year 1914 will witness a marked increase in the interest taken in automobile races is confidently predicted by those who are following this sport. The past few years have shown a decided decrease in such events until the present year found interest at such a low point that the grand prize race and the Vanderbilt cup contest, two events that have been regarded as the classics of American road racing, had to be given up entirely.

While the new year is still nearly a week off, plans have been perfected which promise to furnish some splendid motor car racing, especially in the western part of the country. No less than \$200,000, of which Indianapolis alone will contribute one fourth, is already announced as to be offered for automobile racing in the United States next year. The prizes, in the order of their importance are as follows: Indianapolis \$50,000, Seattle \$30,000, Sioux City \$25,000, Vanderbilt and Grand Prize \$16,000, Los Angeles-Sacramento \$14,300, Corona \$11,000, Tacoma \$10,500, Santa Monica and Elgin \$10,000 each, Los Angeles-Phoenix \$9,500, El Paso-Phoenix \$6,400, and Galveston \$5,000. The grand total is \$197,700. Together with minor events such as the San Diego road race, and dirt track meets, the figure of \$200,000 will easily be reached.

A study of the individual amounts involved show: that the far West, on the whole, will easily lead the East next year. But for the Indianapolis track, the situation would be decidedly one-sided, as the Sioux City, Elgin, and Galveston events, the only ones this side of the Rocky Mountains of real importance, save the 500-mile race, total together only \$40,000. The Hoosier purse raises this sum to \$90,000, and with several accessory prizes raises it to \$20,000 more, or to \$110,000. Against this the far West has \$107,700 to offer in straight purses, giving it a slight advantage, at least financially.

In prestige, the Indianapolis sweepstakes are considered as ranking with the Grand Prix de France and other international events. The Elgin, likewise can fairly claim supremacy, having won for four consecutive years being staged successfully on its own course. Santa Monica, on the whole, promises to be the most popular west coast classic next season, especially if it gets the Grand Prix and Vanderbilt events.

A much better tone is expected to manifest itself under conditions through the entry of more manufacturers into the game than have indulged for some time in the past. With \$200,000 in prize money, guaranteed by responsible promoters, to reimburse them, it is thought likely that more firms, both domestic and foreign, will race in the United States than ever before.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

A new motorcycle club has been organized in Michigan City, Ind.

The East St. Louis (Mo.) Motorcycle Club recently held 227-mile endurance run to Springfield, Ill., and return.

An order for 15 motorcycles to be shipped to South Africa, has just been received by an American manufacturer.

A bowling tournament is to be one of the features of the winter entertainments of the New Britain Motorcycle Club, New Britain, Conn.

About 65 members of the motorcycle clubs of Detroit and Flint, Mich., participated in the recent 200-mile endurance run from Detroit to Bay City and return.

District Attorney Hannum of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has strongly advocated the establishment of a motorcycle patrol along Bow and Derby creeks. Mr. Hannum believes that officers mounted on motorcycles can do effective work.

A new motorcycle club has been organized at Peoria, Ill., with more than 100 charter members. In addition to promoting the general interests of motoring in the community, it is the purpose of this club to promote the interests of their home city.

A military innovation in India is a detachment of motorcyclists which has recently been added to the second presidency volunteer rifle battalion, with headquarters at Calcutta. Thirty-five men mounted on motorcycles, and four motor cars, make up the detachment.

Southern California buys 600 motorcycles a month, valued at about \$141,000. Freight tariff officials of the three trunk lines entering Los Angeles state that there is a steady stream of shipments of motorcycles of various makes from the eastern manufacturers the year

What Is the Other Fellow Doing?

The question that nearly every man asks before installing new equipment or making a new business move.

When this question is asked in regard to

Hess-Bright Ball Bearings

the answer can be summed up in this simple statement of fact:

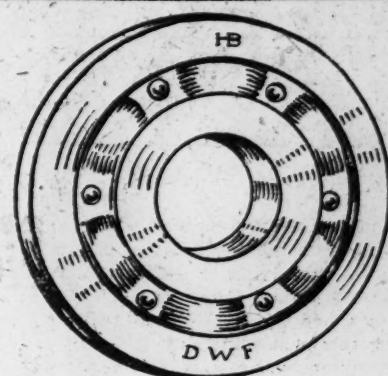
We have the largest plants in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of ball bearings.

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AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The Denver Motor Club has withdrawn its membership in the American Automobile Association.

Self-starters will probably make their appearance on fire apparatus in a short time.

The holiday meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston was held Monday and was a most successful one.

The dates of the 1914 Toronto automobile show, which will be a national event this year, are announced as Feb. 10 to 21.

A committee of five has been appointed by President E. A. Gilman of the Bay State Automobile Association to consider the future of the club.

France has noted a great gain in its automobile business of 1913 over that of 1912. For the first nine months of 1913 the exports amounted to \$34,417,000 as against \$31,027,300 for the corresponding time of the previous year. France also showed an increase in imports during the same time from \$2,001,000 to \$2,996,000.

According to Secretary of State Mitchell May the last 10 months have shown an increase of 34 per cent in the amount of business transacted by the automobile bureau of New York state. The total net receipt for fees for licenses and registration certificates were \$1275,000 as compared with \$1,060,000 in 1912 and \$905,000 in 1911.

J. S. Fráze has been elected president of the Long Island Automobile Club for 1914. The other officers are H. G. Anderson, vice-president; P. M. Brotherhood, secretary and C. M. Griffin, treasurer. The election was held in connection with the twelfth annual dinner which was given at the clubhouse.

At the present rate of procedure it will not be long before the entire fire department equipment of the city of Pittsburgh is made up of motor apparatus. Twenty-six motor vehicles were ordered by the bureau of fire recently and 10 chemical and hose wagons have already been delivered. Two automobile aerial trucks had previously been delivered.

Acting under complaints received from different districts in the state, the Oklahoma corporation commission has fixed a maximum and minimum price at which gasoline can be sold in 10 of the counties of the state. The maximum price is 17½ cents and the minimum 16 cents for gasoline in five-gallon lots, and a maximum of eight cents and minimum of 7½ cents for kerosene.

Automobile engineering as a career will be made the subject of a series of talks before the engineering societies of various colleges, according to a plan formed by the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The need of trained men is constantly felt in the automobile industry, and it is believed that it properly devolves upon the S. A. E. to assist in attracting the attention of undergraduates to this field.

The Motor Cops Holding Company, the combination which has the first award of sanctions for the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize races in its power, considered this week the application made by the Western Automobile Association to run these two races Feb. 21 and 23 at Santa Monica. The application, it was announced after the meeting, had been favorably considered, but no definite action will be taken until after an answer has been received by the Motor Cops Holding Company to a letter which has been sent to the Western Automobile Association.

NEW YORK AUTO SHOW WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY NEXT

Large Display of Cars, Motorcycles and Accessories Goes on Exhibition at Grand Central Palace a Week From Today—Begins in Afternoon

NEW YORK—Next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock will see the opening of the fourteenth national automobile show in this city. It will be housed in Grand Central Palace and held under the auspices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. At this exposition the 1914 models of the majority of motor car manufacturers will be formally displayed to the public for the first time and the exhibits will reveal many striking novelties.

All told there will be 350 exhibitors, of which number 76 will show passenger carrying cars; 206 will display accessories and parts; 12 will be motorcycle exhibits and six will be displays of electric vehicles. Automobiles will occupy the first and second floors and all the wall spaces of the third floor. Electric cars will be shown on the second floor while accessories and motorcycles will be shown on the four floor.

The Palace will be tastefully decorated for the occasion. The decorative scheme will reveal a Corinthian court, to which the present architectural design of the building lends itself most admirably. Upon entering the palace the visitor will receive the impression of being in a great marble hall. The color scheme is white and green; being the white of the marble columns and the green of the smilax and vines entwining them. There will be a simplicity to the decorative scheme which will be beautiful and rich. Statues of "Motoria" will be mounted on numerous pedestals about the building.

In points of beauty, area of floor space and convenience, the new home of the national automobile show will be ideal. Exhibition spaces on all floors will be carpeted with special woven fabric of maroon tint. More than 15,000 yards of carpet will be required. Neat signs painted in green and gold contain the names of the exhibitors and will be hung on chains between the columns. Although located in three levels, the Palace exhibition hall, architecturally, has the aspect of a spacious amphitheater. Near the center a large court arises to the height of 40 feet through the second and third level. This opening is 136x194 feet in the second floor and 85x40 on the third floor. The balustrade surrounding the court on the second floor together with the massive columns that arises to the third level give the effect of a mezzanine floor gallery.

Opening the show at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, rather than at 3 p. m. is a new departure. One of the reasons for making the change is to relieve the first night congestion. In former years when the doors were thrown open the crowd

of visitors assumed such immense proportions that it was difficult to move about. Obviously opening in the afternoon will mean a smaller attendance and visitors will have a better opportunity to view what is offered.

Visitors at the show will find much that is new in car construction and equipment. The cars exhibited will reveal a large number of features which have not yet been shown to the public, while in the accessory section of the show, there will be many improvements and inventions of entirely new designs. This accessory section by the way, is interesting, not only to technical experts and those engaged in the automobile business, but to the average automobile owner and prospective buyer as well.

MINNESOTA MAY GET NEW BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minnesota College, Harvard and Delaware streets, S. E., gained 65 students at the term just closed compared with the corresponding term of last year.

As a result the college is in urgent need of more room, according to the Journal. President Frank Nelson says there will be at least 150 students during the spring term. Because of this, at the last meeting of the Minnesota conference of the Swedish Lutheran church, which owns the college, the directors were authorized to secure plans and estimates of cost for a new building.

SAN DIEGO WILL GREET BAPTISTS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The southern California Baptist convention meets in annual session in San Diego Jan. 12 to 17 and will bring about 600 people to the city.

Some of the best known workers in the Baptist denomination in the East and middle West are expected. Among them is the Rev. Guy C. Lamson of Philadelphia, Bible secretary of the American Baptist Publishing Company. Educational matters, missions, city, state, home and foreign, Christian education and moral questions will be discussed. The sessions will be held at the First Baptist church, says the Union.

CYCLE RACES AT SAVANNAH TODAY
SAVANNAH, Ga.—The 300-mile motorcycle race scheduled to take place here Thursday, but which had to be postponed, will be run off this afternoon.

Automobilists Fur Coats for Men and Women

Wholesale prices will prevail through December and January

THOMAS I. McMACKIN
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FURS at Wholesale and Retail Telephone Fort Hill 643



Purchases Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday will be
charged on bills rendered
February 1st.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

The Last Event In a Series of Great Yearly Sales

January Clearance Sale

An Absolute Clearance of All Surplus Merchandise Throughout the Entire Store

Purchases Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday will be
charged on bills rendered
February 1st.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

Prices One Third to One Half Less

The January Mark
Downs comprising
this sale are mostly
on new merchandise.
This store has
practically no old
stock, and allows
none to accumulate.
The sale consists of
surplus stocks, the
over-plus of winter
and holiday goods,
and other merchandise
not to be carried
into the spring season.

There should be sufficient
of these unusual values for a full
week's selling and all are of reg-
ular high quality.

4-40.00 Misses' Cheviot Suits.....25.00	2-85.00 Fillet Net Tunics.....25.00
6-30.00 Misses' Velvet Dresses.....15.50	31 yds.—2.50 Silk Suiting.....1.95
4-40.00 Misses' Fur Trimmed Gowns.....32.50	7-6.75 to 8.50 Silk Kimonos.....4.75
7-30.00 Misses' Great Coats.....15.50	43 yds.—2.00 and 2.50 Imported Broadcloth.....1.25
6-18.50 Wool Crepe Dresses.....13.50	20 yds.—2.50 Imp. Wool Brocade, black.....1.95
6-7.50 to 10.00 Girls' Coats.....2.50	81 yds.—1.50 Black Imp. Velvet.....1.10
19-7.50 to 10.00 Ratine and Linen Dresses.....5.00	4 yds.—13.50 Black Satin, blue velvet broche.....1.95
4-30.00 Plumed Dress Hats.....15.00	45 yds.—6.75 Heavy Mantelette.....5.00
13-3.00 Imp. French Auto Scarfs.....1.50	24-7.50 to 8.50 Sample Petticoats.....4.95
137 yds.—.75 and 1.00 Imp. Shadow Lace Veil.....1.50	12-1.00 Collar Pin Sets......65
86 yds.—1.50 Gray Mocha Gloves.....1.15	7-60.00 Dress and Semi-dress Suits.....45.00
7 yds.—1.00 Children's Tan Pique Gloves......65	2-100.00 Costume Suits, 3-piece.....65.00
168 yds.—.75 to 3.00 Laces and Trimmings......45	1-45.00 Wool Street Coat, fur trimmed.....22.50
3-6.50 Repeat Irish Chemisettes.....3.50	1-40.00 Broadcloth Coat, fur trimmed.....22.50
7-5.00 Volume Waists, Chiffon.....1.50	17-25.00 Afternoon & Street Dresses.....16.50
106 yds.—.50 to 3.50 Neckwear......10	7-35.00 Velvet & Charmeuse Dresses.....15.50
3-25.00 Light Tunic Dresses.....13.00	1-20.00 Crepe de Chine Waist.....12.50
6-12.00 Embroidered Vail Robes.....4.95	2-5.00 Flannel Waists......75
47 yds.—1.00 Printed Poplin Silk......65	17-12.50 Lingerie Waists.....7.50
17 yds.—2.50 Japanese Silk Crepe.....1.95	3-50.00 Misses' Plush Wraps.....35.50
220 yds.—3.00 to 6.75 Imp. Brocade Silk.....1.95	2-27.50 Misses' Broadcloth Dresses.....25.00
35 yds.—1.25 Scotch Plaid......75	18-50 Misses' Sport Coats.....19.00
17 yds.—2.50 Black German Suiting......95	4-18.50 Chiffon Cloth Eve. Dresses.....2.50
17 yds.—1.00 Bordered English Vail......50	10-5.00 to 7.50 Girls' Dresses.....2.00
17 yds.—.25 to .45 White Cotton Goods......19	3-20.00 Misses' Tunic Dress.....15.00
132 yds.—.25 Men's Colored Hose.....1.25	2-48.00 Black Velvet Dress Hats.....25.00
209 yds.—.50 Men's Silk Hose......250	19 yds.—1.50 Louche Silk, black......95
3-5.00 Portfolios......250	0-15.00 Street and Walking Hats.....7.50
6-2.00 Imported Bow Pins......75	3-5.00 Imp. Beaded Scarfs.....3.50
1-1.00 Pearl Necklaces......50	187 yds.—3.00 French Glace Gloves, 12-button.....1.85
4-5.00 Women's All-Silk Umbrellas.....3.50	264 yds.—.50 to 2.50 Laces and Trimmings......250
2-55.00 Three Piece Suits.....33.50	16-2.00 Real Irish Dutch Collars.....1.50
2-35.00 Fancy Rough Mixture Suits.....21.50	17 yds.—1.75 Stripe Velvet......75
10-30.00 and 60.00 Dress Coats.....35.00	42 yds.—1.50 Navy Cheviot......85
2-50.00 Bouc and Mixture Coats.....15.00	18 yds.—2.50 Imp. Broadcloth, black.....1.95
1-110.00 Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns.....65.00	17 yds.—2.00 Black Tussah Royal.....1.25
2-12.75 French Crepe Waists......75	42 yds.—1.50 Navy Cheviot......85
1-120.00 White Fox Set.....65.00	22-50 Phoenix Mufflers......35
1-16.00 Pointed Fox Shawl.....45.00	1-1.00 Misses' Colored Silk Hose......35
16-8.00 to 10.00 Semi-Tailored Suits.....5.00	41 yds.—.35 and .50 Men's Fancy Hose......19
9-50.00 Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits.....25.50	3-5.00 Jardinieres.....2.50
7-25.00 Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats.....12.75	6-2.00 Terra Cotta Window Boxes.....1.00
11-22.50 Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses.....15.50	4-1.45 Terra Cotta Window Boxes......75
9-20.00 Imp. Velvet Reception Gowns.....12.75	4-1.00 Florentine Frames......800
10-10.00 to 15.00 Girls' Coats.....5.00	5-8.00 Hand Painted Miniatures.....4.50
4-45.00 Plumed Evening Gowns.....25.00	7-3.50 Hand Painted Miniatures.....4.50
6-1.50 Fur-trimmed Beaded Scarfs......65	
14 yds.—1.50 Mianese Silk Gloves, 12-button.....2.45	
182 yds.—3.50 French Kid Gloves, 12-button.....2.45	
324-300 Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 8 for 1.50	
18 doz.—27.50 Old Initial Handkerchiefs......25	
31-4.50 and 5.00 Marabou Collarettes.....2.95	
7-15.00 and 18.00 Marabou Stoles.....10.00	

QUANTITIES AND PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION
AS THE GOODS ARE ON SALE AS THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS
PRINTED. IF ANY SHOULD BE SOLD WHEN CALLED FOR,
WE WILL TRY TO SUBSTITUTE A LIKE VALUE.

CHANDLER & CO.

This Clearance Sale
is taken advantage
of by several of
Chandler & Co's
principal importers
and manufacturers
for the clearance of
their surplus stocks,
and they contribute
to it some of their
very finest mer-
chandise, which
Chandler & Co.
offer at the prices
current in the sale.

Descriptions are eliminated
—quantity, original value and
price are all that are mentioned.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPART-
MENTS

4-20.00 Moss Rugs.....12.50	4-28.00 Shirvan Rugs.....22.50
7-37.50 Persian Rugs.....25.00	
7-60.00 Kurdistan Rugs.....35.00	
8-18.50 Beluchistan Rugs.....12.50	
2-18.50 Kermanshah Mats.....12.75	
2-20.00 Kurdistan Rugs.....12.50	
2-150.00 Mahal Rugs, 9.0x12.0.....125.00	
100.00 Turkey Rug, 8.0x10.0.....65.00	
1-22.00 Amritsar Rug, 14.0x11.0.....35.00	

3-55.00 Kurdistan Rugs.....35.00	
6-45.00 India Druggets, 10.0x14.0.....28.00	
8-23.50 India Druggets, 8.0x10.0.....17.50	
9-11.50 India Druggets, 3.0x12.0.....7.00	
3-8.50 India Druggets, 3.0x8.0.....5.00	
2-50.00 Dropped Saxony Rugs, 9.0x12.0.....30.00	
2-34.50 Brussels Rugs, 9.0x12.0.....22.50	
6-2.75 Kallistan Rugs, 1.9x3.9.....1.75	
7-1.45 Cotton Rugs, 3.0x6.0......95	
6-1.15 Cotton Rugs, 2.6x3.6......75	
2-27.50 Brussels Rugs, 8.3x10.6.....15.00	
2-42.00 Seamless Rugs, 9.0x12.0.....28.00	
6-4.25 Lyons Persian Rugs, 27x54.....2.95	

CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

31 yds.—1.50 Muslin Curtains......95	
57 yds.—3.50 to 4.50 Lace Curtains.....2.15	
27 yds.—3.50 to 5.00 Lace Curtains.....2.75	
29 yds.—5.00 to 7.00 Lace Curtains.....3.50	
37 yds.—8.50 to 12.50 Lace Curtains.....5.00	
425-50c to 5.00 Upholstery Squares .25 to 1.50	
325 yds.—35c to 60c Serims......21	
50 yds.—10c to 60c Colonial Serim......18	
62 yds.—45c Imported Cretonnes......18	
16 yds.—4.50 Silk Damask.....2.00	

LINENS

6.75 Table Cloths, 22x2 yds.....5.00	
8.50 Table Cloths, 22x2 1/2 yds.....6.35	
10.25 Table Cloths, 24x2 yds.....7.60	
8.75 Table Cloths, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds.....6.50	
10.75 Table Cloths, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds.....8.00	
14.50 Table Cloths, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds.....10.75	
9.50 Napkins, 25x25 inches.....7.00	
11.00 Napkins, 27x27 inches.....8.00	
40-50 Tray Cloths, 18x27 in......42	
17-2.25 Luncheon Cloths, 45x45 in.....1.75	
180-62 1/2 Emb. Doilies, 10 and 12 in......35	
29-85 Emb. Centrepieces, 18 in......50	
64-29 Cluny Doilies, 6 in......20	
22 doz.—2.50 Luncheon Doilies, H. 8. Dam.....3.95	
18-6.00 Red Spreads.....4.75	
12 yds.—4.50 Blankets.....3.45	
18 yds.—6.50 Blankets, 70x84 in.....5.00	
25 Huckaback Towels......27 1/2	
50 Huckaback Towels......27 1/2	
120 yds.—.22 Glass Toweling......17	
160 yds.—.15 Washed Russia Crash......12 1/2	
80 Cotton Sheets, 63x90......69	
55 Cotton Sheets, 81x90......85	
130 Cotton Sheets, 90x108......85	
22 Cotton Pillow Slips, 42x38 1/2......18	

DOWN AND WOOL PUFFS

15.75-Silk Puffs, down filled.....13.50	
40.00-Silk Puffs, wool filled.....7.50	
14.50-Satin Puffs, wool filled.....12.00	
Silkoline Puffs, wool filled.....3.00	

Special Silk Top Wool Filled
Puffs, with handsome plain
border—only 40 in all.....
Special Price
6.00

January Sale of Muslim Underwear

History does repeat itself in this great yearly event. The values for 1914 are just as good if not better than in former years. Various causes made it possible to place on sale thousands of dollars' worth of high grade merchandise at the market's lowest price.

Manufacturers' Cancelled Orders—Belated Shipments—Salesmen's Sample Lines—All of which had to be closed out, the first of the year. Thousands of garments made from fine embroideries greatly reduced owing to incomplete sets—Whole lots of dainty, desirable garments closed out because makers wanted to clear their stocks before January 1st—Thousands of Chandler & Co.'s own leaders, made especially for the occasion—All in all, it will be one of the greatest events—Early shopping is advised to obtain the choicest lots.

Hand Embroidered Chemises—
daisy and seeded spray designs—
these two styles have been famous
for years and are sold exclusively
by Chandler & Company.
Value 1.50. Price.....1.00

French Culotte Drawers—hand embroidered,
good shape and quality. Value 75c. Price......55

French Wreath Chemises—Sold exclusively
by Chandler & Company, in a variety of
designs, hand embroidered. Value 1.25.
Price.....1.00

French Combinations—three new attractive
styles, wreath for monogram and other
floral designs, all hand embroidered. Cor-
set cover and drawers. Special price.....2.95

1000 French Chemises in five special
spray designs only sold in this store,
finest of material, hand embroidered
and hand sewn. Special leaders.
Value 2.50. Price.....1.95

Reproductions of new French Gowns,
hand embroidered and copied from a
10.00 French Gown, elaborately
trimmed with lace. Values 4.00 to
4.50. All.....2.95

300 French Nightgowns—A won-
derful variety, including garments
with real Point Venise medallions,
wonderfully executed hand em-
broidery. Chandler & Co. have
never offered more wonderful val-
ues in French wear. Value 3.75.
Special price.....2.65

550 French Nightgowns, including
four beautiful styles; all in kimono
designs and elaborately embroidered
by hand; finest of ribbons. "Coun-
tess" styles in this lot. Value 2.75.
All.....1.95

French Skirts—It has been almost
impossible to produce a hand em-
broided skirt of good quality for
1.00 heretofore; this lot, however, is
liberally embroidered by hand in
floral designs; fine materials. Value
1.50.....1.00

Circular Drawers—Special lot—with finest
of French nainsook, elaborately hand
embroidered, made by hand and laundered.
Value 2.75. Special price.....1.95

Colbert Chemises—"Colbert" stitch
of hand embroidery in bow knot
design. Special price.....1.35

French Ruffle Drawers—Old fashioned
styles that so many women find it hard
to obtain; hand scalloped and made by
hand. Value 1.50 per pair. Special price.....1.00

Irish Linen Nightgowns—This beautiful
material is to be worn in lingerie the com-
ing season as it is excellent for summer
wear and is comfortable at any time of the
year. Wreath and carnation styles and
with lace trimmings. Values 10.50 and
12.50. Special price.....7.85

French Combinations—French carnation
embroidery with dainty val. lace. Value
7.95. Special.....5.00

New High Neck French Gowns.....3.95 to 10.00

New Chemise style Gowns.....3.95 to 65.00

New Flat Skirts.....1.95 to 25.00

New Combinations.....2.95 to 25.00

Drawers with St. Gall embroideries of
the finest sort, trimmings only seen on 1.00 to 1.25
drawers. Special price......65

Embroidery Trimmed Skirts—500 Skirts in
a great variety of the newest embroidery,
flounces and insertions; also lace trimmed
styles. Values 1.25 to 1.75. All.....1.00

Combinations—One lot, lace and embroidery
trimmed; fine nainsook. Value 2.25. All.....1.50

Nightgowns—Wonderful assort-
ment of the latest novelties; also
the staple high and square neck
styles, made from Wamsutter long
cloth. Values 2.50 to 3.00.....1.95

White Skirts, varieties of embroidery
flounces, laces in variety, some with rib-
bons. Value 2.50 to 3.00. All.....1.95

Combinations—New styles elaborately
trimmed, abundance of lace and embroi-
dery. Value 3.00. All.....1.95

PARISIAN NOVELTIES RECENTLY IMPORTED

Cleopatra Night Gown—only one in Boston
Columbine Night Gowns—latest novelty in silk
Slit Skirts in every variety
Ensemble Chemises and drawers
"Debutante" Night Gowns
"Simplicity" Undermuslins for young women
Sleeveless Night Gowns in variety
Gretchen Night Gowns—recent model

Nightgowns—Limited quantity of
our regular 5.00 gowns, novelty
styles, very elaborate and fine.
Value 5.00. All.....2.95

French Night Gowns 3.95. Prob-
ably the largest variety ever shown
in Boston. The high and low neck
gowns of sensible cut and mat-
erials so hard to find in the average
store are here in great variety. The
dainty designs that appeal to all
women predominate in these gowns
—5.00 and 6.00 gowns—have been
duplicated in quality, finish, em-
broidery and measurements to sell at

UNDERWEAR MARKED DOWN FOR CLEARANCE

	Former Prices	Reduced to
131 Night Gowns.....4.00 and 5.00	5.00	2.95
40 Night Gowns.....5.00 to 7.00	7.00	3.95
125 Night Gowns.....2.50 and 3.00	3.00	1.95
90 Night Gowns.....1.00 and 1.25	1.25	.85
10 Night Gowns.....7.00 to 11.00	11.00	5.00
65 Night Gowns.....1.00	1.00	.65
103 White Skirts.....1.50 and 2.00	2.00	1.00
36 White Skirts.....4.00 and 5.50	5.50	2.95
13 White Skirts.....6.50 to 11.00	11.00	5.00
2 Lace Skirts.....12.00	12.00	7.95
75 Combinations.....1.50 and 1.95	1.95	1.00
60 Combinations.....2.00 and 2.25	2.25	1.50
125 Combinations.....3.00	3.00	1.95
12 Combinations.....5.00	5.00	2.95
25 Combinations.....5.90 to 7.95	7.95	3.95
12 Combinations.....8.00 to 10.00	10.00	5.90
8 Lace Net Princess Slips.....2.95	2.95	1.50
19 Princess Slips.....5.00, 8.00 and 10.00	10.00	3.95
10 Princess Slips.....10.00 and 11.00	11.00	5.00
65 Cotton Crepe Skirts.....1.00	1.00	.50
3 Corset Covers.....1.50	1.50	1.00
7 Corset Covers.....4.00	4.00	1.95
12 Corset Covers.....1.25	1.25	.75
8 Corset Covers.....2.50	2.50	1.50
6 Corset Covers.....2.25	2.25	1.25

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St. Near West

HALF-PRICE

"Elvira" Corsets

Introductory Sale

Chandler & Co.'s Own Corset in
Models for 1914

These Corsets at regular prices excel many
other makes, the regular 3.00 Elvira Corset being
boned with genuine Walohn; the 5.00 styles
equal many 6.00 and 7.00 corsets. Because of
their genuine merit in perfection of fit, quality of
boning and beauty of design, Chandler & Co.
decided that the Elvira Corsets were unexcelled,
and determined to fittingly introduce them by a

Half-Price Sale

3.00 "Elvira" Corsets 1.50

No. 1513 coutil, very low bust and back.
No. 1503 for average figures, medium bust
and back, long over hips.

INTRODUCTORY SALE PRICE

4.00 "Elvira" Corsets 2.00

No. 613 for average figures, low bust and
back, long over hips, batiste.
No. 603 for average figures, very low bust
and back, long over hips, coutil.

No. 601 for average figures, medium bust and
back, long over hips, coutil.

No. 723 for full figures, medium bust and
back, long over hips, coutil.

INTRODUCTORY SALE PRICE

5.00 "Elvira" Corsets 2.50

No. 700 for average figures, very low bust
and back, long over hips, coutil.
No. 727 for medium figures, very low bust
and back, 4 elastic gores at top, coutil.

No. 702 for average figures, medium bust and
back, long over hips, coutil.

No. 716 broche, for average figures, medium
bust and back, long over hips.

INTRODUCTORY SALE PRICE

8.00 "Elvira" Corsets 4.00

No. 854 for average figure, medium bust and
back, very long over the hips, coutil.

INTRODUCTORY SALE PRICE

10.00 "Elvira" Corsets 5.00

No. 910 broche, for average figures, medium
bust and back, very long over hips.

No. 902 coutil, for average figure, medium
bust and back, long over hips.

INTRODUCTORY SALE PRICE

15.00 "Elvira" Corsets 7.50

No. 960 broche, for average figure, low bust
and back, long over hips.

INTRODUCTORY SALE PRICE

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1913

Chinese Boy Scouts Till the Soil on Bay State Road

Oriental Vegetables Raised Within Borders of Flowers, Pleasing Residents as Landscape Feature While Draining and Filling Improve Lot

Chinese vegetables grown by Chinese boy scouts constituted an interesting feature of the work done in Boston this season in vacant lot gardening. The garden in which the particular Chinese products under consideration were raised is at the corner of Bay State road and Deerfield street, and the organization responsible for conversion of the lot from a rubbish heap to a model garden is the Women's Municipal League. The making of the garden was the result of a definite plan on the part of the league to forward a movement for putting idle land throughout the city to good use. Such work had been attempted by settlement houses, some schools and various organizations and clubs in and around Boston, but there remained plenty of unsightly land with which to experiment.

So the experiment was made and with sufficient success to warrant a repetition another year. "We have profited by our experience," declares Miss Louisa B. Stevens, landscape gardener and chairman of the garden committee, "and we shall carry on the work again next year. This year the gardening was done wholly by boy scouts, many of whom resided at such a distance from Deerfield street that regular attendance at the garden was difficult. Next year we intend to take only those scouts who have shown great interest this year and have the rest of the work done by children who live nearby. Perhaps we shall take in some girls, as is done in the settlement gardens."

One reason why the lot on Deerfield street was chosen by the league to serve as its first garden was that the residents in that district were eager to have something else to gaze on than an unsightly

dump where tin cans, discarded stove pipe and automobile guards and all sorts of rubbish had been scattered about in a desultory attempt to get rid of pools of stagnant water. Besides they had wearied of paying out money constantly to prevent the water from this and adjoining land flooding their cellars.

The first thing the league did was to raise money. In response to appeals it secured about \$1200, and a goodly portion of this was devoted to clearing the lot and grading it. Then it was fenced off and the water supply provided for. To help the cause along Mayor Fitzgerald, in behalf of the city, loaned a bubble fountain and a canopy for two bench seats, and contributions of shrubs, plants and seeds from the park department and the Dawson nurseries enabled the league to start the season's work well equipped for getting pleasing results.

The garden was divided into 24 beds, and a border 10 feet deep made around the outside for shrubs, herbaceous and annual plants. Each individual plot also had a border of annual flowers, but the main part of each plot was planted with vegetables.

Care was taken in planning the big outside border to arrange for an attractive color scheme. In the spring yellow was to be the prevailing color, and so daffodils were planted against a background of yellow shrub. Blue was to follow, and so pale and dark-blue larkspur and alkanet perennial were chosen to succeed the daffodils. Tall hollyhocks in midsummer were to turn the border into pink, and the gay colors of autumn were to be matched by the red and gold of zinnias and marigolds bordering the individual plots.

Miss Persis Bartholomew of Westboro

was engaged as teacher and the announcement was made that the garden would be open for work three days every week. Every gardener was to pay 50 cents for his plot, and all the vegetables and flowers he raised were to be his own. It was the duty of the boys also to keep the garden walks tidy and house all tools in the toolhouse built for the purpose opposite the shelter seat. Another task assigned them was the collecting of

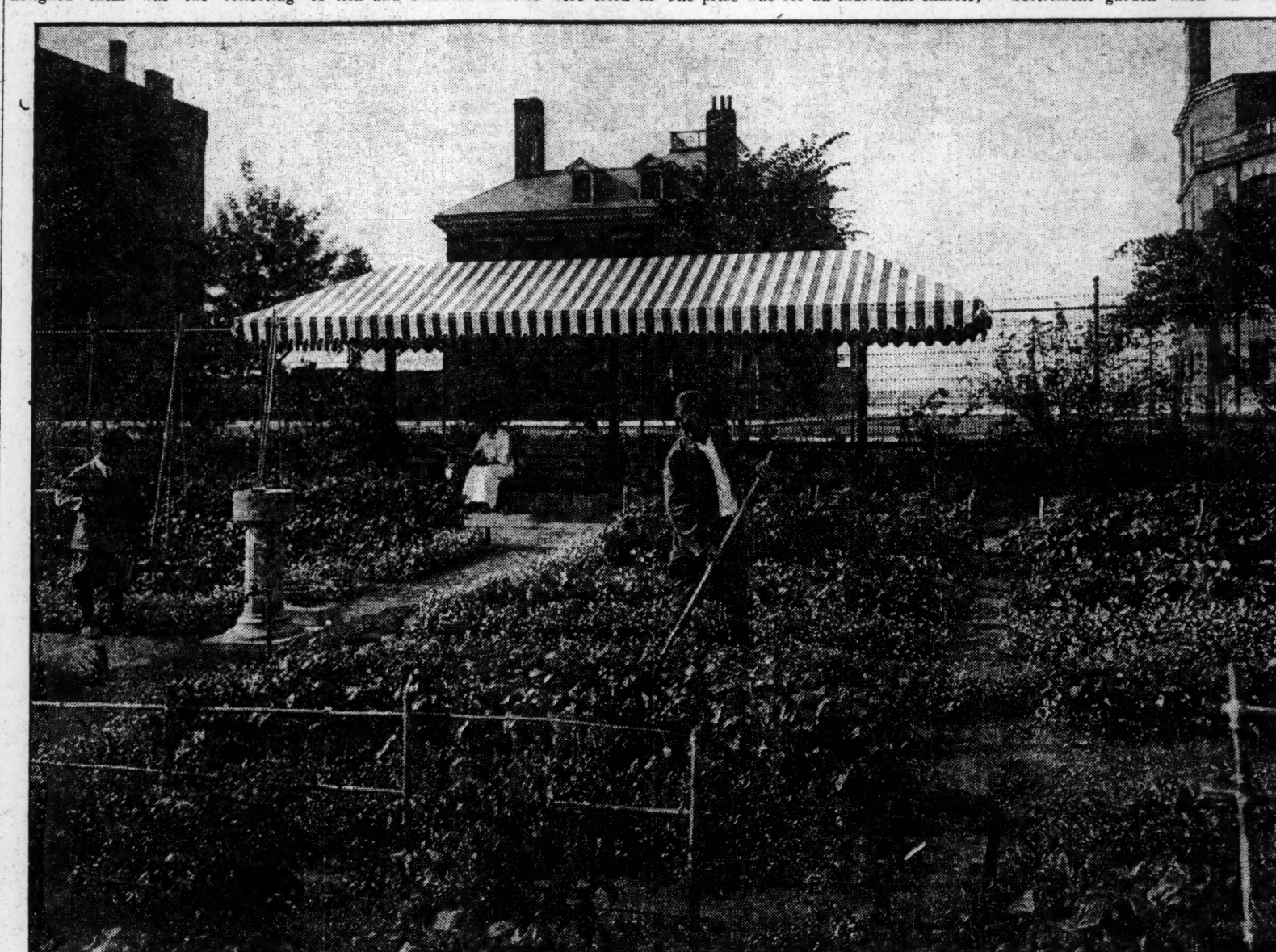
crop of tender radishes rather than touch one himself. Some lately imported varieties of Chinese seeds presented by Mr. Brockway, the Chinese missionary, were tried, among them "string peas" said to be most delicious, eaten pod and all. A similar pea called the "tout-mange" is much used in Switzerland, and there is also an English variety. As an interesting experiment both the English and Chinese varieties were tried in

sent from the main office of the Boy Scout Association to report what progress the gardeners were making, and another scout was sent to collect gifts of vegetables for the scouts encamped on the Blue Hill reservation.

At the close of the season the scouts had the pleasure of taking three prizes at the exhibition of products of children's gardens held in Horticultural hall. One prize was for an individual exhibit;

it is proposed to raise a like sum for next year. Just now the lot is being drained and a system of trenches is being put in around the garden, which it is expected will improve conditions not only in the adjoining lot but also for the householders. Next spring the garden will be leveled again, after which children will go to work on it as early as possible.

Settlement garden work in Boston



Bubble fountain and shelter loaned by Mayor Fitzgerald for Boston boys' vacant lot garden

also is to be continued next year. Under the supervision of Mrs. William Eastwood a flourishing garden on Hampshire street was started by the Ruggles street neighborhood house the past season, and many of the boys and girls who shared in the work and pleasure it brought are planning to do garden work on a more extensive scale next summer. An incentive to home gardening has been given also, and not a few of the neighborhood people already are discussing what they are going to do along this line as soon as planting time comes again.

The Sterling street garden, under the management of the garden committee of the Boston Social Union, again proved a success in giving profitable employment to numbers of settlement children and in transforming what was once an unsightly lot into a place of beauty that caused many a pedestrian to stop and look through the fence and pass pleasant remarks to the children at work on the other side.

Many of the settlement children had little gardens in the settlement yards, and at South Bay Union there was a roof garden that was the joy of every child who had a share in bringing it to its full glory. Over at the South End industrial school two large gardens, as in previous years, kept numbers of children busy and happy.

Settlement workers and others who know the possibilities of garden work by children probably will agree with Miss Stevens, who closes her report in the Women's Municipal League bulletin by saying: "We hope that in years to come the movement may become part of the public school curriculum under which it can be more systematically worked out, and that the old-time classroom training only will be a thing of the past. It is not impossible that land should be leased from the owners by the city and let out at nominal rates for skillful development. It means devotion and ceaseless energy, and it is only to be hoped the city will rise to the proposal."

NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME WILL BE INSPECTED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Open house week at the new home of the Young Men's Christian Association at Fifth and J streets has been set for the week starting Jan. 4. During this time all Sacramentans will be given an opportunity to inspect the new home.

FARMERS' CREDIT SYSTEMS STARTED IN EASTERN STATES

National Organization of Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society Launches Local Cooperative Associations in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

To hear some persons talk about the advisability of a cooperative credit system for farmers in the United States, one would think such a system had never been tried here and that no one knew how to get it started, or whether it would be likely to succeed should it finally be established. As with some other questions, so with this, some persons are a little behind the times, for cooperative credit unions for farmers have been tried with success in this country for over two years.

As might be supposed, it was the Jews who saw the pressing need for agricultural credit and got a practical system under way. A national organization called the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society, with headquarters in New York city, took the matter in hand and presented the subject to the board of directors, who in turn referred it to a committee for investigation. That was in September, 1909.

The discussion of the subject of cooperative credit in the society's report for that year is now of historical interest. "One of the difficulties confronting the American farmer," says the report, "is the want of agricultural credit. By this is meant short time credit as distinguished from long time credit or mortgage loans. While the latter form of credit has had an extensive development in this country, agricultural credit, as such, is virtually non-existent and the American farmer has been forced to depend for his annual working capital upon the generosity of neighbors, the forbearance of the local storekeeper, or the cupidity of the usurer."

"In the case of the Jewish farmer some form of agricultural credit is of prime importance. With the approach of spring he is usually at his wits' end to find the wherewithal for seed, fertilizer and general spring work. If he is hampered in his spring work he not only loses that season but is frequently handicapped for some time to come. A moderate loan to tide him over until he can market his crops, obtainable with little red tape, and at no expense is what such contingencies demand."

"It is therefore planned to initiate a system of cooperative local credit associations somewhat on the lines of the 'Raiffeisen System,' which has done so much good work among the farmers in Germany. The benefits to be derived from a cooperative credit system are not only material in that it will enable the farmer whose reputation is good to borrow when in need, with little trouble and at a moderate rate of interest, but it is of still greater value from an educational point of view. It will strengthen the local communities and will instill into their members a spirit of self-reliance. It will be an education in self-government. With a voice in its management, every member will have a personal interest in the common fund and will make it a part of his business to see that the borrowers make their payments regularly, thus reducing the losses to a minimum."

During 1910 the society endeavored

to put its plan into operation, but failed, chiefly because of the lack of enabling legislation under which credit unions could be incorporated. Finally it was decided to organize the unions as unincorporated or voluntary associations. Early in 1911 three such unions were organized simultaneously and commenced business on the first of May. They were located in Rensselaer county, New York; Fairfield county, Conn., and Ellington, Conn. Each union raised \$500 through the sale of shares at \$5 each, and the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Society loaned each union \$1000 bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. This constituted the capital of the union.

The holder of a single share in the union had the same voice and the same rights as the holder of more shares, and the entire membership of the union constituted a general assembly, which had the final decision on all questions. The direct management of the union, however, was in the hands of a board of seven directors, four of whom were the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. These four officers also constituted the credit committee, which had complete charge of the granting of loans. The other three members of the board constituted a supervisory committee, whose duty it was to audit the books and supervise the acts of the credit committee.

Loans were not granted for more than six months, nor for more than \$100. Interest was charged at the rate of 6 per cent and was payable in advance. Security was determined by the credit committee and was generally with the promissory note of the borrower, with one or more responsible indorsements. The success of these first three unions led other Jewish farming communities to raise funds and to appeal to the mother society for assistance in the organization of similar unions. Five unions were started in 1912 and nine in 1913, making a total of 17 in operation. They are found in three states only—New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. The aggregate membership of these pioneer credit unions is now 517; the capital \$9165. During the time they have been in operation they have loaned out about eight times their capital, and their net profits now amount to \$1317.93.

Regarding the success of these unions and the desirability of the native American farmer following the example already set, the Indianapolis News says editorially: "We do not need commissions to hunt knowledge. We need simply to follow the lead of these Jews and set to work to provide credit. And we need to do it just as they did—what is simply to do it. We do not need to have laws or congressional aid or legislative enactments, but just plain common sense and the spirit to help ourselves. These practical people without waiting for anything, simply patterning after one of the German systems, and on their own account, have started a credit system that all American farmers could start for themselves."

papers from the adjacent lot and burning them in an incinerator barrel, presented by Mrs. Thomas Sherwin.

In describing what was accomplished by the Chinese boys Miss Stevens says in her report:

"The Chinese scouts have shown great application and a native instinct for gardening, of their own accord digging trenches around and through their plots and then watering them by irrigation. They prefer, infinitely, to raise Chinese products, not being as yet sufficiently Americanized to relish American vegetables. One little fellow gave away his entire

the garden. In addition to these peas there were Chinese turnips, pole beans, long beans, and coriander, an herb resembling our parsley, very toothsome and pungent in flavor, used as a garnish or hors d'oeuvre. These seeds may in time prove a valuable importation for our epicurean households, and the league is glad to be a pioneer in their introduction."

The Chinese scouts were not the only scouts who worked in this garden. There were recruits from the Robert Gould Shaw house as well as members of other troops. During the summer a scout was

the other two for collective exhibits. Then early in October they had a party at the home of Mrs. Sherwin, where they were given an interesting and practical talk by Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, who told them of the opportunities open to young men who wish to take up gardening or farming as an occupation. First and second class certificates, designed by Durr Friedly of the Metropolitan art museum, were presented by Mrs. Sherwin.

The cost of maintaining this garden, including the teacher's salary and carfare for the period, was \$325, and

GIRLS PLAY BASEBALL IN PHILIPPINES

Damsels of Sunny Isles Nearly as Apt in Athletic Sports as Their Brothers—Retain, However, Their Expertness With Needle

BASKETBALL LIKED

It is a matter, perhaps, of common knowledge that the American game of baseball has been transported to the Philippines, and nearly every one knows something of the good it is doing for the boys and young men of those islands; but comparatively few persons know that it also is doing much for the girls.

The young women are taking to the game with apparently as much interest as their brothers and what is more, they are showing that it is a game to which they can easily adapt themselves, inasmuch as practically the indoor type is the only kind that they play indoors. Pictures coming from the Philippines show the girls on the open field, sometimes playing unnoticed, sometimes with many spectators, but at all times as much interested as if winning the game were the most important concern of the day.

Basketball and volley ball are likewise popular with the girls, but basketball may never become as general a sport as it is in American girls' schools and colleges, for the reason that in the Philippines there is a steadily growing belief that basketball, as played in the islands, is a proper game only for girls of exceptional development, that volley ball and indoor baseball are far better adapted to the average girl, and that the girl herself learns these latter games more readily and plays them with more enthusiasm than she does basketball.

At the carnival interscholastic track and field meet this year, the girls who have learned indoor baseball had an opportunity to show what they could do. The Teachers Assembly Herald gives this account of what happened: "Four teams were entered in the indoor baseball tournament, the account says. Three elimination games were played

to decide the interscholastic championship, which was won easily by the tiny tots from Tipas, Rizal. The games in which the girls took part were among the most interesting events of the whole series. The little ones, some of whom were only 7 or 8 years of age, played like veterans and won many laudatory comments for the skill and dash with which they played the modified national game." The results were as follows: San Nicolas 26, Tipas 31; Tipas 26, Singalong 15; District No. 3, 35, and San Nicolas 14. The account also states that six provinces were represented in the girls' basketball contest, in which the Tondo intermediate team proved successful in making the largest number of baskets.

"This is what Virtie G. Willis says in the Philippines: When I took up the work in the provincial school of Zamboales in 1910, I found only 12 girls in this school, from whom there were almost daily complaints and excuses for absences. None of these girls took part in any outdoor sports nor exercised in any manner other than the short walk between the school and their respective homes. At the beginning of the second semester we organized our first girls' basketball team. The girls took a great interest in the game from the first and soon became very enthusiastic, insisting upon practicing every evening until a late hour. Excuses for absences became fewer and the girls became more active both in school and society work. Today in a class of more than 40, the girls of this same team are the strongest in the school; their grades are higher both in industrial and academic subjects, while in all tests requiring self-control, skill or ability, they greatly outclass the non-athletic girls."

The Tondo intermediate girls basketball team holds the record for consistently winning games for three years. Of the 20 games played in 1912-13 not one was lost, although 11 were played in the enemy's territory. At the ninth Bicol meet held in Albay and participated in by contestants from several provinces, one of the most hotly contested features was the series of girls' indoor baseball games between Albay and Sorsogon. The Sorsogon girls won the loving cup presented by the com-

mittee by defeating Albay the first and third games of the series.

Philippine girls ready for a game of basketball, indoor baseball or volley ball are very different looking damsels from those usually seen in the ordinary picture of the Philippine girl. The customary voluminous garb of the society belle has been discarded for a simple costume of regulation blouse and skirt, and the group of players, many of them with their hair braided and tied with bows in American schoolgirl fashion, look not unlike a team of girls in this country all ready for the fray.

In the matter of clothes, therefore, as in the matter of athletics it will be seen that the Philippine girls are following the example of their American sisters, but with this limitation, that they are adopting only those features that are sensible. At the same time they are further developing their natural skill along lines of needlework and lace making. In this respect far outdistancing the average American girl who sometimes has difficulty in putting a respectable darn into a pair of her brother's socks.

NEW LAMPS TO MAKE SEATTLE STREETS LIGHTER

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle's cluster-lighted streets will become brighter through the installation soon of a special lamp just received by the municipal lighting department, says the Sun.

The new lamp, although using slightly less electricity than the present lamp, will give 80 candlepower in place of the 40 candlepower of the present time. Where there are five lights on one pole the cluster with the new lights will give 400 candlepower.

The new lamp, known as the new nitrogen filled Tungsten, differs from the old type in the shape of the filament, which is a short spiral suspended near the tip of a long, narrow bulb. The bulb is filled with nitrogen, which permits the tungsten to be heated to 400 degrees centigrade. The result is that the light is whiter and nearer daylight in quality than any preceding light.

STUDENT MILITARY CAMP SYSTEM TO BE EXTENDED

Success of Experiment to Aid Army Reserves Is Seen in Plans for Institution of Two More Summer Training Headquarters to Be Established Next Year

WASHINGTON—In the judgment of high officials of the war department, the student military camps of the vacation season of 1913 have amply warranted the continuation and extension of that experiment. In addition to the two trial camps of 1913 there will be two others from year to year, as conditions may justify.

The summer camps for 1913 were held at Monterey, Cal., and Gettysburg, Pa. The camp at Monterey will be continued, but instead of Gettysburg it now seems likely that the northern camp in the East will be at Burlington, Vt. Another camp will be located somewhere in the mountains of West Virginia or Tennessee. The fourth camp will be somewhere in the north middle West. Ludington, Mich., Culver, Ind. and Sparta, Wis., are being considered.

It is the belief of army officers that the student camps are to develop into the nucleus of a new branch of the militia establishment, and that there will be practically no limit to the good results that can be made to flow from them. The young men attending the camps the past summer have formed an organization called "The Society of the National Reserve Corps of the United States," and that organization is to be used as a part of the machinery for adding to the general efficiency of the students' camps everywhere, and increasing their numbers.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in a bulletin recently issued, speaks of the new reserve force as promising to become a military asset of the first value, and it is his belief that its development will indicate an advance in military preparedness along national lines that will accomplish much of real value.

The main purpose in view in the organization of the student military camps is the increase in strength of the present inadequate personnel of the military reserves; and as the increase is to consist of a class of educated young men, from which, in time of emergency, a large proportion of the voluntary commissioned officers will be drawn, the war department believes it has found the key to the solution of the problem of quickly whipping into effective form an army of raw recruits. In addition the general staff believes the system will exert a wholesome influence in building up an interest in American military policy, needs and history.

All of these matters, as General Wood points out, are of deep interest to patriotic Americans. As to the advantages

accruing to the young men themselves, it is obvious, as General Wood says, that "the broadening influence of meeting the picked college men from institutions all over the country is a most desirable acquisition, and that acquiring habits of discipline with resultant promptness of action and increase of efficiency—all at the nominal expense fixed by the government—should appeal strongly to all interested students, parents and heads of colleges."

As showing how favorably the student camp idea has been received by the heads of great American institutions of learning, it should be known that the following have consented to act as an advisory committee of the student organization in the summer camps:

President Hibben of Princeton, President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Denney of the University of Alabama, President Wheeler of the University of California, President Hutchins of the University of Michigan, President Nichols of Virginia Military Institute, President Finley of the College of the City of New York, and President Drinker of Lehigh University.

This advisory committee held a meeting in New York recently, at which Major-General Wood and Capt. E. C. VanHorn, members of the general staff, and detailed on the student camp work, were present. The results of the summer camp of 1913 were gone over, and great satisfaction was expressed at the way in which the scheme is working out.

"Companies of students will be made up, as far as possible, depending upon numbers, of students from the same or similar institutions," says General Wood. "All companies will be commanded by a selected regular army officer, or officers, and will be aided by subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers selected from the students themselves."

"The discipline will be strict and just. Students will be on a cadet basis; that is, treated with the courtesy due prospective officers, but subject to all rules and regulations of the camp and subject to disciplinary measures for infractions thereof."

BAY DREDGING ORDERED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Council ordered dredging a portion of the bay near the Spreckels power plant to an extent sufficient to prevent mud being dredged at the municipal pier work from getting into the condensers at the plant, says the Union

American Playgoers Assert Wholesome Drama Taste

VOGUE OF UNWORTHY PLAY EBBS WITH HALF SEASON

Predominance of Wholesome Theater Entertainments and Length of Runs Prove That the Unobjectionable Is Wanted by Playgoers and Can Succeed

With the theater season only half over, there is every sign that the vogue is over for unwholesome plays with which the season started in New York. These plays received more publicity than wholesome plays receive in a dozen seasons; yet only two are left on the boards, and one of these closes tonight.

Had there been sound dramatic worth in these offerings they would have prospered beyond the record of any dramas that went before. Yet the three plays most talked of had engagements of only 17, 16 and 10 weeks respectively—"runs" achieved every season by a score of offerings.

Compare the longest run with that of "The Man From Home," 70 weeks in New York; "The Lion and the Mouse," 75 weeks; "The Man of the Hour," 62 weeks; "The Old Homestead," over 100 weeks; to mention only a few of the scores of wholesome plays that have surpassed the "runs" in New York of the sort of attraction that has soiled the name of theater this season.

Lesson for Managers

It should be known that several of the older managers did not participate in this conscienceless exploiting of morbid curiosity. They realized that the class that revels in the sensationalism of cheap magazines were not of the class of playgoers who bought seats for legitimate attractions at the playhouse.

Instead these older men kept along their regular routine of production, maintaining the standards upon which their reputation had been built. Only one of the leading producers, a man who has come to be regarded as a theater wizard, produced an "underworld" drama, and his reward, according to report, is the first financial failure he has had in years.

Perhaps the most insincere play in the lot came to Boston a while back and was ignored by the public. The manager of the attraction, thinking to recoup his losses, went to Chicago and restored a vicious act which the New York courts had ordered removed. The attraction was poorly patronized in Chicago, according to the house manager there.

Even the absurd pretense of "educational value" in these plays has succumbed after the manager, who had pledged himself to the cause of "enlightenment," had looked at the box office statements.

One of the plays was announced in New York, a week after production, as destined to stay there three years, and seats were on sale "one year in advance." The play ran just 17 weeks, and now is on the road advertised as having had a "seven month's run" in New York. So much for managerial ethics and arithmetic.

Effect on Theaters

Warning against the course of the exploiters was sounded from the beginning by the wise managers. They knew that such a course would damage the theater, driving still more thousands to join the multitude that had already been alienated by the large number of unworthy productions in recent years.

Recently an interesting modern play was utterly neglected at a certain theater, and blame was cast on the public, the times, the reviewers, everybody and everything, in fact, except the penny-wise management that had permitted one of the best theaters in that town to become associated with a type of entertainment which is attended by few playgoers of the better class. After one or two unhappy experiences at such a theater, playgoers of sensibility will not go to that particular theater, no matter how inoffensive the offering.

That managers with some pride in the playhouse as home of theatrical art refuse to degrade that home is a guarantee of a wholesome tendency of the American stage. The strongest guarantee, however, is the theater public itself, which emphatically does not want the stuff purveyed in New York the first part of this season. Outside of two or three large cities, the plays have lost money on tour, and are being called in.

The Actors' Side

No one element has been more against the "underworld" play than the acting profession. Recently at a dinner attended by many managers, DeWolfe Hopper denounced the vogue with a vigorous thoroughness that won him country-wide congratulations from his fellow artists. Many of the best players in this country have not been seen on the stage this season because they refused to appear in unwholesome plays.

William Hodge this week said in the Chicago Inter Ocean: "In studying the lives of the really great actors I do not find any who gave their time and talent to unwholesome plays. The stage careers of Richard Mansfield, Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson, James A. Herne, Sol Smith Russell, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, Maude Adams, Forbes Robertson and David Warfield help to prove my contention, I think, that, in the long run, it pays to produce clean plays.

"If the great successes of the past three and four decades were compiled under two captions, viz, 'clean' and 'unclean,' the preponderance of the former would make comparison useless. The record of plays that have, with or without stars, proved to be great and

lasting successes, both financially and artistically, contains few that are anything but clean. 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'Shore Acres,' 'The Old Homestead,' 'The Poor Relation,' 'The Music Master,' 'The Dawn of a Tomorrow' and 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back' are and will be remembered long after the unwholesome dramas of their day or later days have been forgotten.

"I have never been one of the many actors who cant about being on the stage for the sake of my art, or who continually din into the ears of an uninterested public that they are working for the uplift of the stage. I act for a livelihood, but I am proud of the fact that it never yet has been necessary for me to appear in a play of which I felt ashamed."

What a Playwright Says

Louis N. Parker was recently asked his opinion as to the play whose vogue is passing in comparison with the "simple" drama. Mr. Parker said:

"I would rather call it the 'pure' drama. There is a small but noisy class of persons who sneer at the word 'pure.' I am not sure why. After all, I believe the great majority of us lead fairly pure lives and have pure ideals. It is not everybody's fortune to be the hero or heroine of a scandal. There are even a good many people who take no particular pleasure in witnessing the development of a scandal on the stage.

"Personally, I confess these plays leave me 'more than usual calm.' I'm not referring to mighty themes like 'Lancelot and Guinevere' or 'Triumphant and Yseult.' We have lately had in England a great agitation in favor of abolishing the censor. Our dramatic young bloods are eager to write epoch-making and universe-up-ending dramas, with the idea of making the public's flesh creep. But, bless you, they don't really mean it. I do not yearn for the destruction of the censor because I have an inveterate prejudice against asking those charming people, my friends, the actors and actresses, to do or say things in public which they would never dream of doing or saying in private."

Mr. Parker, by the way, is the author of "Disraeli" (55 weeks in New York, 23 weeks in Boston). William Hodge is now in the seventeenth week of his Chicago engagement in "The Road to Happiness," a rural play of good cheer, with a month more to go.

ETHEL BARRYMORE AT TREMONT

Charles Frohman will furnish the next attraction at the Tremont theater, presenting Miss Ethel Barrymore there for two weeks beginning Jan. 5, in "Tante," the comedy by C. Haddon Chambers, founded on Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick's novel of the same title. Miss Barrymore produced this play more than two months ago at the Empire theater, New York, and scored an immediate success. The play has for its theme the vagaries of an abnormally developed "artistic temperament." Tante is a spoiled pianiste—a genius—a petted, spoiled child—a beautiful woman. Miss Barrymore's impersonation of her is, they say, one of the finest examples of the histrionic art that has been on the New York stage in a long time. She is supported by a strong company that includes Charles Cherry, William Ingersoll, Eileen Van Bienen, Haidis Wright and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen.

REVENUE MEN SEE PLAY

Guardians of Uncle Sam's customs house revenue watched the stage mimicry of secret service agents trapping an alleged smuggler in a theater party of 98 customs officials of Boston as escorts in a party of 200 at the performance last night of "Under Cover," at the Plymouth theater. The play is based upon the operations of the secret service men attached to the treasury department in tracing the alleged duty-evader. The party was headed by Collector of the Port Edmund Billings and Surveyor of the Port E. G. Graves, with the chiefs of each department, inspectors and secret service agents who may have interesting things to say about the stage license that is used extensively in portraying their official duties and actions.

BURTON HOLMES' NEW SUBJECTS

An optimistic patriotism is the underlying current connecting the various topics forming the Burton Holmes series this coming season, which begins here soon. The success of his last year's travelogue on the Panama canal has proved that his fellow-Americans are interested in what Uncle Sam is doing as his share of the world's work, so this spring and summer Mr. Holmes went to the Philippines to bring observations, personal and photographic. He was also there in 1899, so can contrast conditions at that time with those of today, showing how fine hotels and broad boulevards have replaced hovels and mud holes, how trails in the one-time wilderness are now automobile-traveled government high roads. Mr. Holmes spent part of his time in China, Japan and Korea, so his entire series will be the results of observations but a few months old. The titles of his lectures are: "The New Manila," "Hiking Through Luzon," "Cruising Through the Philippines," "China in 1913," and "Japan in Korea."



One of the scenes in "Little Women," which Boston audiences will see next week

"LITTLE WOMEN" OPENS RUN MONDAY AT THE MAJESTIC

Miss May Robson in Comedy at Park — Forbes - Robertson Coming in Notable Repertory

"Little Women," a stage version of Miss Louisa Alcott's popular story, comes to the Majestic theater Monday evening for a limited run with a good cast made up from the several casts that have been touring in the piece for the past two years. Like the book, the play is a simple, sweet story of the family of girls that Miss Alcott drew from her own home life at the Alcott homestead in Concord, and Miss Marian de Forest in making the dramatization drew upon characters and incidents in the sequel called "Little Men," in order to round out the romantic happenings to Meg, Jo, Amy and Beth. Beth appears in the earlier acts, as well as "Marmee," Aunt March, Laurie, Professor Bhaer, Mr. Lawrence and Hannah. Mr. Brady has provided settings that represent the Alcott house interior accurately and also the orchard in "Plumfield." Costumes and accessories are the originals, it is said.

Miss May Robson comes to the Park theater Monday evening for a three weeks' engagement in "The Cleyer Woman," a comedy of family life by James Forbes. The story abounds in humor and pathos, it is said. The manager is William Moore Patch, a newcomer to the field after several months experience in stock company management.

The supporting cast includes Paul Decker, Burr Caruth, Kathryn Clarendon, Ann MacDonald, Phil Bishop and Geraldine Griffith.

Miss Eleanor Gordon, who is popular here as a leading woman in stock companies, is the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's next week in a condensed version of the comedy called "Sham." Others are the Ussem troupe, equilibrists; Diamond and Brennan, singers and dancers; Charles Case, story teller; Al-tine troupe, wire walkers; Chadwick company, rural comedians; Lester, character singer; Spague and Neece, roller skaters; Pathe's weekly news reel.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson comes to the Shubert theater Jan. 19 for a brief engagement in his repertoire: "Hamlet," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "Caesar and Cleopatra," "Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Mice and Men," "The Light that Failed," "The Sacrament of Judas."

At the end of the "Little Women" engagement, about the middle of February, "Within the Law" comes to the Majestic for a long run.

Jan. 12 "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be the bill at the Castle Square theater.

Miss Mildred Champagne will deliver a talk on "The Making of a Home" Tuesday evening at Tremont Temple.

At Tremont Temple, beginning Monday, Manager Plimpton will offer the Pasquelli company's spectacular photo production of "The Last Days of Pompeii." It will be the first presentation here of this adaptation of Lord Bulwer Lytton's famous novel. The production is the same one that had a run at the Wallack's theater in New York city. There will be daily matinees.

GLEASON LECTURE

"Old Spanish Missions of California" were illustrated and lectured upon at Tremont Temple last evening by Herbert W. Gleason. Mr. Gleason exhibited some picturesque slides, colored by Mrs. Gleason, the lecturer's wife, and Mrs. Helen E. Stevenson.

"Some of the most interesting pictures were the Royal highway, which extends the whole length of California, wild flowers named by the padres and an exterior of a mission taken in the evening. At the close Mr. Gleason put pictures on the screen which showed how mission architecture is still prevailing in California in the modern buildings. His descriptions were constantly informing and entertaining."

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"Little Women," dramatization Miss Louisa Alcott's long popular story of family life in a quiet New England town; indefinite.
Park—Miss May Robson in "The Cleyer Woman," comedy of family life by James Forbes; two weeks.
Plymouth—Humorous and exciting detective play, full of surprising developments; indefinite.
Hollis—Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market," musical play with a true love score and a polite, dramatic libretto; indefinite.
Colonial—Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Slipper," handsomely produced extravaganza; final week.
Tremont—Miss Lina Abarnell in "The Red Canary," musical comedy; final week.
Boston—"The Whip," elaborately produced and finely-acted spectacular melodrama of the traditional Drury Lane type; indefinite.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Miss Pochontus," annual holiday extravaganza at this house; indefinite.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth, daily at Keith's and Castle Square, Wednesday and Saturday at others.

H. W. MUNROE ON BAIL

Henry W. Munroe, head of the New York banking house of Munroe & Co., adjudged in contempt for not producing checks and vouchers belonging to Mary A. Dolan, was sentenced to 10 days in jail and fined \$250 by Judge Morton in United States district court Friday.

BUSINESS BLOCK REPLACING HISTORIC HOUSE IN QUINCY

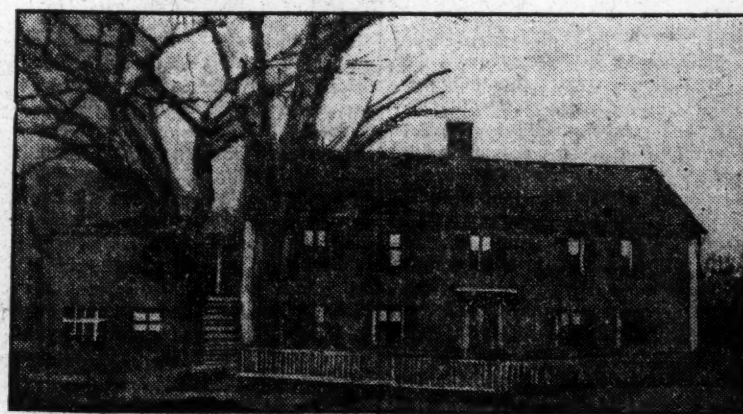
Built in 1679 and Now Torn Down, Historic Structure Has Sheltered Bakery, Curryng Shop, Cabinet Worker and a Harness Shop in Its Time

QUINCY, Mass.—Workmen have started erecting a new business block having completed the demolishing of one of the oldest structures in Quincy and probably the third which was built in the old town of Braintree, of which the city of Quincy was then a part. This structure, probably erected in 1679, has been known for many years as the Dr. Jones house. It is situated on Hancock street, in what is known as "The Hollow." The size of the original house was 18x40 feet.

The main house on the first story was divided into two rooms with a large chimney in the center with fireplaces on oven. This was removed when the

by Benjamin Thompson, who was the first schoolmaster of Braintree, and historians say that the town's first school was held in this building.

The original acre and a half of land remained intact and was added to by Benjamin Webb, to whom Mr. Thompson conveyed it. In 1819 Jonathan Webb conveyed to John Newcomb one and one half acres of land, the westerly portion of the house, being two large rooms, one bedroom, back kitchen below with chambers above, also a store adjoining the house. Again in the same year Anthony Baxter purchased the tannery, together with the northerly portion of the house. Lloyd C. Hor-



George Jones house, Hancock street, Quincy

house was remodeled in the early seventies. There were probably three or more chambers on the second floor.

The external walls were lined with cured seaweed between the boarding and the lathing. The large girders in the center of the ceilings on the first story were wrought with a large quarter round on either corner, practically the entire beam showing below the ceiling. The post girders and all large timbers were cut with a broad axe and the studding braces and smaller pieces were probably sawed out with the old-time whipsaw.

About the year 1800 the rear part of the house was built and in the early seventies the front wall was replaced with a new one. The original house was what is now the main or front part, the roof being constructed so as to form a very sharp angle at the ridge. The frame is one of the old type with heavy posts and girders of oak which today are as hard and firm as when first constructed.

This house was probably first occupied

ton conducted the bakery business in the rear of the house until 1839, when he built his new bakery on what is now the northerly corner of Hancock street and Russell park. Thomas Newcomb continued in the bakery business until 1841, when Cliff Rogers hired the building for a currying shop and continued until 1843. Moses Pettengill hired the shop for a cabinet business, which he conducted for a number of years.

In 1853 George J. Jones purchased the estate and established a livery business and conducted a harness shop in the rear of the house. Since 1901 the house and shop have been rented to various tenants.

PROF SMITH TO SPEAK

SALEM, Mass.—Prof. Harrison W. Smith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will deliver the third in the series of Essex Institute free lectures, in Academy hall Monday evening. His subject will be "Sarawak."

NOTED PAINTERS ASSISTING IN MAKING STAGE PICTURES

English Artist Devises a Balconyless Balcony Scene for "Romeo"—American Helps With "Omar," Reflecting Dramatic Themes in Harmonized Colors

In assisting the evolution of stage scenery that is now taking place producing managers are availing themselves more than ever of the services of painters and decorators who have not had previous theatrical experience, and thus bring to the playhouse elements of their art that are uninfluenced by stage tradition.

Since Henry Irving paid Sir Alma Tadema great sums to design his pictorial stage effects perhaps no producer of Shakespeare has shown as sweeping an intention to bring the artist-painter into the theater as has William Faversham. Last year he went back to Tadema's designs for "Julius Caesar," and with good effect in an outmoded fashion. This year, however, he is working with an artist who is in touch with the times and the new imaginative tendencies.

It is Hugo Rumbold who is working out the pictorial side of Mr. Faversham's revival of "Romeo and Juliet," which is to be revealed in Canada next month for the first time.

Mr. Rumbold says that in his belief much of the modern stage decoration takes away from the acting by its blatant realism. The exponents of realism are wrong in putting in all the minutest details. It is quite possible to create a vivid and truthful impression of a place without recreating every stick and stone and painting flies on the window panes, he says. The simpler the stage scenery the better.

Abolishes Backdrops

He does not believe in painting a false perspective upon the backdrop. In fact, he does not believe in painted backdrops at all. There is not a single painted backdrop in the whole "Romeo and Juliet" production. Stick as much of a house, a cathedral or street on the stage as you can get on, and leave out the rest; do not paint it in perspective. Mr. Rumbold would also abolish the time honored flies, those strips of blue cloth supposed to represent sky, but which really only serve to hide the machinery of the stage. He gets along with but one border in the whole production, probably a cut leaf affair, hanging back of the asbestos curtain. No one seems to have been able to abolish that cut leaf border in exteriors.

"I keep my backgrounds as simple as possible in order to throw my figures into relief. In my rough sketch of my balcony scene without its balcony, is a moonlit garden, where blue and purple cypresses crowd against the pink wall of a Venetian villa, high up on which is seen a window at which Juliet will appear. The balcony scene is to be without its balcony, for the simple reason that there's no mention of any balcony in the text, and Juliet standing in the arched frame of a window is a far more decorative idea than hanging over a balcony," says the artist.

He says his preoccupation has been to keep the setting and costumes true to the fifteenth century. There is to be as little lapse in accuracy as is humanly possible, accuracy of atmosphere and of costume are to be imposed upon the actors as far as, and he hopes considerably farther than, their precon-

ceptions of what is becoming will allow. For a historical play you must get the atmosphere of the period by tremendous historical accuracy, especially in the cut of the garments, in order to get the correct shape. But you must also exaggerate in order to convey this atmosphere. The absolutely essential accuracy of the clothes depends on the correctness of their cut, often totally different from our modern ideas, and also upon whether the actors will wear them correctly or not.

Of course the fifteenth century evolved as many diverse styles as the twentieth is doing, so he had had to stick to one particular style to procure that uniformity of costume which is so desirable in a stage picture. He worked mainly with that particular style of which the parti-colored tights and the padded jacket are the most striking characteristics. The women of the period also wore padded clothes, their dresses being padded from below the bust, giving a decided protuberant effect, the remainder of the garment clinging closely to the figure.

Helped on "Omar"

Eric Pape, the Boston artist, has just returned after five weeks of work in New York and Montreal on the production of Richard Walton Tully's new drama, "Omar, the Tentmaker." Mr. Pape designed and produced the color effects in the costumes, draperies, etc.

Mr. Pape says he sought the truthful representation of the eleventh century costumes and draperies of Persia of the time of Omar Khayyam. He had always in view the colors that would best suit the personages as well as the effects planned by Wilfred Buckland.

The prologue is set in a Persian garden, and from the scene the costumes take their color harmonies of green and blue, supplemented by gold, violet, peacock shades. These tend to have a bearing on the color effect which reflects the emotion of the climax of the prologue.

Colors Reflect Themes

In the first act, the colors, still under the conditions of subdued light and those under the conditions of artificial light, illumination have a touch distinct from those of the prologue. There is more action in this act and the colors are mounting to the more brilliant tones, says a Montreal writer.

In the second act the dramatic situation presented in this portion of the play gave the artist an opportunity to place the extremes of colors against the most somber and thus heighten the general conditions under which the play is proceeding to its tragic ending in the following act.

Perhaps no play except a Chinese, Tartar, Russian or Hindu play could offer the opportunities to an artist that this Persian play offers. The poetry of it, leading to vivid dramatic situations culminates in mystical effects.

The scene of the houris with the three lovely creatures floating in golden and silver mists of the seventh heaven is as remarkable as anything of its kind yet produced.

ALABAMA RANKS HIGH IN PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

As a mineral producer Alabama ranks second among the southern states, West Virginia being first. Alabama's industrial progress, so far as its mineral resources are concerned, has depended on the development of the iron and steel industries, with their collateral enterprises—the mining of coal and the manufacture of coke. These industries had their beginning in 1882. The boom which followed the discovery of the extensive deposits of iron ore in the vicinity of Birmingham was without precedent in the industrial history of the United States, and the rush to Birmingham was paralleled only by the stampedes which followed such discoveries as the Comstock lode in Nevada and the Alaska gold fields. The essential difference between the rush to Birmingham and those to other districts was that, whereas in each place the boom had its inevitable collapse, the reason for the Birmingham rush had substantial foundation, and after the bursting of the original bubble there followed a period of steady and healthy growth, says a United States geological survey bulletin.

Prior to 1882, when the boom began, the production of coal in Alabama had not amounted to half a million tons in any one year. In 1885 it was nearly 2,500,000 tons, and since that year it has shown practically steady progress, the 1912 output being 16,100,800 short tons, with a value of \$20,820,252, an increase of \$1,749,303 over 1911, according to E. W. Parker of the United States geological survey. The increase in the output of coal is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the production of pig iron. In 1882 Alabama produced about 100,000 long tons of pig iron. In 1912 the output was 1,987,753 long tons, an increase of more than 370,000 tons over 1911, and 18,000 tons above the previous high record of 1910.

The production of coke in Alabama in 1912 was 2,975,489 short tons, valued at \$8,008,412, an increase from 2,701,521 tons, valued at \$7,593,594, in 1911. The total value of the mineral production of Alabama, exclusive of the value of the pig iron, but including the value of the iron ores, was \$30,641,983 in 1912 and \$28,005,785 in 1911, approximately two thirds of which is represented by the output of the coal mines and one fifth by the output of iron ore. The iron ores of Alabama, while inferior in quality to those of Lake Superior, have the advantage of being near deposits of good coking coal and of the limestone requisite for fluxing, so that Birmingham, the Pittsburgh of the South, can manufacture pig iron cheaper than any other district of the world.

The clay-working industries yielded products in 1912 valued at \$1,935,179, against \$1,647,102 in 1911, the principal part of which is from the manufacture of common brick.

The quarrying products in 1912 amounted to \$842,300, against \$923,998 in 1911. Limestone is the principal item of these products, and the greatest part of it is used for flux in the iron furnaces.

The production of cement amounted to 593,911 barrels, valued at \$329,359, in 1911, and 728,688 barrels, valued at \$408,620, in 1912. Other mineral products of commercial value in Alabama are lime, mica, millstone, mineral waters, natural gas, sand and gravel.

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GOVERNMENT COST SAN DIEGO \$1,082,830

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The cost of San Diego's government during 1912 was \$2,318,372, the most of the 82 cities in the same census bulletin group. Out of this sum \$1,082,830 was spent for permanent improvements, says the Union. Figuring the cost of government per capita, each San Diegan's share of the total is \$52.13.

Ravel's Orchestral Suite Performed

Presenting the "Mother Goose" pieces of Ravel, the "Watchman's Song" of June, both works new to the Symphony orchestra, the Humperdinck overture to "Hansel and Gretel," the Berlioz "Rob Roy" overture and the Mendelssohn violin concerto, the Boston Symphony orchestra gave its tenth public rehearsal Friday afternoon to a large house and considerable applause. Mr. Noack, second concertmaster of the orchestra, was the soloist.

Dr. Muck, doubtless the greatest humorist who ever interpreted music for the Boston public, proved as certain with the delicate and childlike fun of the French Ravel as he has proved with the satire of the German Strauss. His men, too, were sensitive to the amusing situations of the little comedy of Sleeping Beauty, Hop o' My Thumb and the other characters in the little fairy pieces of the suite, and showed the restraint of practiced orchestral actors by letting the house do the laughing.

That tragedy and comedy employ means of orchestral expression not much unlike is an artistic fact that causes the concert listener ever-recurring surprise. A little thinking out of the tone colors, a little reorganizing of the rhythms of the score of "Pelleas and Melisande" and you have "Mother Goose." In the same way you have to alter the degree of the instrumentation, not the style, of the tone poem "Don Juan" to get "Till." Ravel and Debussy are one and the same man practically, testing a new method of orchestral writing, making it describe the life of the twentieth century. There is no more difference between them than there is between the laughing and the earnest Strauss. The serious thinker comes first, then the burlesquer. The music of the "Pelleas" interludes, and that of the Ravel child pieces are the sober and the gay side of the same story.

The June piece is a pretty essay on folk lore, and if it only belongs to some school instead of being a detached little piece without any particular nationality, something in enthusiastic praise of it might be remarked. It is a delightful travel sketch, a winning appreciation of Danish life by a Russian.

The Mendelssohn concerto, played by Mr. Noack, gave the house the pleasure it has given audiences in past seasons, and that it will continue to give while classic balance between beauty of tone and brilliancy of expression are valued. Mr. Noack was more subjective in his playing than are the professional soloists. He rather gave an exposition of the musical content of the work than interpreted it. But that was a valuable thing for his public. His tone is freer than it used to be. His execution is never bold, but it is faultless.

Mrs. Sweeney and Mme. Ada Androva will take the numbers on the program of the opera house concert on Sunday evening which in the first announcements were assigned to Mme. Caroline White. Mrs. Sweeney will sing the aria from Charpentier's "Louise" which Mme. White was to have sung and she will present the grand aria from "Lucia." She will also sing a group of songs. Mme. Androva will make her first appearance as a member of the company, interpreting with Giuseppe Oppizzo, tenor, a duet from "Trovatore." Mr. Oppizzo and Mr. Mardones are on the program for operatic solos. The opera house orchestra will assist.

At the Sunday evening concert of Jan. 4 Pasquale Amato, baritone of the Metropolitan opera company, will be the principal soloist.

The repertoire of the sixth week of the opera season is as follows: Monday, "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Tetrazzini, Leveroni, Heyman and Heliane, and Messrs. Giordani, Ancona and Mardones. Mr. Moranconi conducting. Wednesday, "Tales of Hoffman," with Mmes. Sweeney, Androva, Edvina, Leveroni and Sharrow; and Messrs. Laffite, Danges, Pinelli, Giaccone, Jon-Jerville, Wronski, Sillich, Grand and Everett. Mr. Strony conducting. Friday, "Madam Butterfly," with Mmes. Edvina and Swartz; and Messrs. Tanlongo and Blanchard. Mr. Moranconi conducting. Saturday matinee, "Boheme," with Mmes. Teyte and Beritta; and Messrs. Martinielli, Ancona, Pulcini, Mardones, Tavecchia, Fusco and Tortorici. Mr. Moranconi conducting. Saturday night popular priced performance, "Aida," with Mmes. Androva, Leveroni and Sharrow; and Messrs. Oppizzo, Wronski, Blanchard, Sampieri and Fusco. Mr. Schiavoni conducting.

Miss Ruth Deyo, the pianist, will appear with the Boston Symphony orchestra at the concert of Jan. 2 and 3, playing Bach's concerto No. 14 in F minor. The principal orchestral work on the program of these concerts is the Cesar Franck symphony in D minor.

The orchestra gives the fourth of its Cambridge concerts in Sanders theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Jan. 15, with George Proctor, pianist, assisting.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, are the artists in the concert which will be given at Symphony hall Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. They will present together the sonata in A by Cesar Franck and the Kreutzer sonata of Beethoven. Mr. Bauer will play Schumann's "Faschingschwank" and Mr. Thibaud will play pieces by Bach.



MISS RUTH DEYO
Pianist who will be solo artist with Symphony orchestra, presenting Bach work



FRITZ KREISLER
Pianist who gives his second recital at Symphony hall, afternoon of Jan. 4

of her works. Arthur Alexander, an American singer who plays his own accompaniments, is to be heard. Mr. Hanson was in Boston Friday arranging bookings for these artists with the concert managers.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, gives his second recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 4, playing Handel's sonata in D major, Bach's adagio and fugue in G minor for violin alone, Mendelssohn's concerto in E minor and works of Sulzer, Pugnani, Dittersdorf, Couperin, Tartini, Mendelssohn-Kreisler, Dvorak and Kreisler.

The Kneisel quartet gives its third concert in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 6, presenting the Vincent d'Indy quartet in E major, op. 45.

Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, gives a song recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 9, singing four works of Schubert, five of Brahms, five of Loewe and four English folk songs. Her accompanist will be Conrad V. Bos.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, gives a recital in Symphony hall on the after-

noon of Jan. 10. He will present the Beethoven sonata in G major, op. 61; the Goldmark concerto, op. 28; the Violdi-Nachez concerto in G minor with organ and piano; arrangements of music by Chopin, Schumann and Grieg; and the Wieniawski polonaise in A major. Percy Kahn will be the pianist, Homer Humphrey the organist.

Titta Ruffo, the baritone, one of the distinguished artists booked for the Sunday afternoon series of concerts in Symphony hall, takes his turn as recitalist on Jan. 11, singing for the first time in Boston.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, appears in Symphony hall at the Sunday afternoon concert of Jan. 18.

A concert by a band of 400 musicians is announced at Mechanics hall on the evening of Feb. 1 for the benefit of the Musicians Mutual Relief Society. There will be six bandmasters taking turns in



MISS MAGGIE TEYTE
Soprano, who makes her first opera appearance in Boston, singing in Puccini's "Boheme"

conducting: Messrs. Carter, D'Avino, Kanrich, Flockton, Lafricain and Brenton.

A recital of piano music is announced to be given by Miss Ruth Deyo in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22.

Miss Edith Martin, the harpist, announces a concert in Jordan hall on the evening of Feb. 6.

The Boston Philharmonic orchestra, Charles Frank, conductor, will begin a series of Sunday concerts at the St. James theater, beginning Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3:30 o'clock. This organization is made up of men in the theater orchestras of Greater Boston, and will play the music of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner and other repertory composers.

CAPT. T. G. DOYLE IS INSTRUCTOR

Capt. Thomas G. Doyle of company K, sixth regiment of infantry, Lowell, has been appointed by Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson as an assistant instructor to the training school, M. V. M. Captain Doyle succeeds Capt. Harold J. Patton, who recently was appointed ordnance officer to the eighth regiment of infantry.

Captain Doyle reports for duty for the first time today, when the training school begins to hold a two-day monthly indoor camp in the Charlestown armory headquarters of the fifth regiment of infantry. Tonight in place of their regular classes of instruction there will be a holiday party.

MUSIC WRITING TAUGHT

In a Nebraska state teachers' association address reported in the Musical Monitor and World, Lucy M. Haywood says that just whether every child taking theoretical courses will get the most out of it or not, we may only conjecture. Just whether harmony in high schools will prove always practical, we cannot tell as yet; but surely enough has been accomplished so that when we are asked the inevitable question, "Does it pay?" we can unequivocally say to our taxpayers and to our educators, "Yes, it pays!"

STAMP CLUB TO RETIRE

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Cabot Club has notified the school board that, as the matter of stamp saving has become a state law, it would seem that their privilege had ceased. The club will, however, continue to have charge until next May.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT IS AIM

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—William Bastar announces that he and Jack Vilas, an aviator, are building a special aeroplane in which they will attempt a flight across the Atlantic ocean from New York to Liverpool early next spring.

AMERICAN FLAG DESIGN WILL BE CONTINUED AS IT NOW IS

WASHINGTON—It is announced, as the result of agitation extending over several years, that no changes are to be made in the design of the American flag. Wayne Whipple of Germantown, Pa., had urged that it would be advisable to rearrange the stars on the blue field of the flag, and he put forward many arguments, which were distributed in all parts of the country.

But the government is obdurate, insisting that the old flag is good enough without changes. Mr. Whipple submitted a design and had numerous samples manufactured showing an arrangement of 13 stars, to represent the 13 original states, surrounded by a circle of 25 stars, to represent the states admitted after the original 13, and an outer circle of 10 stars for the 10 states added since 1876, including Arizona and New Mexico.

AMERICAN RETURNS TO OPERA

Mme. Frease-Green Discusses Opportunities and Problems of Modern Dramatic Soprano

Mme. Rachel Frease-Green, the American soprano who makes her first Boston appearance tonight at the opera house, interpreting the role of Leonora in Verdi's "Trovatore," is returning to the stage after two seasons spent in recreation and study. She comes back to the footlights with accomplished Mme. D'Alvarez as one of her associates; for unless the bill changes against Mme. D'Alvarez, as it has changed from the first announcement in favor of Mme. Frease-Green, the Peruvian contralto will have the part of the gypsy mother, Azucena, in this work of heavy singing demands. At the same time that Mme. Frease-Green seeks rating among the dramatic high feminine voices of the company, Giuseppe Oppizzo as Manrico, the troubadour, will bid for a place among the dramatic masculine high voices.

A responsible 15 minutes, then, will the tower scene be for the soprano and tenor on this occasion. Equally responsible will it be for the conductor, Mr. Schiavoni, that he does not develop an orchestral tone that will overwhelm the new singers, putting them in the plight in which a great conductor of German opera put a visiting soprano last season in the final scene of "Tristan and Isolde."

Roles Reviewed

Having as her immediate artistic background a half-year of studio discipline, a part of it under an authoritative French vocal master, a part under a distinguished German teacher and another part under an Italian trainer in operatic roles, and having a little further in the perspective a year and a half of musical meditation, and still further back a number of seasons of stage routine in European theaters, Mme. Frease-Green

is expected by many observers of lyric affairs to prove in Boston one of the significantly emerging artists of the American soprano group.

For a short time a member of the Chicago opera company, just long enough in the winter of 1911-12 to appear once in a popular performance of "Trovatore" and once in a subscription performance of Mascagni's "Cavalleria," this artist has not fairly shown her powers to the musical folk of her own land. She has yet to do that task of applying European singing art to the interpretation of the sentiment of her fellow-countrymen which has been the triumph of so many American sopranos. Like nearly all the Americans who succeed in getting enrolled in one or all of the three allied companies of New York, Boston and Chicago, Mme. Frease-Green has studied and practised singing in many theaters of the old world, and she may be supposed to have an eclectic attitude toward the art. At all events, in talking about it she puts the emphasis on how it can be made most effectively to serve the fast expanding musical life of the United States.

Work to Be Assigned

Just what Mme. Frease-Green's work will be in the Boston season seems not to be determined. But what her equipment is and what her possible opportunities

MUSICAL LITERATURE STUDY IS ADVOCATED FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON—That a strong course of study of great musical literature should be offered in the high school is the declaration of Prof. Will Earhart, of Pittsburgh, in a preliminary report on music just issued by the United States bureau of education. He adds that musical appreciation is particularly appropriate for third and fourth year students and that the course should include the study of musical history, famous musicians, forms of musical composition, esthetics of music and other phases.

Professor Earhart further urges in his report that the instruction be based on a large number of selected compositions, ancient and modern; that all the different means of musical expression be considered—piano, orchestra, chorus, solo singing, solo instrument, chamber music, and that only the best and most characteristic works of the various composers be studied, whether song, sonata, rondo, opera, oratorio, or cantata.

Professor Earhart and the members of the committee who are working with him to reorganize secondary education in music appear to have no objection to music produced by mechanical means. In fact,

ties are shown plainly enough from her own record and from the small list of dramatic sopranos on the Boston opera house membership roll. The company never has been strong in sopranos for heavy parts and it has had to borrow much from New York in past years. The New York house has always had plenty of dramatic sopranos, and the exchange agreement and the short railroad journey have always made it easy for the director to summon a Destinn, a Gadski or a Rappold at need. But of late, there has been a tendency to have productions built on talent actually in the company and to bring in visiting artists by way of variety, instead of depending on them for essential help. Therefore the whole list of operas with a dramatic soprano part, "Trovatore," "Aida," "Don Giovanni," "Tristan and Isolde" and "Meistersinger," opens out for the soprano who can adequately fill the parts of Leonora, Aida, Donna Anna, Isolde and Eva. All these are roles which Mme. Frease-Green is prepared to sing. Those she has not had actual stage experience in she has learned in the period of study she went through before returning to America. Isolde in particular is a new acquisition for her in German, though she knew enough of it in Italian to show Mr. Russell what she could do as a dramatic soprano when he tested her singing last summer.

Technique Valued

Roles at the other extreme of soprano execution, those of the coloratura demand are in her repertory, but these she counts as belonging in her early days of lyric preparation. She does not regard them as appropriate to her voice since she began to develop it for dramatic parts. A broad technical training, therefore, Mme. Frease-Green has had. But in discussing the art of song soon after her arrival, she disclaimed any exclusively academic interest in it. "There is too much talk," she remarked, "about methods of singing and too little about natural singing. I think that the number of good voices that become known in the country is very small compared with all there are available. A voice should be a perfect instrument to begin with. What it needs to make it of service is training in technique, but it does not need anybody's hobby of method. Singers have to take what they find in teachers; but many teachers are working on a fad. It all comes back to the idea that the best art is the simplest and the nearest to what is natural."

Commenting on the operatic situation before the American singer today, Mme. Frease-Green said she thought that the reason why our artists seemed to fall below those of the times of Patti and De Reszke was because there are so many more singing today and because people hear all grades of performers and not merely those of rare talents. "I think we have a few singers now," she explained, "who compare favorably with those of the star days, perhaps enough to make up the same brilliant casts as were found then, if you had them all together. But you must know that the artistic times have greatly changed and that there are far more singers heard than there used to be. People are beginning to understand opera and singing all over America."

Isolde Considered

Speaking of particular roles, Mme. Frease-Green declared that the part of Isolde offered two widely different possibilities of treatment. It could be sung as a contralto or as a soprano part. Her opinion was that the character of Isolde could be interpreted equally well either way. "But which ever kind of voice attempts it," she went on, "the music must be sung and should be sung. Noisy declamation of the words is inappropriate. The first act is the difficult one and it often tempts artists to forget their singing as it swings from one mood to an entirely different one and then back again."

Mozart's music Mme. Frease-Green regards as just as well within the powers of the modern singer as of the singer of the eighteenth century. "The role of Donna Anna," she said, "often proves unwieldy for a dramatic soprano. The part lies high and requires flexibility and power on the top notes. The big, rigid voice will not take easily to it. The voice of large tone and of free execution will manage it better."

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"FALSTAFF" PORTRAIT STUDY

Orchestral Work of Elgar on Shakespeare's Knight Found True to Theme

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Every musician who has traveled beyond England knows the smile, more or less politely repressed, which meets even the mere mention of English music. It is the case of the London fog over again. Intelligent people living no further away than Paris are firmly convinced that London is enshrouded permanently in a gloom of watery vapor. Sarah Bernhardt is reputed to have said that she could never make up her mind whether the English temperament was produced by the fog or whether the fog was produced by the English temperament. Expostulation is useless. There is nothing left for the traveler but to try and be a "strong silent Englishman."

This conviction about English music, or rather, about the lack of English music, has, it must be admitted, some foundation in fact. Until Elgar, England had produced no composer of world distinction since Purcell, a pretty bare record compared with Austria, Germany, France, Italy, or even Russia. Yet probably, as now, there was never any lack of native talent. The trouble with this talent is that it sticks. There are today a number of composers, belonging to the younger generation, who show great promise, and although great promise is not quite the same thing as promise of greatness, it does mean some measure of achievement. Cyril Scott, Vaughan Williams, Balfour Gardiner, Josef Holbrooke, Hubert Bath, John Ireland, Hamilton Harty, Percy Grainger, are names, put down at random, which, with others, occur readily to those who are interested in the latest developments of British music. It will be interesting to see if any of these possesses the driving power of conviction which produces an Elgar.

Art as Occupation

The qualities most admired by the average modern Englishman are, unfortunately, not the qualities which usually go to make great composers or great artists of any description. The ideal of the "strong silent Englishman," for instance, may be splendid for politicians, but it is not much good to a poet or a musician. "Good Form," at first sight, might seem to be of more use. But the English idea of form is scarcely that expounded by Aristotle. Sincerity, earnestness, enthusiasm, conviction and similar qualities, without which great work is impossible, are apt to be voted "Bad Form." No doubt it was a desire to correct this tendency which led the headmaster of an English public school to tell his pupils recently, that he "wished there were a few more good old bouncers like Peter and Paul." Deep down in the average English breast is a belief that art is a much less respectable occupation than business. But perhaps that is not strange in a country where to have no occupation is often regarded as the very acme of respectability. This much then may be said in defense of the English composer, that in England it is an exceedingly difficult thing to be a composer at all. The Englishmen of Elizabethan times must have been surprisingly different to their descendants of the present day, and the England that produced William Shakespeare strangely unlike the country which has evolved the species of the "nut."

Hazlitt Quoted

Elgar writes better music than his contemporaries because he views life more spaciouly and hence more seriously. He knows that great music never comes through a small mind. Entirely characteristic and at the same time the surest clue to the inner meaning of his new work, "Falstaff," is the passage quoted

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by the composer from Hazlitt in a summarization written for the Musical Times. "The true spirit of humanity, the thorough knowledge of the stuff we are made of, the practical wisdom with the seeming fooleries, have no parallel anywhere else. In one point of view they are laughable in the extreme, in another they are equally affecting, if it is affecting to show what a little thing is human life."

Elgar refuses to take the superficial view, so generally entertained, that Falstaff is merely a farcical character. "Falstaff" is called a "symphonic study for orchestra," the word study being used in its literary sense. The new work is unquestionably one of Elgar's finest efforts. As a piece of musical portraiture it is extraordinarily vivid and true. There is a real Shakespearean flavor about the whole work, an emotional glow, a boisterous full-blooded humor and at the same time an imaginative power and insight, a sanity and freshness, which it is astonishing to find in an English composer. Those who feared that Elgar had written himself out can now feel reassured. The talent from which a work so vigorous as "Falstaff" springs is far from being in a state of decline.

MR. STRUBE IN SCHOOL CONCERT

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gustave Strube, instructor of harmony and composition at the Peabody Conservatory, was enthusiastically received at his first appearance as a conductor at the opening concert of the students' orchestra.

The program included the overture to "Freischütz," Mendelssohn's "Scottish" symphony and the Liszt piano concerto in A major, played by Daniel Wolf.

"SAMSON" REPEATED

With Mr. Ferrari and Mme. D'Alvarez in the title roles and with Messrs. Danges, Ludikar and Mardones in the other principal characters, the Boston opera company repeated the "Samson and Delilah" of Saint-Saens on Friday night, holding the close attention and gaining the warm approval of a fair-sized house. Mr. Caplet conducted.

AMUSEMENTS

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THE NEW MANILA, January 9-10
HIKING LUZON, January 16-17
THRU THE PHILIPPINES Jan. 23-24
CHINA IN 1913.....JAN. 30-31
JAPAN IN KOREA.....FEB. 6-7
MAIL ORDERS NOW

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 11:15. IL TROVATORE. Amadeo, D'Alvarez, Oppizzo, Blanchard, Cond. Schiavoni. Prices \$5 to \$2.50.

TOMORROW, 8 to 10. Evelyn Scottay, Ada Androva, Leveroni, Oppizzo, Mardones. Orchestra of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats \$1.50.

MON., 8 to 10:45. RIGOLETTO. Tetrazzini, Heyman, Leveroni, Giordani, Ancona, Mardones. Cond. Moranconi.

WED., 8 to 10:45. FIRST TIME THIS SEASON. TALES OF HOFFMAN. Edvina, Scottay, Amadeo, Leveroni, Laffite, Danges, Pinelli, Giaccone, Cond. Strony.

FRI., 8 to 10:50. MME. Frease-Green, Tanlongo, BUTTERFLY. Edvina, Leveroni, Blanchard, Blanchard, Cond. Moranconi.

SAT., 2 to 4:40. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS TEYTE. LA BOHEME. Teyte, Beritta, (debut), Martinielli, Ancona, Pulcini, Mardones. Cond. Moranconi.

SAT., 8 to 11. AIDA. Androva, Leveroni, Oppizzo, Blanchard, Cond. Schiavoni. Pop. price 50c to \$2.50.

Box Office, Week days 9 to 6. Sundays 2 to 8. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 182 Boylston. Mason and Hamilton Places Used.

Symphony Hall, Sunday Attn. Dec. 28, at 3:30

HAROLD BAUER JACQUES THIBAUD

Piano Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Viola 1000 seats \$1.00

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4, AT 3:30
KREISLER
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Nov.

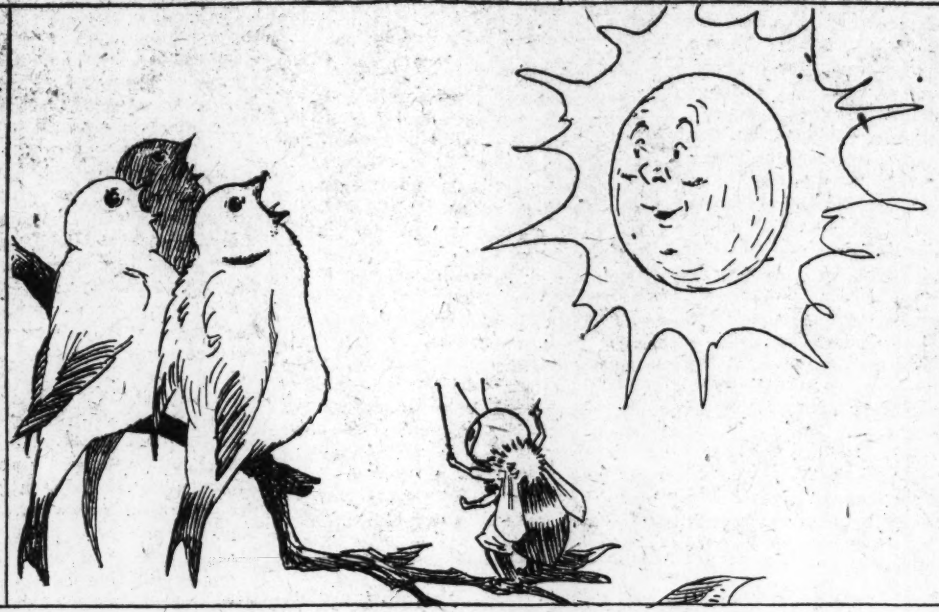
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

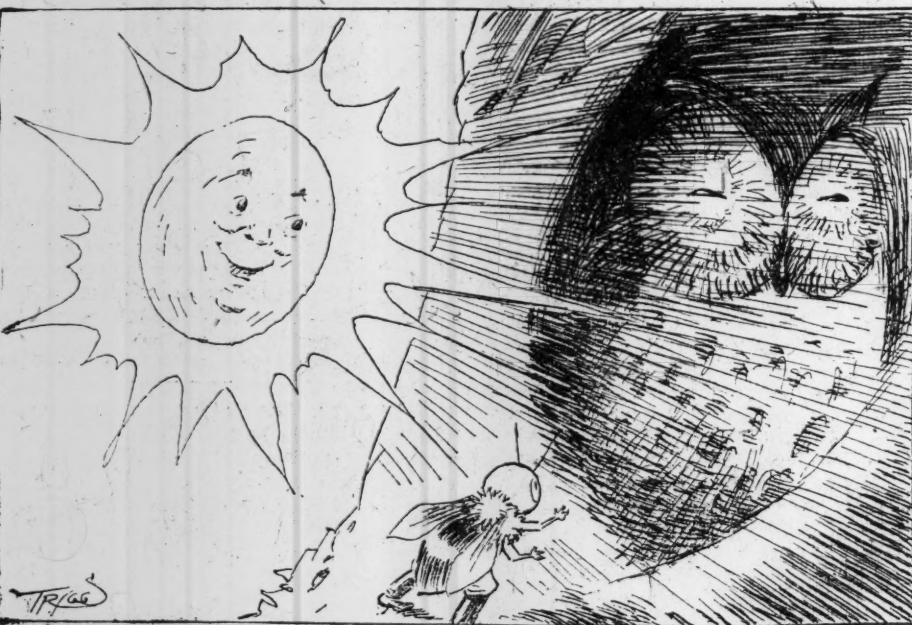
"Good Morning!" cried the Sun, in his ruffled yellow-collar,
With his face well-washed and shining, like an early morning scholar;
"Good Morning," answered Buzz—he was sleepy, yes he was,
But of course he spoke when spoken to, as every body does.



"Let's go to wake the birds up," said the Sun, "before it's noon;
We'll try their voices early, just to tell if they're in tune."
So the Sun sang "La, la, le," and the birds said, "Chic-a-dee!"
And tootle, preet and pru-la-loo! while Buzz beat "One, two, three!"



The sunflowers next they visited, and bade them all awake;
And gazing at the visitor each blossom tried to make
A face just like the sun—they succeeded every one!
So now you'll know hereafter just exactly how it's done.



"Halloo!" cried Sun, a-dodging round the big brown tree,
"Now who is this that's dozing when it's time for ME?"
'Twas only Mister Owl, who's a very funny fowl—
Likes darkness or the moonlight when the pussy-cats go prow!



"We'll let him be," said friendly Sun, "and he may shut his eyelets;
We know that we are welcome with the pretty little v'lets;
And they played at Peek-a-boo with the v'lets bright and blue,
Till they opened all their laughing eyes as little children do.



So all day long he visited the country and the town
And nowhere that he entered could he ever find a frown;
Good nights at last were said and the Sun, with nodding head,
Went up the cloudy staircase with a candle-star to bed.

SIGNALING BY BOYS AND THE
SYSTEM USED IN THE NAVY

Several boys who know a little about signals can mystify a whole community, by the curious and rapid way in which they keep each other informed, writes Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, United States Navy, in the American Boy.

Suppose three chums lived in the country some distance apart, but in sight of each other, and wished each other to know when they were at home. Each could keep a "private signal" displayed when home. This could be a flag, and mean, "I am at home." Yachtsmen often fly such a private signal to show when they are on board their yachts. This "private signal" can be designed by the owner, and if a flag, could show his originality and taste. But above all, it must be designed so that it can be seen from a distance, that is, it must have the quality of visibility.

This quality of visibility must never be forgotten in any signaling arrangements. It depends upon a great many points. Some of these points are apparent, but all of them are not. Any one knows that a signal station must be chosen so that it can be seen from the other signal stations, and so it can be seen; also that the size of a flag or the strength of a light must bear some relation to the signal distance, a great distance requiring a large flag or a strong light.

A light of a certain strength can be seen at a less distance if a colored glass is used than if a clear one is used. This is because a colored glass acts something like a strainer and only permits part of the light to pass through it. Also, any small figures, or complicated designs, the parts of which are necessarily small, should be avoided on a flag for distance signaling. For example, the flag of Brazil is very handsome, but one must be close to it to see what it really looks like. This is also true of certain royal standards, banners which are the "private signals" of kings or queens, and which are flown over palaces when the royal masters or mistresses are within.

In the United States many officials have special flags, which are really "private signals." When the President is on board a man-of-war his flag, a blue one bearing the characteristic American eagle, is displayed at the mainmast. The secretary of the navy has a blue flag bearing a white anchor and four white stars. Admiral Dewey's flag is like this, except that it has no anchor on it. A senior rear admiral's flag is blue with two white stars.

But a private signal does not have to be a flag. For night it could be a light or combination of colored lights. When the captain is absent from a man-of-war a white light is displayed from a high position on the mainmast, or in the case of an admiral, three white lights in a

vertical row. A ship having the guard signals displays, at night, a red light at the top of the mast, or truck.

What are known as distant signals, or shapes, are employed in the merchant marines and navies of the world for day time signaling at considerable distances. These consist of combinations of a square flag (any color), ball, cone with point up, cone point down, and cylinder. On men-of-war in formation underway, cones are used to indicate to other ships what the engines are doing. This indicates that shapes could be used for a "private signal."

Signaling is intensely interesting to those engaged in that work aboard ship, and the signalmen and quartermasters are men of bright eyes and quick wits. Like many other things, it is both a business and a sport; and it is perfectly true to say that it is sport, even when business. Signal hoist drills in the navy are competitive, and the keenest interest is taken in them.

A society or group of boys or a troop of boy scouts could use signals among themselves, and the meanings of the various signals could be kept secret from boys not in their society. At schools, summer houses, on yachts or boats, and particularly at summer camps, signals could be used not only for fun, but in maintaining the safety and routine of the camp. To think of a few of the possible uses, one can turn to the navy or army or the Indians, and in the paths of peace to the railroads, shipping, weather bureau and many other users of signals.

How very applicable to a boys' camp would be the signal (a blue flag with a white cross) used in the navy for a general recall. It means, "All boats return immediately." As each boat is numbered, any one boat can be recalled by hoisting its number over the general recall.

There is also another very important signal used in the navy called the comet. This red and white quartered flag means "All officers and men return aboard immediately." A gun may be fired to call attention to it. On board a man-of-war, when the crew is at meals, a red pennant is flown from the yardarm. A blue pennant, flying from the yardarm, indicates the ship of the senior or ranking officer present, if below the rank of commodore. Commodores and admirals, as already mentioned, have special pennants or flags.

PERIOD DEFINED

"What is a period?" asked the teacher.
"Please, I know!" said May.
"It is the little dot behind the
End of what you say."

—Little Folks.

WHY?

Why are stone steps found by some roadsides? In many quiet provincial English towns and in rural districts there will often be seen by the roadside a stone in the form of two or three steps, reaching in height to three or three and a half feet. These stones are often very much worn, so that the tops of the steps are almost basin-shaped. They are a relic, says the Children's Magazine, of the distant days when nearly everybody who wanted to travel a distance used to ride on horseback. Men, of course, could mount easily by the stirrup, but it was not so easy for a lady to get upon her horse, and so these stone steps were placed at various points, and ladies were enabled by these means to mount and dismount with comfort and without assistance.

EDUCATION ON A
FIVE-CENT START

A girl who lived in Mississippi asked her brother to give her money to go to college, says the Youth's Companion. He told her he could not afford it, and, tossing her a nickel, added, "Unless you can go on that."

The plucky girl took the 5-cent piece and bought some calico, from which she made a bonnet that she sold for 25 cents. With this money she bought more calico, and made more bonnets. After she had made several dollars in this way, she determined to raise potatoes. She did all the work in the field except the plowing. The venture was a success, and she had enough money to start at school. She did not stop work, however, and it is not surprising that a girl of so much determination was able to borrow enough money to supplement what she made. She was graduated with honor from the state college for women.

DOLLY DEAR AND I

Her name is Mary Clarabelle.
I know you'd love her, too,
If you could see how good she is—
And sweet and pretty, too.
For when I leave her by herself
She doesn't ever cry!
And, oh, we have such lovely times,
My dolly dear and I.

But once, when we were playing house,
The wind came whirling round
And tipped her carriage till she 'most
Fell out upon the ground.
She didn't scream at all, she just
Held out her arms, and my!
But we did hug each other tight,
My dolly dear and I.

—The Continent.

FINE OUTINGS IN PAST YEAR
THAT BOY SCOUTS HAVE HAD

Boy scouts of Pocatello, Ida., had a fascinating tour in the Yellowstone National park. Accompanying the scouts were C. A. Myers, scout master; Prof. H. D. Cheney of the academy of Idaho; Dr. Falls, the pastor of the Baptist church; the boys' chaplain; H. O. Miller, the official photographer; M. A. Hogan, cook; and Charles Hibbard, whose outfit moved the food supply from day to day. Hiking from their second day's camp, the boys saw their first geysers, the "paint pots," and some of the "morning glory pools." At Midway basin the next day they saw the yawning Excelsior geyser and the Prismatic lake at the Upper geyser basin. The boys were fortunate in being able to see Old Faithful, the Riverside, the Grotto, the Cabs and the Beehive geysers all "play" on the way up to the Lone Star, where camp was made. Thursday's camp was made at Thumb, on the west shore of Lake Yellowstone, 16 miles further on. That night guard had to be maintained to keep the bears from the supplies, two boys taking a shift of two hours, then walking their successors. Friday's camp was made at the Lake hotel, 19 miles on. They followed the shore of the lake the entire distance, with the exception of the continental divide. While the boys had seen quite a number of bears at the different camps and along the road, here 19 were counted at one time at the hotel's garbage heap.

Saturday the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone first came into view. It was decided to stay over both Sunday and Monday and let the party get their fill of this wonderful sight. During Sunday part of the scouts took a trip to the Lower falls. After viewing the highly colored canon walls from the bottom and seeing the beautiful colors reflected in a thousand ways by sun and spray, it was decided to follow the river down the canon for a half mile and then attempt the feat of scaling the cliff. While the feat was difficult, most of the party found that it could be accomplished. On Monday they started for Mt. Washburn. Camp was made that night on the Dunraven pass, eight miles from the canon, and at an altitude of 8700 feet. Perhaps there is no more inspiring point in the park than that of Dunraven pass and the top of Mt. Washburn. From there the entire park is visible, the broad silver lake stretching away to the west, and on all sides the rolling, wooded mountains and grassy parks, with here and there herds of deer and elk feeding. The next morning camp was broken early, as the scouts wished to see the wonderful sunrise on the top of Mt. Washburn. The walk down the seven

miles of the Lower Yellowstone canon was a thrilling experience, a drop of 1000 feet to the water below.

Wednesday the boys started early, made their 17 miles and got into camp by noon. It was decided that Thursday should be the banner day of the big hike, the plan being to cover 30 miles and camp far down the Gibbons river and well on their way toward home. Stops were made at the Apollinaris and Iron springs and at the Norris geyser basin. They got into camp about dusk and next day they left the park, having marched in all 210 miles.

Nearly 300 boy scouts of Buffalo participated in a hike to Woodlawn beach, where they were the guests of the local boy scouts. When arriving at the field the troops were assigned to camp sites, pitched their tents and grounded their flags. Next day the scouts prepared their own fires and food and enjoyed the games, and at 3 o'clock the contests for the day began. First came the "plant race." On the word "Go!" the scouts cut into the field, each trying to find the first leaves from the elm tree, the wild grapevine and the elderberry bush. Scout Emerson of troop 11 won this interesting contest. Next came the compass contest, in which scouts were lined up and asked to point out the north with their staves, placing them upon the ground in the direction they chose. The committee then applied the compass to each one, and it was found that Scout Saperston of troop 7 was absolutely correct. Then came a game called "spot your staves." It was an interesting variation of the paper chase. Gummed labels were dropped along the trail, with a treasure hidden at the end. At the end of the chase the scout who had found the most and stuck them on his stave was the winner. Scout Davies of troop 39 located the treasure and Scout Long of troop 18 got the most labels.

From their camp on Long Island sound, troop one of New London, Conn., could see eight lighthouses and watch the steamers and sailing vessels ply back and forth. The camp was named "Onaway," an Indian word meaning "awake." Every meal cooked was a test for some camper's scout degree, and so was the fire-building. Each night guard was mounted after a short devotional service. At the end of camp a written examination was conducted, and the papers determined in part the camp average of each member. A special emblem was given to boys having 75 per cent.

A troop of Bellefontaine, O., boy scouts, about 25 in number, made a 20-mile hike to Mt. Tabor cave. They

took two days at it, and enjoyed it from the start, as they had plenty of opportunity to "rough it." They got there in time to take a trip through the cave, and after cooking their own supper had a fine time before "turning in." The scouts carried their blankets over their shoulders while hiking. A spring wagon carried their food, tents, etc.

On the way home from a hike to a nearby beach the scouts of Arcata, Cal., came upon an automobilist who had given up before a steep hill. The scouts hitched themselves to the automobile and pulled it up to the top. Soon after they got to the crest, what was their astonishment to meet a lady who had started out in her machine with a freezer full of sherbet for the boys.

A fire that was large enough for more than 150 boys to gather around was the council fire of the Denver scouts this fall. They held a monster pow-wow in a vacant lot, singing, telling stories and listening to talks from Attorney George L. Nye, president of the local council; Hugh Steele, son of Colorado's first Governor, and Scout Commissioner Walter C. Jay.

An ovation was given to the boy scouts of Decatur, Ga., when they appeared in the parade to help along the Georgia Chamber of Commerce. They contributed \$10 to start the work, and their contribution was received with the heartiest applause. The parade was

held in Macon, and business and professional men of all sorts marched to the music of the drum and bugle corps of the Decatur scouts.

Two troops of Maranth and Scranton, N. Dak., united in a camp in the "Badlands" on the Little Missouri river, near the site of Colonel Roosevelt's ranch. Some of the boys came from the open prairie and had not seen trees for months. On visitors' day three of the scouts prepared a chicken dinner for 17 people, and it was pronounced "a hummer."—Boys' Life.

ANIMAL TOYS

"We have a number of new animal toys this year," said a patent office expert. "The best, perhaps, is the circus. It is complete in every detail—men and women, clowns and tumblers, but all the performing animals are the best part of it. There is no end to the fun which may be had out of this."

"But perhaps the most ingenious of all is the traveling staircase. Nearly every little boy and girl has seen one of these in the big stores with all the customers being carried up. Here, there are no men and women, but animals—a different one on each step. So this toy provides a whole menagerie, in addition to the traveling staircase. This year, too, we have numbers of climbing figures, men and animals."—New York World.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

LETTER GAME

In the letter game the hostess should provide each of the company with slips of paper and a pencil. A helper follows her and gives each a letter of the alphabet. The game is to see who can make the longest and most interesting story, each word of the story beginning with the letter given them. If the company consists of rather young people, they might be allowed the use of "a," "an" and "the," and perhaps one other word of their own choice to help bind the words together. Limit the use of these words to four or five. The funniest stories, however, are usually those that contain no word but those beginning with the given letter.

It isn't necessary to make a fine story or a very long one. Four of five sentences will seem pretty long. A simple prize might be offered for the best one. In choosing the best, take into consideration the number of extra words used and the sense that the author makes of her story.

TREE GAME

Let the children provide themselves with paper and pencils. One boy or girl is leader of the game. He or she sits in a chair in front of the row of players. The leader begins by saying to the first child, head of the row: "Write the name of a tree." Then to the second: "Write the name of fruit growing on it." To a third: "Write the country in which the tree grows." To a fourth: "Describe the leaves that grow on the tree." To a fifth: "Write the name of the inhabitants that sit under the tree." And so on. Then after all the words have been written the leader takes the papers and reads from them something like this: "Oak tree; Grows apples; It is to be found in Greenland; Its leaves are deep green and smooth; Negroes sit beneath the tree;" etc. It will be found very amusing. And the "tree" game may be followed by other words to be put into story form.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BRINGING IN THE NEW YEAR
WITH A RESOLUTION PARTY

Why not give a "resolution party" on New Year's eve? Appropriate invitations may be prepared in leaf forms, indicating the "new leaves" to be turned over at the season of fresh beginnings and opportunities. These will be most effective if tinted with water colors, but the hostess who is inexperienced in the use of the brush may cut them instead from colored paper, says the Ladies World.

As this is to be an informal affair, let the wording be unconventional and calculated to arouse the curiosity of the recipients, as:

"Please come to Ethel Freeman's house on New Year's eve at 8 o'clock, prepared to turn over a new leaf."

When the guests assemble on the appointed evening let them find hung against the parlor wall a huge book made of wrapping paper, on whose cover appears the inscription, "New Year's Resolutions" in large black letters. Each guest in turn may be exhorted to "turn over a new leaf"—of the book!—and on so doing he or she will discover the legend, "Resolved, that I will immediately" followed by a description of some feat, such as "dance a minuet with an imaginary partner," "play a solo on a comb," "compose a limerick on good resolutions," "whistle a popular song," etc. This will at once give each guest a share in the general entertainment.

When all the leaves have been turned a calendar contest on novel lines may be announced. Write the names of the

months on separate slips of paper, repeating the series as many times as necessary according to the number present, and let each guest draw a slip from a basket. Provide an ample supply of colored postcards from which to cut pictures; scissors, pencils, paste and colored tissue. Allow half an hour for the production by each of a picture or other device representing the month that was named on the slip drawn, and when all are finished number and hang them on a line for inspection. The best design may be determined by ballot and a prize awarded. A brass-mounted desk calendar, or one whose leaves contain inspiring quotations, would be appropriate for this purpose.

Next in order is a "leaf" game played with anagram letters, which can be obtained for a small sum from any toy shop. Shuffle the letters face down on a table and let the players at the head draw one and turn it over so that all can see it; or, if the table is very long, he may announce it. The first to name a leaf of plant, shrub or tree which has the same initial, wins the letter. The players draw in turn until the pool is exhausted, when the one who holds the most letters is pronounced the winner.

At 10 o'clock let the supper bell be the signal for the opening of the dining-room doors by a youth in the guise of Father Time (white draperies and a cotton wig and beard will effect the desired transformation), who silently points the way to the table with his scythe.

CORNSTALK FURNITURE FOR
DOLL'S HOUSE EASILY MADE

The doll house and its furniture brings to recollection a very happy time when we were children on the farm, writes a contributor to the Michigan Farmer. It was in the fall of the year, while the corn was being husked and the stalks drawn to the barn for winter use, that we children busied ourselves taking off the three or four top joints. From this we cut the tassels and stripped off the leaves; then with a ruler, a sharp knife, a paper of pins and a small piece of hardwood we commenced the making of our doll furniture. If the stalks are still green and juicy, it is best to dry them thoroughly to prevent the shrinkage common to all unseasoned material.

The ruler is necessary that every piece be cut to exact measurement. The sharp knife is used for cutting the stalk, and it is very essential that the material be cut evenly, else your furniture will not stand straight. The hardwood will serve as the cutting block. The pins are used to fasten the pieces together, and also decorate the articles.

About the first piece of furniture needed is a chair. We will assort the stalks and get the materials as nearly of a size and color as we can. For the common chair, cut two pieces 4 inches long and 10 pieces 2 inches, four 1 1/2 inches and one 2 1/2 inches long. Now take your 4-inch pieces and put a pin through the middle of each, 2 1/2 inches from the end intended to be uppermost. Next put one of the 2-inch pieces lengthwise on the pins, being careful to run the pins straight through the stalk. This ties the two 4-inch pieces together; then put two pins through the 4-inch pieces where the 2-inch piece is fastened (this means that two pins in the 4-inch piece must cross, or come very near each other and it requires careful work to keep from splitting the stalk); now run two 2-inch pieces on these pins; pin these sides together with another 2-inch piece. The next step is to put the front legs in place, and these are the 1 1/2-inch pieces. Your chair will then be very shaky and dilapidated. Now pin your 2 1/2-inch piece across the top of the back, allowing the ends to project 1/2-inch. The next move will be to fasten the legs together with the rounds, placing the ones

on the sides a little lower than the ones at the front and back (this will make the chair firm and strong). Now with two pieces in the seat and two in the back your plain chair is completed. This style of chair is the simplest and easiest made.

You can vary the style by using bent stalks for rockers, or by making the back a little higher and putting on arms. Bedsteads can also be fashioned from the cornstalks.

CATCHING A COLT

With star in forehead, silver tail,
And three white feet to match,
The gay, half-broken, playful colt
Not one of us could catch.

"I can," said Jack, "I'm good for that; then he shook his empty hat."
"She'll think it's full of corn," said he; "Stand back, and she'll come to me."

Her head, the shy, proud creature raised
As 'mid the daisy flowers she grazed;
Then down the hill, across the brook,
Delaying oft, her way she took.

Then stepping softly, and with movement quick,
She hurried on and then came back.
"Ho! ho! I've caught you!" then said Jack,
And put the halter round her neck.

By and by came another day
When Jack was wishing for a ride,
"I'll catch that colt the very same way—
I know I can," said he with pride.

Jack followed after, but in vain;
His hand was just upon her mane
When off she flew as flies the wind,
And, panting, he pressed on behind.

Down the steep hill, the brook across
O'er bushes, thistles, mounds of moss,
Round and around the field they passed,
Till, breathless, Jack fell down at last.

Then, vexed, he threw away his hat—
"The colt," said he, "remembers that!
There's always trouble from deceit;
I'll never try again to cheat!"

—Marian Douglas.

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

Like the familiar little "chippy," the especially weevils, constitute the major portion. Ants, wasps, bugs (including the black olive scale), and caterpillars are also eaten. Grasshoppers are taken by the eastern birds, but not by the western ones.

Song sparrows vary much in habits, as well as in size and coloration. Some forms live along streams, bordered by deserts, others in swamps among bulrushes and tules, others in timbered regions, others on rocky barren hillsides, and still others in rich, fertile valleys. With such a variety of habitat, the food of the species naturally varies considerably. About three fourths of its diet consists of the seeds of certain weeds and one-fourth of insects. Of these, beetles,



SONG SPARROW

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

SPRINGFIELD CLUB MANUAL

A handsomely printed manual has been issued by the Springfield (Mass.) Stamp Club. It was prepared by a committee consisting of John W. Prevost, William C. Stone and Robert C. Munroe. This club was organized in 1895, William C. Stone being the first president. During the past dozen years meetings have been held every two weeks, with very few exceptions, and, says the manual, "many interesting programs have been followed out. We have had formal papers on philatelic subjects, informal talks, contests, exhibitions of various sorts, and occasionally talks by outsiders on phases of collecting other than stamps. It has been our pleasure to entertain many well-known philatelists, such as John N. Luff, H. E. Deats, M. H. Lombard, H. N. Mudge, E. M. Carpenter, A. W. Batchelder and others. We have enjoyed the sight of Mr. Luff's United States collection, Mr. Lombard's France, Mr. Bartels' Danish West Indies, Mr. Green's Hawaii, Mr. Mason's United States essays and Mr. Carpenter's Twentieth Century. We have several times exchanged calls with the Hartford Collectors Club, and in 1902 and 1912 entertained the American Philatelic Society. We have held two exhibitions, one a window display at the time of the convention in 1902 and the other an afternoon and evening exhibit of typical stamps for the general public rather than a competitive exhibition. Several public auction sales have been held for the purpose of publicity and of arousing interest among the younger collectors. The club has published two handbooks, entitled 'Philatelic Side Lines,' containing lists of cancellations by the British and French foreign postoffices, lock seals, and various kinds of tax paid revenues."

This year's officers are: President, Theophile J. Champagne; vice-president, Berthold A. Oppenheimer; secretary, Harry G. Kistner; treasurer, John M. Oliver.

BOSTON CLUB FESTIVITIES

Some 70 members of the Boston Philatelic Society enjoyed a holiday entertainment at the monthly meeting in their rooms in the Tremont building last week. One feature of the evening was the showing of George L. Gilmore's fine collection of United States stamps, a medal winner at the \$250,000 stamp exhibition in New York.

PHILADELPHIA PHILATELISTS

The Philadelphia Stamp Club has 103 members, who have some 500,000 stamps, says the Philadelphia North American. Probably no two members of the club specialize on stamps of the same country. Although the collections of many of the members are general, there is always one country for which they desire to make a complete collection. For instance, one member prefers the stamps of the Netherlands, another desires the stamps of Finland, another specializes on stamps of Bosnia or Bavaria. The size of a collection does not determine its value, and the club members point out that 150 choice stamps of the United States might be worth \$1500 if the stamps are in good condition, but if the stamps are canceled the same collection might be worth but a few dollars.

At the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York, Edwin A. Fleisher, of the Philadelphia club, was awarded medals for his collection of stamps from Soudan and India. Henry Gibson won a medal for his collection of United States stamps. Percy M. Mann was also awarded a medal.

The officers of the club are: President, F. Hahman; vice-president, E. L. Green; secretary, Karl L. Hassel; treasurer, J. L. Manfield; librarian, F. Leonhardt; sales manager, W. S. F. Pierce; exchange manager, A. F. Henkels.

WASHINGTON STATE EXHIBIT

The exhibit of the Washington State Philatelic Society at the Washington Art Museum is changed monthly, says the Seattle Sun. In December very interesting frames have been on exhibition, consisting of 12 sheets of British colonial stamps, six sheets of the reign of King Edward and six sheets of the reign of King George. These stamps range in value from 1 cent to \$1 each. All are unused and make a beautiful showing. Included in this lot are the Kangaroo stamps of Australia. The annual banquet and exhibit of the society was held Dec. 15. The membership of the society now numbers about 100, 25 per cent of whom reside in Seattle.

NATIONAL SOCIETIES

I am frequently asked whether membership in the national societies is of any special benefit to the young collector, writes Arthur Mallet in the Boys Magazine. I should like to be able to answer in the affirmative, because all our national stamp societies are very worthy organizations, but candor compels me to say that a young collector is not likely to reap any very distinct benefit from such membership. The exchange departments of these bodies are somewhat too far advanced for the use of the novice. This is particularly so in the case of the American Philatelic Society, a grand organization and the one really representative national society—which I hope you will join some day if you persevere in your collecting. It is virtually useless to place any stamp cataloging less than 10 cents in the A. P. S. Exchange Department—and young collectors are not apt to have any great superabundance of duplicates that reckon up at 10 cents each. The Southern Philatelic Association, and others of the lesser national societies are a little

better suited to the young collectors' needs; but even in them he will find it difficult to exchange his duplicates.

COLLECTING WATER-MARKS

Whether to collect water-marks or not is a question for each collector to decide for himself. All the largest and best collections have in them all varieties of water-marks, says St. Nicholas. One of the best things to be gotten by a lad from his stamp collection is the habit of observation. The collection of all shades, minor varieties, perforations, cancellations, and water-marks helps to develop this faculty of noting differences. It is not necessary to buy a water-mark detector, though one is desirable. You can buy from any photographer for a few cents a sheet of tin-type metal. Place the stamp face down on the black side of the sheet, and drop upon it a few drops of benzine. This makes the water-mark visible, and is almost as efficacious as the ordinary benzine-cup.

POINTERS FOR BEGINNERS

To commence collecting, says a writer for the Philadelphia Stamp News, several things are necessary. First, get as large a "packet" as you can afford. A "one-thousand variety" packet is preferable. You can purchase a packet or packets from most any dealer. Send to the various dealers and secure their price lists.

You will need some good hinges for mounting specimens. Don't think of pasting stamps down with thick gummed paper or paste. A good peelable hinge can be obtained for 15 cents a thousand, and the good ones are much cheaper in the long run.

No collector should attempt to collect without a catalogue. Albums can be purchased for 5 cents and upward. Many collectors start in with a small blank book, and when they are fairly well started they branch out into an imperial, modern or international album. Clean the paper from the stamps and mount the latter carefully. Don't place a stamp in the album when you are not sure where it belongs. It is better to wait until you find out.

Fix the hinge about an eighth of an inch from the top, at the back of the stamp, and bend it so it strikes about even with the perforation. Then you can examine the back of the stamp without damaging it while turning it. Don't place the hinge in the center of the stamp, and never stick it securely to the album; just moisten it enough to hold it in position.

Collect only perfect specimens and mount all neatly in straight rows. Study your stamps and learn all you can from them.

What should a beginner collect? Well, as a variety packet contains stamps from all parts of the world, it is best for the beginner to obtain stamps from as many different countries as possible. Then, after a while, he can decide what

country or group of countries he intends to make his specialty. A general collector gets more fun and enjoyment from his collection, and I advise a general collection in preference to a collection of one or two or a few countries only.

Procure sets and packets of single countries by consulting price lists and bargain circulars, whenever you need them.

You will soon come into contact with approval books and approval sheets, using care when purchasing from them. Buy perfect copies only, and it is best not to buy very common stamps from approvals, as they will always appear in packets. Buy good stamps of the higher values, and even if you don't increase your collection to any extent you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have purchased something worth while.

With the catalogue, stamp periodicals and handbooks, and what knowledge he himself learns from his collection the beginner should have no great trouble in advancing in philately.

The perforation gauge, benzine cup or water-mark detector, magnifying glass, tongs and other accessories, are not absolutely necessary for the beginner, but he should obtain them as soon as possible, because they will prove to be an invaluable help for the study of stamps.

CAUSES OF SURCHARGES

The reasons for surcharging stamps are many and various, says the St. Nicholas Magazine. It may be to change the value of the stamp which bears the surcharge, or in order that stamps of one country may be used in another—as the stamps of Bermuda for use in Gibraltar. Perhaps the entire currency of a country is changed—as the Gibraltar pence issue surcharged centimos. Or a change in rulers—as the recent Republics surcharges in Portugal. Or the stamps of the mother country for use in her colonies—as the earlier Portuguese, or United States surcharges of Canal Zone, Guam, Porto Rico and Philippines, as well as the various French and German colonial issues, and many others. The surcharges may also be due to poverty of the national treasury and consequent inability to obtain more stamps—as many of the Nicaragua issues; and many surcharges seem to have been made solely and simply to replenish empty treasuries by their sale to collectors.

MEXICAN PROVISIONALS

Postal matters in Mexico are in a decidedly mixed state, says the American Boy. We chronicled last month a set of provisional stamps used in the province of Sonora and this month we have another production known as a "Carranza" provisional. So far seven values have been seen: 1c light green, 2c blue, 5c brown, 10c red brown, 20c green, 50c light blue and 5 pesos carmine. Only a temporary issue has been made and they are good for local use only. The stamp has a rouletted piece at the bottom, making a label similar to the well-known Sunday label of Belgian stamps.

CAMERA CONTEST



Baby wolves on wild animal farm kissing a little California boy

The baby wolves and the little boy seen in the illustration appear to be very good friends. His name is Ralph Gordon Sprecker, and he lives in Santa Monica Canyon, California. His mother writes: "Enclosed you will find a kodak picture of my son, who is three years old. This picture was taken at the wild animal farm and these are baby wolves."

It was remarked to me that this might be a sweet thought for the children's page in the Monitor."

One dollar award—Mrs. Ada Mae Sprecker, Santa Monica, Cal. Honorable mention—H. M. Pereira, New York city; J. A. Okie, Berwyn, Pa.; Lena E. Tenney, Boston; Sylvia Harding, Brockton, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose

stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

FRUIT FUDGE IS
FINE FROSTED

Make a good chocolate fudge, heating it until creamy, and pour it into a greased pan to about an inch in depth. When this is almost hard cover it with any thick preserved fruit. Then place a fourth of a cupful of water and a pinch of cream of tartar. When the mixture has boiled to the hard-ball stage pour it over the stiffly beaten white of one egg, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, or the kind of flavoring that will combine best with the fruit used, and beat up until light and foamy. Pour this over the fruit in the pan. When cold cut into squares, and you will have a delicious candy. Nut meats can be mixed in with the fruit. Almonds are good combined with peach preserves.—Country Gentleman.

PLAYTABLE A FINE ADDITION
TO THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

In a nursery where four little children play there is a wonderful playtable, says a Philadelphia Ledger contributor. It was easily made by the father, who is handy with tools. The table is simply constructed of two boxes and a long board. The boxes are about a foot and a half long, a foot wide and a foot deep.

They stand on end like little cupboards and there are two shelves in each box. The board or top is six feet long, a foot wide and about an inch thick. It is carefully sandpapered, so it is exceedingly smooth. The boxes are placed under each end of the board, and a fine, long, narrow table is the result.

The children's father marked out a railroad track on the board, having switches, siding, etc. The children have their railroad trains run on these tracks, and amuse themselves for hours with the railroad alone; but there are other ways in which this delightful playtable is used.

There are little stools on each side of the table, on which the children can sit. They can turn the board over when the railroad is not wanted, and use their drawing or painting books, or cut out pictures or play games. The table serves for almost every purpose. To use it is better than playing on the floor, and it helps to keep stockings from wearing out

at the knees. Toys are tucked away on the shelves in the boxes.

Of course the boxes, board and stools could be painted to match the woodwork of any room. The one described was made for use, not show. Great care was taken with the sandpapering, so that there should be no splinters.

In this same nursery the handy father kept the holiday toys in longer use by looking them over soon after they came and supplying a tack or a brad or a little glue where there was need. Many toys are only glued together, and soon fall apart. By making them stronger, their use may be practically doubled.

A toy broom and dust pan and brush are useful adjuncts to any nursery; also a toy carpet sweeper, which does the work required of it. Children will not mind cleaning up so much when they have their own sweeping articles, for then it seems like fun.

It is better to begin early to let them "pick up" and sweep up than to let them think they may drop everything just where they please and depend upon their mother to do the rest.

A box on castors, which the children can push all around the nursery, is an excellent vehicle for the toys and greatly aids in the task of putting the playroom in good order.

BOYS OF SOUTHERN STATES
TO ORGANIZE PIG CLUBS

The boys' corn clubs in the South have given us the bumper yields of corn of all history, if we are correctly informed. But for some time now, it has been felt that the corn clubs alone, no matter how successful, leave something to be desired, says Farm and Fireside.

And now the United States department of agriculture has started out upon a campaign for the organization of boys' pig clubs in Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and the rest of the South. They are expected in a broad way to furnish a market for the corn produced by the boys' corn clubs.

There can be no doubt that in a climate favorable to outdoor pasturing all the year round any man or boy who will follow the plans which have been worked out for a succession of forage crops for hogs can, if he has fair success with his corn, make pork cheaper than it can be made in the corn belt.

The boys' corn clubs are good things, and have done a great work. The boys' pig clubs are better, because they open up the more profitable field of live stock farming.

It has been said that "A poor speech well delivered is better than a good one poorly delivered." No matter how strong your argument, how well proved your points, how perfect your composition, unless you can compel the audience and the judges to listen to what you have to say, your speech will be unconvincing and tiresome.

There is only one way to learn to speak well, and that is through practice. Seize every opportunity of speaking before an audience, and while you are speaking, make it a point to hold every eye in the audience until the end, even if you have to stamp your foot, or shout, or shake your fist. Then, when you are done, look back over your performance, pick out the mistakes, and resolve to correct them next time.

Your first duty in addressing an audience is to make yourself heard and understood by every one present, says the Youths Companion. Keep your voice well down in your chest. Enunciate carefully, and let your voice be loud enough to carry to the remotest corner of the hall without harshness. Speak slowly, and put emphasis into your words. Do not talk at or over the audience; talk to them.

Try to avoid an awkward, slouchy manner on the platform. Stand erect, and rest your weight, slightly—in cases of great stress, almost entirely—upon the front foot. At the close of each paragraph, turn slightly to address some other part of the assembly. Use only such gestures as come naturally and easily.

—Youths Companion.

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"Is it correct to say 'I have not seen or heard,' etc., or 'I have not seen nor heard,' etc.?"

Reply—"I have not seen or heard" is a less explicit statement than "I have not seen nor heard." In the former, seen and heard are used loosely as quasi-synonyms and the expression means, "I have not observed, have not noticed in any way." "I have not seen nor heard" refers specifically to two ways of observing, and excludes both.—Literary Digest.

FRUIT FUDGE IS
FINE FROSTED

Make a good chocolate fudge, heating it until creamy, and pour it into a greased pan to about an inch in depth. When this is almost hard cover it with any thick preserved fruit. Then place a fourth of a cupful of water and a pinch of cream of tartar. When the mixture has boiled to the hard-ball stage pour it over the stiffly beaten white of one egg, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, or the kind of flavoring that will combine best with the fruit used, and beat up until light and foamy. Pour this over the fruit in the pan. When cold cut into squares, and you will have a delicious candy. Nut meats can be mixed in with the fruit. Almonds are good combined with peach preserves.—Country Gentleman.

LITTLE PROBLEM

98. A garrison of 450 men is supplied with provisions to last them 20 months. How long would their provisions last them if 150 men were added to their number?
Answer to Little Problem No. 97—Twenty-three.

LEARN TO SPEAK
BY PRACTISING

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—Youths Companion.

CLOCK IS A MARVEL

Frank Friede of Colville, Wash., has just completed one of the most novel clocks in the world, after five years of patient work, says the American Boy. Parts of this clock were collected from every country on the globe. It is 10 feet high, three feet square, has 108 dials, shows the time, size, flag, form of government postage stamps, lowest coin and the name of the capital city of each country in the world, as well as languages. The globe is made of a crust of Portland cement one inch in thickness, is three feet in diameter and weighs 150 pounds. This globe makes a complete revolution every 24 hours. The moon is also shown in relative size, making its revolution in 29 1/2 days. This remarkable clock shows the phases of the moon, together with the eclipses of both sun and moon. The astronomical phases of the clock show in addition to the movements of the planets, their relative sizes and distances. The clock has more than 500 wheels, with numerous levers, springs, etc. The clock is made of odds and ends from old sewing machines, discarded phonographs, umbrellas, hat pins, and the like.

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Cambridge Has New Charter Plan

Report of Commission Calls for Single Council of 17 and Five Public Departments With Heads Selected by Mayor

AUTHORITY CENTRAL

Extensive revision of the form of the Cambridge city government is proposed in the recommendations of the special city charter commission which has reported to Mayor J. Edward Barry. Embracing the recommendation that the mayor be authorized to petition the Legislature to grant the new charter, upon acceptance of the voters at the election next fall, the report of the commission, it is expected, will be submitted to the city council at its meeting Tuesday night.

Substitution of a single council of 17 members to take the place of the board of aldermen of 11 and the common council of 22, and the creation of five public departments of safety, public works, health, buildings and grounds instead of the present unpaid commissions are prominent among the features of the proposed charter. The members of the council would be known as councilors, 11 to be elected by wards and six at large.

The plan provides for the appointment of the department heads by the mayor without confirmation of the council; for municipal elections in December, instead of in March; for changing the municipal year from April 1 to Jan. 1; and for retention of party designations.

No salaries are to be attached to the offices of councilors. The council is to be given the authority to pass on appropriations for the various departments, to draft ordinances and to act on garage licenses, street obstructions and franchises.

With the exception of the overseers of the poor and the hospital trustees, the unpaid commissions are to be consolidated with the other departments. The school department takes over the library.

The mayor is to be elected for a one-year term, and the assessors department is left as it is. The public works department is to consist of the street, water, engineering and sewer departments; the public safety department of the police, fire, sealer of weights and measures and electrical departments; the public grounds department of the parks, playgrounds and cemeteries.

The heads of the departments to be known as directors are to be appointed by the mayor for a term of three years, with the single exception of the head of public safety, who is named for five years. They may be removed after a public hearing, and there is also a provision for recall.

The council is to make appropriations on the recommendation of the mayor, and, while it has authority to decrease the amount, it cannot increase it without a two-thirds vote. The authority is also given to the council to make the appropriations for the school department and the department of public safety on recommendation of the mayor.

A year ago this past fall the citizens of Cambridge refused a proposed new charter, providing for a commission government, and Mayor Barry in appointing this special charter commission sought to formulate a new charter that would be acceptable to the people of the city.

Since its appointment the commission has given numerous hearings and has held consultations with various department heads.

The members of the commission are: Francis J. Carney, chairman; Representative Harry J. Mahoney, Stoughton Bell, President Walter G. Davis of the Cambridge Board of Trade, Edward Cohen, Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard, William M. Wadden of the park commission, J. Frank Fahey, John H. Hurley of the hospital trustees, Frank H. Thomas, Michael D. Collins of the Cambridge Central Labor Union.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH PETITION REFUSED

The public service commission has dismissed the petition of the Postal Telegraph Company relative to alleged discrimination on the part of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, claiming that calls intended for the Postal are diverted to the Western Union.

In the opinion of the board it would be against the public interest to order that both telegraph companies should be designated by number rather than by name.

U. S. TO PROTECT THE JAPANESE

WASHINGTON—The Japanese ambassador called on Acting Secretary Moore Friday to request that the United States government do what it can to protect Japanese in border points.

Acting Secretary Moore promised to instruct the American consuls in Mexico to extend the same care to Japanese as they would to American citizens.

TOWN SEEKS ANOTHER NAME
NORTH READING, Mass.—With circulars sent to all voters asking their aid, a campaign was inaugurated Friday by the Board of Trade to change the name of the town. There has been objection to the prefix "North" for some time.

BROCKTON MAYOR GETS NO RAISE
BROCKTON, Mass.—The common council has defeated the order from the aldermen increasing the salary of the mayor from \$2000 to \$2500.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PROSPECTIVE

When women get to voting, And holding office, too, Now who is there among us Can guess what they will do? A "trust" they may consider A much desired thing, And where's the girl who wouldn't Take kindly to a "ring."

FRANK

Muchholde—Tell me, are you asking for my daughter's hand just because she is my daughter?
Sutor—No, indeed! I would marry her just as quickly if she were the daughter of any one else with as much money.

DIFFERENT

The stolen kiss may taste so well To the robber, and so sweet it will, May be, prompt him not to tell, But he's likely to repeat it.

PLAY UPON WORDS

Some musical instruments sell, they say, For a mere song, and I guess it's so; But ten cents' worth of cologne and they will throw the vial-in, you know.

"SKIED"

"So you are quite sure that your papa is a very fine artist?"
"Oh, yes! At the exhibition they hung his pictures away above all the others."

It is said that the residents of San Francisco are already planning to have extra sleeping rooms built on to their houses and additional boards made for their extension dining-room tables in anticipation of the conditions that are likely to prevail during their world's fair year, and which one of the up-to-date poets has thus set forth:

"From far and near they come to town, Wide open is our door;
Our beds are full of cousins now, Dad's sleeping on the floor."

NORTH END GREEN AT SPRINGFIELD IS SAVED FOR TIME

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The lower board of the city council last night brought the petition to abolish the North End green to a complete conclusion. The board removed the petition from the table and voted to postpone indefinitely.

The council also severed its connection with a proposition to build arched structures along Broadway, advocated by a realty trust in a hearing given by the council two weeks ago. If a bill is introduced at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature asking that city councils be permitted to allow the construction of arcades over sidewalks, it will not be with the signature of the Springfield city government. The trust has petitioned the council to send up the bill for passage, but last night the council gave the trust leave to withdraw its petition to make Broadway "the most beautiful business street in the world."

The plan is to build structures whose stories above the second floor will extend out over the sidewalk, supported by a series of long arches at the curb line.

ARLINGTON PARK PINES REPLACED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—As a result of the work of the park commissioners and the pupils of the high school, Menotomy Rocks park is now well covered with tiny pines, replacing the pines destroyed by moths.

Last October the park board planted 100 white pines and some time previous to that date the commissioners, aided by a large number of the high school boys and girls, planted about 3000 seedlings.

MISS POLK SCHOOL OFFICIAL
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss Clara M. Polk, critic teacher at the Point street grammar school, was appointed third assistant superintendent of schools last evening by Superintendent Isaac O. Winslow, and was confirmed by the school committee.

ESSEX CLUB TO MEET
SALEM, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Essex Club will be held at the American House, Boston. The speakers will be Congressman Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan, Alexander McGregor and Representative Washburn.

MILLS PLAN NO WAGE CUT
PLAINFIELD, Conn.—Mill management in this part of the state have prepared to adjust their working hours to conform with the 55-hour law for women and minors. It is understood that no changes will be made in wages.

RUSSELL HEARING CONTINUED
Postponed for the third time the hearing in the supreme court on the finding of Master Percy in the Russell will case is scheduled for next Tuesday. William R. Scharton, counsel for "Dakota Dan," was unable to attend Friday.

BAPTIST SECRETARY RESIGNS
FRANKLIN, N. H.—The Rev. Daniel S. Jenks of Franklin, president of the New Hampshire Baptist convention, has announced that the Rev. Orrison C. Sargent of Concord, for 12 years the state secretary, has resigned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL CHANGES
ARTHUR P. Russell, legislative counsel for the New Haven road, will be transferred from Boston to New Haven on Jan. 1. Mr. Russell's successor will be Attorney Buckland, who has been filling a like position for the road at Washington.

CITIZENS TALK BETTER HOUSING IN SPRINGFIELD

City Council Gives First Hearing on Whether to Accept New Tenement House Act Which Provides for Clean Habitations

MANY FAVOR STATUTE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The question of better housing conditions in Springfield is now squarely before the citizens for their decision. The city council gave a hearing last night on whether the city should accept the new tenement house act. Many favored it. Few opposed it. There will be another hearing Monday night.

The new act provides light, clean habitations to take the place of the old, dark and unsanitary houses. The law can be met by remodeling.

At last night's hearing the advocates of the act were led by the Rev. Augustus P. Record, chairman of the Springfield housing commission.

Edward H. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts civic league, and chairman of the commission which drafted the tenement-house act, was present as a witness. The advocate spoke warmly for the act, showing reasons why it should be incorporated into the Springfield ordinances.

The Rev. Philip S. Moxom of the South church said the city would make a big mistake if it did not accept the act. Jeremiah Driscoll, on the other hand, said that he looked upon the matter as simply another case of philanthropists trying to effect a reform which was paid for by the people. The remainder of the opposition, represented by Edward H. Lathrop, former mayor, and Elisha H. Brewster, was not quite ready to speak, and Mayor Denison set Monday evening as the date for the next hearing.

CIVILIAN WORKERS AWAIT WORD ON NAVY YARD WAGE

Civilian employees at the Charlestown navy yard are awaiting the action of the navy department concerning the wage schedule for the coming year. At a meeting Friday night of Bunker Hill lodge of machinists, navy yard men, a report of the conference with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was given by Thomas J. Savage and James Ago, who represented the machinists.

The 1914 wage board of the Charlestown yard in its report recommended increases only for the men employed on ordnance. About half of the trades at the yard protested, and the hearing followed. Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, chairman of the board, attended the hearing.

WAKEFIELD ELKS PLAN FOR HOME
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield lodge of Elks, which has purchased for \$12,000 the Fitz estate at Lakeside, to be occupied as an Elks' home, has received from a relative of a member a gift of a huge elk's head, made of rosewood. It will be placed on the front of the building.

Papers have been passed covering preliminaries of the sale of the estate and the transaction will be closed as soon as the Elks Home Association is incorporated. Furnishings have been contracted for and the estate will be occupied early in the coming year.

COL. ROOSEVELT TELLS OF WORK

RIO JANEIRO—President de Fonseca of Brazil received a telegram from Colonel Roosevelt, who is now gathering zoological specimens in the state of Mato Grosso, saying that the naturalists of the expedition had secured a splendid collection. Colonel Roosevelt also highly praised the work of Colonel Rondon, one of the members of the Brazilian expedition.

TILDEN FAMILY HAS REUNION
A family reunion was held at the home of Representative-Elect John G. Tilden of 498 Salem street, Malden. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tilden, parents of the host, Samuel Tilden was formerly editor of the Malden News.

LIGHT IMPROVEMENT PLANNED
WORCESTER, Mass.—Orders authorizing 389 single lights and five double lights of the 6.6-ampere luminous arc type, under the proposed plan for giving Worcester improved street lighting, will be recommended to the city council Monday night.

EAST LEXINGTON
The Rev. Harold Lionel Pickett, pastor of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church, is to exchange pulpits Sunday morning with the Rev. Frederic Gill of the Arlington First Congregational (Unitarian) church.

MAYNARD
It is announced that Charles C. Coveny of Boston is to give a lecture on "Constantinople," at the Men's Club meeting in the parish hall of St. George's Episcopal church, Jan. 8.

CHARITY WORK IN BOSTON DESCRIBED IN YEARLY REPORT

Associated Charities Tells How Money Was Spent to Aid Needy During Past Year

Total receipts for the Associated Charities of Boston, used in general expenses the past year, amounted to \$48,422.37, according to the thirty-fourth annual report just issued. Of this \$37,337.12 was spent for salaries of charity workers and office attendants, \$2761.00 for telephone and \$438.80 for printing.

Altogether 4557 families were visited. The society has no general fund for relief, but during the year its district secretaries received \$20,278.88, which, with amounts on hand for special families at the beginning of the year, totaled \$31,176.51. Of this money, \$318.82 was spent in providing temporarily for families until a plan for their future could be made; \$11,562.84 was used for special needs and \$18,613.15 was given in regular weekly allowances, leaving a balance on hand of \$681.00, all of which is specified for certain families.

The society states itself as indebted to the following societies and persons: "For free use of offices, to the city of Boston and the Grand Army of the Republic of Brighton; for use of halls or rooms for meetings, to the Twentieth Century Club; for gifts or liberal discounts to various courtesies to the daily newspapers; for books for our library to many friends; for gifts of office furniture to several friends; for books and reports to the United States department of labor; to many state and city departments and to the various charities."

DELEGATES COME TO OPPOSE TREATY WITH NICARAGUA
WASHINGTON—A delegation from Central America is here to oppose ratification by the Senate of Secretary Bryan's proposed treaty with Nicaragua, designed to give the United States the exclusive right in perpetuity to build a canal through San Juan river and Nicaragua lake and to lease for 99 years one of two islands in the Atlantic and a naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca.

In this group are Nicaraguans and members of the Liberal parties of Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala. These men are in favor of a union of the five Central American states under one national head, and they insist that if the Bryan treaty is ratified their idea of a Pan-American union will never be realized.

One of the delegates now in Washington opposing the ratification of the treaty is Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, a former President of Honduras.

ARLINGTON
At the annual meeting of the Dorcas Society of the Trinity Baptist church, these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Robert Watson; vice-president, Miss Flora Hill; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Durling; treasurer, Mrs. Jesse C. Fletcher, and chairman of the work committee, Mrs. George Easter.

SOMERVILLE
On the night of Jan. 28 an original comedy in three acts, entitled "The Hardy Gurdy Girl," will be presented in Unitarian hall under the direction of Mrs. D. W. Sanborn. The proceeds will be used for charitable purposes. More than 80 young people will take part.

ERMINIE REBEKAH LODGE, I. O. O. F.
of Winter Hill, is arranging a class initiation to be held on the night of Jan. 22. Six candidates will be initiated, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

ABINGTON
Betty Alden Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has chosen: Noble grand, Mrs. M. Blanche Shaw; vice-grand, Mrs. Emma C. Whitmarsh; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Stewart; financial secretary, Miss Fannie Jackson; treasurer, Mrs. Grace West; trustee, Mrs. Emma F. Nash, three years.

SOUTH ACTON
The ladies of the South Acton branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are to meet in the home of Mrs. Walter Hayward on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Bird are to speak.

LEXINGTON
At their meeting last night the selectmen drew up a warrant for the special town meeting on Saturday, Jan. 10.

The selectmen have given the Arlington Gas Light Company a permit to lay a short main on Percy road.

EAST LEXINGTON
The Rev. Harold Lionel Pickett, pastor of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church, is to exchange pulpits Sunday morning with the Rev. Frederic Gill of the Arlington First Congregational (Unitarian) church.

MAYNARD
It is announced that Charles C. Coveny of Boston is to give a lecture on "Constantinople," at the Men's Club meeting in the parish hall of St. George's Episcopal church, Jan. 8.

MORE ROOM FOR PARCEL POST IS BOSTON'S NEED

Railway Service Superintendent and Postmaster Point Out Necessity for Larger Space for Handling the Mail

TERMINALS SMALL

Increased facilities for handling parcel post mail at the South terminal and the North Union stations are sought by Frank D. Johnston, New England superintendent of the railway mail service, in a report forwarded to Postmaster-General Burleson at Washington. Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield also is negotiating for larger parcel post quarters at the federal building.

At the South station, which now provides 1800 square feet of floor space for the parcel post, Superintendent Johnston requests that seven times as much room be supplied; while at the North station, where there are now 1100 square feet, he desires three times as much.

After Jan. 1, when the limit in weight of parcels which may be accepted is to be increased to 50 pounds, the new system probably will be used considerably more than at present. Mr. Johnston reports that it will not be long before the present accommodations will be wholly inadequate for the service. He says that he has a sufficient number of men to care for the New England district successfully, but that congestion of mails is imminent unless larger quarters are provided.

Mr. Johnston in his report stated that the holiday rush was closely studied with respect particularly to the parcel post system. He said that numerous weak spots were discovered.

The superintendent is in receipt of a telegram from Alexander H. Stevens, general superintendent at Washington of the railway mail service of the United States, in which the New England officials and clerks are thanked for their proficiency in handling the holiday mails.

Announcement has been made by Postmaster Mansfield that books will be accepted for transmission by parcel post on and after March 16. The rates will be the same as on other articles, except that books weighing eight ounces or less will cost 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction.

Although the weight limit of parcels will be raised on Jan. 1 from 20 to 50 pounds as the maximum, the size will remain 72 inches.

The 50-pound packages, however, will be accepted for delivery only within 150 miles of the mailing places.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON
At the annual meeting of the Dorcas Society of the Trinity Baptist church, these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Robert Watson; vice-president, Miss Flora Hill; secretary, Mrs. Frank E. Durling; treasurer, Mrs. Jesse C. Fletcher, and chairman of the work committee, Mrs. George Easter.

SOMERVILLE
On the night of Jan. 28 an original comedy in three acts, entitled "The Hardy Gurdy Girl," will be presented in Unitarian hall under the direction of Mrs. D. W. Sanborn. The proceeds will be used for charitable purposes. More than 80 young people will take part.

ERMINIE REBEKAH LODGE, I. O. O. F.
of Winter Hill, is arranging a class initiation to be held on the night of Jan. 22. Six candidates will be initiated, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

ABINGTON
Betty Alden Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has chosen: Noble grand, Mrs. M. Blanche Shaw; vice-grand, Mrs. Emma C. Whitmarsh; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Stewart; financial secretary, Miss Fannie Jackson; treasurer, Mrs. Grace West; trustee, Mrs. Emma F. Nash, three years.

SOUTH ACTON
The ladies of the South Acton branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are to meet in the home of Mrs. Walter Hayward on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mrs. Hodgson and Mrs. Bird are to speak.

LEXINGTON
At their meeting last night the selectmen drew up a warrant for the special town meeting on Saturday, Jan. 10.

The selectmen have given the Arlington Gas Light Company a permit to lay a short main on Percy road.

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QUINCY
Abigail Adams lodge, I. C. of A., has elected: President, Mrs. Russell Medlyn; vice-president, Mrs. Josie Daw; past president, Mrs. Mary Pritchard; recording secretary, Mrs. Catherine Cotter; financial secretary, Mrs. Margaret Strohach; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth McKenzie; first guide, Mrs. Hannah Imlay; second guide, Mrs. Helen Collins; inside sentinel, Mrs. Annie Kain; outside sentinel, Mrs. Annie Sullivan; trustees, Mrs. Hannah McGrath; Charles McKenzie and William Walsh; pianist, Mrs. Mary Barnicot.

MELROSE
The Melrose Club will entertain the Malden Club at the Melrose clubrooms Tuesday evening instead of Monday evening as planned.

Beta chapter of Omicron Delta will hold a party tonight in Eastman's hall.

A caucus of the 1914 board of aldermen will be held tonight at city hall to nominate officers.

MALDEN
The public property committee has ordered fire escapes constructed at four wooden school buildings.

An order for the placing of guide boards at the junctions of intersecting streets similar to those used on the French military roads, will be introduced at the first meeting of the council.

CAMBRIDGE
The question of transferring Head Master Harold Lawton from the Peabody school to some other school of the city is to be considered at the next meeting of the school committee which is to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 31.

BROOKLINE
Dr. E. C. K. Doran will be the speaker at tomorrow's meeting of St. Mark's men's Bible class, and his subject will be "Where Lies the Path to Industrial Peace?"

WINCHESTER
The annual children's entertainment will be given Monday afternoon by the Fortnightly Women's Club.

Classified Advertisements

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6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Mos-

ley St., Dorchester, recently sold for

\$10,000; property in good repair. Income

\$1128; for quick sale, price \$8500; will

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homes a specialty. Address CLIFTON E.

SANBORN, Roxbury, Cal.

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ORANGE GROVES In Southern California

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Parties interested invited to correspond

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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J. C. DERBY COMPANY

(Incorporated 1899)

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THE ORIGINAL SYMMETROSCOPE

"Have you looked into it?"
Price each 20 cents post free
This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs. Any small article, such as bits of colored cloth, potato parings, postage stamp, worn thread, etc., placed on the revolving disk, when seen through the lens, assumes the most beautiful, original, varied and unusual designs imaginable. A never failing source of amusement and interest for all, young or old.

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Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Afternoon Tea from 3 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

DINNER

Table D'Hôte from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 60c and 75c.

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Tel. 3411-2 Brookline

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SURE TO MAKE A HIT
Ask for S. R. WARD

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Women's Wear Only. See Our 52 Walcott
W. Madison and Robey sts. Lewis Institute

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NECKWEAR—Florence Richey, Emeline
Morrow, 1108 E. 47th st., tel. Drex. 3570.
25% discount December and January.

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VALLETTE & RANDOL

Council, Plan, Contract, Estimate
Better Business Service
450 Gas Bldg., Chicago
Telephone Randolph 5068

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St., near I. C. R. R.

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YOUNG business man desires room with
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fem. where home comforts may be had;
refs. H-8, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

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TO RENT—Nicer turn, outside room;
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4528 Oakwood ave., Tel. Drexel 552.

TO RENT—Pleasant turn, room; modern;
priv. family; fur. Decors; rental rear.
Rev. 2501. 4743 Kenmore ave., 2nd flat.

OAKWOOD BLVD., 857-9—I. C. and surface;
large nicely furn. rms.; steam heat; running
water; 4 baths; tel. Drex. 1908.

TO RENT—Furnished room to lady.
Diversey 1623, 223 Heiden ave., 2nd apt.
Chicago.

ROOMS—NORTH SIDE

TO RENT—Single or en suite; large living
room; so. front opening on porch;
very mod. large bedroom nr. lake. Tel.
Gracel. 1368, 516 Bittersweet place.

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TO RENT—Practitioner's hours, forenoon
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Rm. 1400, N. American bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTS

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1022 Malters Bldg., 9 to 5:30
2555 North Ave. Wilson Bldg., Tel.
Rev. 7280-7281

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

DR. T. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374
Suite 1420 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
Suite 1718, Malters Bldg., 50 E. Madison St.
Tel. Randolph 797 Chicago

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to
CHAS. M. VEZEY
750 People's Gas Building

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Furs at Wholesale and Retail

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St. James Hall, 235 Huntington Ave.
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dances taught correctly; classes, private
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turns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay
will give you information as to terms.

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Studio of Dress

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COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

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Clearance Sale of Gowns and The Season's Odds and Ends

These gowns are suitable for a variety of needs. Rare bits of lace and remnants of Imported Silks, Velvets and Broadcloth usually sold by large dealers are included in this offering, made directly to our patrons. AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED

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Great reduction sale of sample sets, Mink, Lynx, Beaver, Raccoon, Clvet Cat, Mole, Fox, Kilt Fox, Baum Marten, German and Russian Fitch. Also a few coats, 35 bust, 40 long Persian, Near Seal, Curcul, Marmot, Gentlemen's Fur-lined Coats. Other Collar, bust 42x40.

Established 1888

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Soprano Soloist
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PIANIST
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426 Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO

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"Where Wild Roses Grow".....35c
"Very First Piano Pieces," Book I.....60c
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11 Laurel st., Dorchester, Tel. Dor. 742-W

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and city to handle one of the most attractive and best selling articles on the market; article guaranteed; it is used one or more times in every home and place of business; saves its cost every 2 to 4 weeks; big profits. **AMLD**, West Washington st., Goshen, Ind.

WANTED—Active agents everywhere for an every day business that pays; fine line household and toilet brushes, dustless mops and dusters; men or women; easy to sell; very profitable; "they're stealers." Write at once to **THE STEELGRIP BRUSH CO., INC.**, 40 Stanley st., New Britain, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED Publicity, Industrial Commissioner and Secretary Board of Trade desires engagement January First in growing city; highest recommendations from Joint Committee of City Council, Mayor, Ratepayers Ass'n and Board of Aldermen; also of approval from resignation. Address X 4, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A woman, 30 to 40 years of age, to do household work in a family of about 20 miles outside Boston. Address H 19, Monitor Office.

BOOKS

'Dictionary of Thoughts'
H. B. BROWN, President of Valparaiso University, says it is one of the greatest books of the century.

We have a Dictionary of Words, why not a Dictionary of Thoughts? This work contains over 10,000 of the best thoughts of over 1700 of the world's greatest authors and thinkers on the most diverse subjects, and arranged like a Dictionary.

It contains the very cream of the best literature of all ages. By having it one can write a better letter, a better article, a better speech or address. It contains 682 closely printed, double column pages.

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Bound in Half Morocco, to any address, postage or express prepaid. \$3.00. Sample pages free on request.

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A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals. Back Numbers of Leading Magazines. FOUNTAIN PENS.

We purchase complete libraries of any kind; books, papers, etc., of the world. Correspondence invited.

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Telephone your orders—Fort Hill 2221

Scrap Books

To Preserve Newspaper Clippings These Scrap Books are hand sewed and made of the best materials. The patent flexible binding keeps the book flat and smooth. With cloth covers stamped "Monitor Scrap Book" in stamped gilt letters. \$1 each.

In half red leather.....\$2.00
In half green morocco.....\$2.50
These prices include delivery to you.

Wm. S. Locke, Bookbinder,

17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON

WANTED—Stoddard Lectures, Harvard Classics, eleventh Edition Britannica, International Encyclopedia, Century Dictionary, Ridpath's History of the World, Book of Knowledge, thousands of other sets and complete libraries; cash on the spot. Send references. **WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE**, Williams Bldg., 349 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

ANTIQUES

OLD BOOKS, Pamphlets, pictures, paintings, silver and objects de vertu BOUGHT and SOLD. Highest prices paid for Lincoln period. **AGENTS WANTED.**

OTTO WIECKER

62 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

STALESMEN WANTED

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT salesmen wanted to carry a feed grinder as a side line. Address E 29, Monitor Office.

LIGHT FIXTURES



Gift Lamps

We show over a hundred styles for living room, library, den, office, high in quality and priced from \$12.00 to \$350.00.

Also, Androns and Fireplaces. Furnishings suitable for substantial Home gifts. Prices range from \$9.00 to \$175.00.

To those building we will send Booklet of Ideas upon request.

Victor S. Pearlman & Co.

75 E. Adams Street, CHICAGO

Factory, 128-132 S. Wabash Ave.

Electric Lighting Fixtures

at moderate cost direct from the manufacturer to you. For greater convenience and economy in making selections, in addition to our regular lines, we have arranged certain of our most attractive designs into groups, which are sold complete for the entire house, wired ready to hang. Sample from group No. 40 10 pieces complete \$35.00

M. S. PALMER CO.

Manufacturers, 151 Franklin St., Boston

Send list of rooms and outlets.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAMES

Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Established 1890

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Telephone 420 B. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING

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Paste, Mucilage, Pastillage Holder

Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., PRINTERS

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CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

Cameras and Lenses

In our camera and lens department we offer a greater variety and better values than can be found in any other photographic establishment in New England.

We sell all new cameras and lenses with the understanding that they may be returned or exchanged and money refunded if not entirely satisfactory after a reasonable trial. Prices from \$2.00 up.

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TALKING MACHINE NEEDLES

TALKING MACHINE OWNERS Beautiful, mellow tones are produced only from our special shaped self sharpening Multi-Tone needles on disk records. One needle plays 10 records soft or loud and preserves them for years. Send 25 cents for catalogue post paid to any address. Our booklet on needle tone sent free to Monitor readers. Write today. Agents wanted. **JOHN NEEDLE CO.**, 1215 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LEATHER GOODS

LEATHER CASES, carrying three books; special lot to be closed out at \$2.00; made to sell at \$3.50. Send money order and if not perfectly satisfactory, money will be returned.

THE HYDE PARK BINDERY

Job and Edition Bookbinding

7 Reddy Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.

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FORMULAS SUPPLIED

Tell us what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. **CHAMBERLIN**, Chemist, 211 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

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IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING

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The A. E. Rea Co., Limited
CONNAUGHT PLACE, 35 DEPARTMENTS

Carpet and Furniture Store

194 Spring Street, OTTAWA, CANADA.

This modern department store dedicated to service, with merchandise of every description, bought of the makers and manufacturers from every part of the habitable globe.

With a guarantee behind every yard and article; and with the privilege of returning and receiving your full money back, if you wish to do so.

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Phone Bell Main 812

Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies.

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115 Broadway, New York

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may send Monitor advertising to **WARREN C. KLEIN**, 6023 Metropolitan building.

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REAL ESTATE—California city and country properties sold. **H. F. CROSSLAND**, 908 Van Nuys bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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On the beautiful Halifax River. The most delightful spot in Florida. Excellent hotels. Plenty of amusement.

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LITTLE HAND PAINTED CARDS. Just the thing for party place cards. 10 cents each, set of 8 for 75 cents. 100 for \$7.00.

Address: **REE LIGHTFOOT**

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Christian Science." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:15 a.m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, thoroughly competent; must be good penman; for small town near Boston. Address **J. A. MITCHELL**, 92 Waltham st., Boston.

PROOFREADER wanted, experienced on editorial, tabular and statistical work; age 25-35. Call or send stamp for blank. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPROPRIATE on machinery and office supplies; graduate of technical school preferred; must furnish references; in city. \$15-20. Call or send stamp for blank. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS, first class, on automobile work. Apply **MONAHAN VEHICLE CO.**, Eagle st., Providence, R. I. 29

COMPOSITOR, in South Boston; \$11-13. Call or send stamp for blank. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MELTER (brass and aluminum), one who understands singling preferred; in Waltham. \$15. Call or send stamp for blank. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHOE REPAIRER, all men only; in Cambridge. \$11-13. Call or send stamp for blank. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SKIVER AND PASTER, in city; \$11. Call or send stamp for blank. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RIVERS wanted. Apply **B. F. STURTEVANT CO.**, Hyde Park, Mass.

WANTED—Stove plate molders; steady work, full time; first-class experienced men only need apply; give references. **WOOD & BISHOP CO.**, Bangor, Me.

WANTED—A man capable of giving estimates on upholstery and tablet work, shade and drapery work; apply in person or telephone. **L. C. STEVENS & CO.**, 692 Washington st.,

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER - Position desired by refined American woman in home of lady or business couple; excellent references. C. M. FARRAR, 10 Pinehurst av., Providence, R. I.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or any clerical work; have had 4 years' experience and can furnish the best references. MISS KATIE M. BUTLER, 347 Main st., East Haven, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, residence Chelsea, 23, single, A1 penman, well educated, first-class references. Mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant), residence Everett, 21, good penman, good experience; furnish references. Mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, residence Everett, 22, commercial and high school graduate; good penman, first-class references; 4 years with last concern; \$15 week; mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

CARE OF APARTMENTS wanted or other day work; laundry, etc. Mrs. IRENE REESBY, 1000 Washington st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

CASHIER, residence Boston, 38, single, 12 years with one concern; good penman; references. Mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

CLERK, railroad news stand or general office work; good experience; first-class references. Mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

COMPANION-A refined woman, thoroughly conversant with French, no objections to location or travel. Mrs. LINDIE STEARNS, 123 Ingersoll Grove, Springfield, Mass.

COMPANION or attendant-Young American woman of refinement would like position with baby or adult; competent to take full charge of household. Mrs. E. LAIDLAW, 176 Hart st., New Britain, Conn.

COMPANION-Referred gentleman's wife; position; will travel; references. LILLIE H. MASON, 122 St. Botolph st., Boston.

COMPANION-Attendant-Bright, agreeable woman desires position; will be generally useful; not housework; good penman; references. Mrs. J. B. O'NEILL, 100 Newbury st., Boston, Tel. B. 055-M.

COMPANION, ATTENDANT or HOUSEKEEPER-Situation desired by experienced woman; with a couple preferred. J. D. HITCHENS, 27 Wrentham st., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPTROLLER, residence Roxbury, 32, married, first-class references and experience; \$10; mention 867. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

COOK, competent, wants position in institution or home; good penman; references. J. J. IRWIN, 600 Harrison st., Taunton, Mass., Tel. 157-W.

COOK wants situation in small American family. J. J. IRWIN, 600 Harrison st., Taunton, Mass., Tel. 157-W.

COOK or general maid-Situation wanted; first-class references. Mrs. E. WALLACE, 24 Northfield st., Roxbury, Mass.

CORRESPONDENT AND PROOFREADER-wants position; good penman; references; department where ability and experience will be appreciated; Oliver typewriter furnished if desired. Mrs. W. W. WOOD, 31 St. Botolph st., Boston, or telephone FI 5156.

DAY WORK wanted by experienced Danish girl MISS CHRISTINA TRAB, 61 Orlando st., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 3302-W.

DAY WORK wanted. MARY E. FLOOD, 89 Union pk., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted; apartments to care for; references. Mrs. J. SHEPHERD, 92 Westminister st., Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK or general housework without washing. W. R. WRIGHT, 31 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

D. E. BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, 8 years' experience; excellent penman; system; best references. W. GRAY, 56 Norwood st., Suite 1, Boston.

EXPERIENCED CASHIER desires position, or would do office work; references. COFFIN, Hotel Newman, Providence, R. I.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER wants position; good penman; references; cutting; would travel as maid or attendant. Mrs. J. RIVIS, 18 Crescent av., Beachmont, Mass. Phone 580-1.

EXPERIENCED SISTERS (colored) will do first-class cooking and laundry and general housework; references. FREEMAN, 51 Marlboro st., Chelsea, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK wants position; private family; references; subject to country. BELL COLE, 4 Burbank st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN HOTEL COOK wants position; pastry or all-round; city or country. Address by letter, Mrs. L. M. SCHNELL, 20 Dorchester st., Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL GIRL wishes situation as housekeeper or general maid; excellent cook and waitress; references. Mrs. H. LANG, 1111 Main st., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL would like work after school to assist in office or as a companion. Address by letter, Mrs. L. M. SCHNELL, 20 Dorchester st., Worcester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, matron of institution or companion; excellent with children; any state desired; references. Mrs. H. CRIST, 3516 N. 17th st., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position desired in home; references. Mrs. J. TOWNSEND, 11 Library st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant; capable American woman would like position; best of references; city or country. Mrs. LUDITH BAKER, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION wants position with lady; cars not answered. MISS ESTHER CHASE, 5 Howard st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by an experienced English maid; small family. L. MORRIS, 90 Prescott st., East Boston, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by an experienced English maid; small family. L. MORRIS, 90 Prescott st., East Boston, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER wanted; downstairs work; light housework; good salary and permanent home. Address Mrs. A. B. MORGAN, 546 West 14th st., New York.

HOUSEWORKER wanted; downstairs work; light housework; good salary and permanent home. Address Mrs. A. B. MORGAN, 546 West 14th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (Swedish) wants family washing to take home; outdoor drying. Mrs. HODGMAN, 6 Ashley st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

LAUNDRY and work by the day wanted by experienced woman; good references. ANNAM SMITH, 173 Third st., South Boston.

LAUNDRY OR CLEANING wanted by the day or week; first-class, 12 day st., Boston.

MATRON, housekeeper or chef, in club-house or hotel, wanted by a smart American woman; would take charge of restaurant; competent to run any part of same; have recently had charge of restaurant feeding 400 to 600 daily; very best of references. ST. CLAIR, 507 Massachusetts av., Suite 2, Boston.

MATRON'S ASSISTANT, institution preferred, residence Revere, 21, single; first-class references; experience and education; \$20-\$30 month; mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

MENDING OF ALL KINDS wanted at 20c an hour and carfare. Mrs. M. A. DICKSON, 5 Clarendon pk., Roslindale, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER-Position wanted by refined, capable young girl. B. B. 1319, MISS OLIVE KESTER, 136 Huntington av., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MOTHER'S HELPER position or general work wanted by girl with references; excellent penman. CLANCY PEEBLES, 31 Greenwich st., Dorchester, Mass.

NURSERYMAID-Referred colored woman wants situation; good plain sewer; will give good service; references. MISS C. THOMPSON, 4 River-st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERYMAID wants position with one or two children in good home; references. MISS HELEN CLARKE, 32 Heard st., Chelsea, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK or typist, 32, single, 5 years' experience; good references; understands stenographic, filing, and general office work; also takes little shorthand; \$10-\$12; mention 11200. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

OFFICE WORK, residence Roxbury, 16, good references and experience; \$6; mention 11270. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work by day, or with dressmaker. Mrs. F. ENGLISH, 45 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, desires position as secretary or stenographer in commercial house; excellent references. MISS MIRIAM WILLIAMSON, 32 State st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, wants situation in insurance or export and import business. ESTHER H. HARRIS, 123 Ingersoll Grove, Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wants half-day position; experienced. MISS C. K. JOHNSON, 24 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. W. 272-M.

STENOGRAPHER (lady), Maine lawyer, formerly in full charge of Maine law office, desires stenographic position in Boston; references. Mrs. H. A. ALLEN, 31 Hancock st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, residence Boston, 15, good penman, high school graduate and can furnish best of references. \$8-10; mention 11200. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER or office assistant, good at figures; willing to go South for good position; good penman; \$9 to start if opportunity for advancement. Mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER or general office clerk, residence Somerville, 22, single, graduate of commercial school; good experience and references; \$7.50; mention 11207. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, residence Roxbury, 24, commercial school graduate; 4 years' experience; good penman and good references; \$14-\$15; mention 11212. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, residence Malden, 31, married; good references and experience; \$10; mention 11200. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

TAILORER wants work by the day; references. Mrs. ANNIE MARTIN, 21 West Canton st., Boston.

TRAVELING COMPANION position desired by lady speaking English, French, and Danish; Norwegian CARIN OLSEN, 10 Prospect st., Brookline, Mass.

WATERMAN wants situation in private family or in hotel; references. J. J. COWBURN, 6 Dwight st., Boston.

WATRESS, boarding school or institution preferred; residence North Weymouth, 20, single, graduate of high school; good penman; best references; \$20 month and found; mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

WANTED-Position to care for child in home; references. Mrs. L. L. GATCHELL, 25 Batavia st., Boston.

WANTED-Position in home where ladies and children are present; references; anything about the house. LOUISE DOWNS, 2 Ripley ter., Newton Center, Mass.

WANTED-Permanent days' work by a capable and reliable colored woman. ANNIE CAMPBELL, 51 Kendall st., top floor, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Studies or small apartment to clean few hours daily; no cooking; by refined colored woman. MARY WILSON, 42 Charles st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced in economical management, excellent references. Mrs. SARAH B. HART, 6 James st., near Franklin St., Boston, Tel. W. 272-M.

YOUNG GIRL (American) would like to learn hairdressing; best references; awaits an offer; mention 11532. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2900.

YOUNG LADY desires position as bookkeeper and stenographer with reliable firm; references. RUTH G. KELLY, 472 Highland av., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 609-W.

YOUNG LADY would like to care for household; references. Mrs. J. L. MORRIS, 100 Prescott st., East Boston, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BUSINESS MAN (27), college education, factory and sales experience, desires position; good references. MISS AGNES KENNEDY, 214 E. 48th st., New York, care Polier.

CLERICAL POSITION-wanted by young man, single, good penman with cooking, bookkeeping and purchasing experience; in a manufacturing office. F. F. FISHBACK, 87 N. 10th st., East Orange, N. J.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN desires steady position; temperate and industrious; understands all kinds of flat bed presses. A. MAXWELL, 338 W. 50th st., New York City.

DRY CLEANING, graduate bridge engineer, 12 years' experience, detailing, checking, designing and estimating; bridges, mill and other buildings, complicated structural work a specialty; desires situation; local Philadelphia. Address C. B. GILBERT, 100 W. Chetton av., Germantown, Pa.

ENERGETIC young man, 19, seeks outside employment with good future; good at clerical work; excellent references. LOUIS C. GOETTING, Jr., Apt. 64, 701 East 17th st., New York.

GARDENER, head superintendent; thoroughly experienced, professional; roses, orchids, house plants; all outside work on grounds; references. J. MAHONEY, 3100 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by German American; states particularly in the case of ROSE KASPER, 27 W. 41st st., New York.

GENTLEMAN of large experience and highest connections seeks position of office manager, estate, household, or anything requiring culture and tact. ROBERT J. SMITH, 4743 Kenmore av., Chicago.

GENTLEMAN with over 10 years' sales experience, also sales manager, desires inside position, either selling or in charge of office. H. H. COLLINS, 27 W. 14th st., New York.

HARDWARE SPECIALTY SALESMAN desires one or more exclusive territories to be introduced to the hardware and kindred trades, United States or Canada; references. J. J. COLLINS, 27 W. 14th st., New York.

MACHINIST-Lathe and bench hand; some planer and spotter experience; 22, single, desires position at \$35-\$40 per hour. H. H. COLLINS, 27 W. 14th st., New York.

MANAGEMENT of select hotel, institution, school or private estate wanted by experienced man; references. J. J. COLLINS, 27 W. 14th st., New York.

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VERY BEST GROCERIES.

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PRINTING OF CHARACTER. SCHNIEDER and SONS, 208 South Sharp st.

REAL ESTATE. SAMUEL B. WILSON, 412 Calver Place, Roland Park Property a Specialty.

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STATIONERY, ENGRAVING, PRINTING. Wedding Invitations. Visiting Cards, Memoranda, Stationery. JAMES H. DOWNS, 225 N. Charles St.

TAILOR. SCHANA MAKES GOOD CLOTHES, 1409 North Street.

THE RUG STORE. OUR ANNUAL ORIENTAL RUG SALE. 20 West 38th Street, McDowell & COMPANY, 217 North Charles Street.

VIRGINIA LUNCHEON ROOM—Home cooking, excellent service, 211 E. Fayette st., opposite postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLEANERS and DYERS—Lewandos 49 Clinton Street, Rochester

Stock Market Is Irregular at the Close

STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND IS IRREGULAR

Traders Trying to Discover Cause of Recent Rise in Prices in Order to Get Their Bearings—Canadian Pacific Off

NEW HAVEN STRONGER

After the advance stocks have had this week traders are somewhat at a loss to know whether the rise has been due mostly to short covering or buying by interests who wish to support the market. That there has been a large short interest eliminated there can be little doubt. Some good-sized transactions have taken place, and from this it is inferred by some that the big interests have been taking hold.

The New York market has been broader and more active this week than it has been for a long time. Commission houses are thus correspondingly encouraged. Sentiment is much improved but there are still conservative interests who believe that money conditions are not such as to warrant a bull market. The immediate business outlook likewise is not to their liking.

There was some irregularity in the New York market this morning, and trading was less active than usual. Canadian Pacific was a weak feature.

The Boston market was inclined to be weak. New Haven moved up early, sagged off, and again advanced. Both markets were moderately strong at the end of the first half-hour.

Canadian Pacific opened off 2 1/2 at 208 1/2 and declined to 207 1/2 before the close. Lehigh Valley was off 1/4 at the opening at 151 1/2, moved up to 151 1/2 and then dropped 1/2. Goodrich was up 1/4 at the opening at 21 and advanced 1 1/2 further. Utah Copper and China were moderately strong. Rumely preferred was weak. The closing was irregular.

New Haven continued a strong feature in both New York and Boston on covering of the short account. In the local market it opened up 1/4 at 75 1/2 and rose to 77 1/2. It sold up to 78 1/2 in New York and then receded more than a point. Shoe Machinery was active on the local exchange. After opening off 1/4 at 55 1/2 it rose to 55 1/2, declined a point and rallied fractionally. Pond Creek Coal 6s opened up 2 points at 106 and advanced a point further.

MONEY MARKET IS EASIER AT END OF YEAR

The last full week of 1913 closed with the money market dull but comfortably easy. There are no indications of any serious strain over the year-end. Although money being short locally, call money rates will naturally harden somewhat with the closing days of the year. Banks are not in the market for outside loans, and probably will not be until well into 1914. Boston will gain much cash with Jan. 1 interest and dividend disbursements and has gained considerable cash as result of Christmas shopping.

Note brokers are doing little or no business locally, but find a fair market from points in New England and in New York and Chicago. The passage of the new currency law naturally gives courage to the country banks to moderately expand.

It is interesting to look back just a year ago and compare the present call money market in New York with the rates that ruled then. On Dec. 26, 1912, call money touched 12 per cent and renewals were being made at 8 per cent. This was also the high rate on Dec. 27, but the market gradually eased off after that and the turn of the year developed nothing higher than 6 per cent. The clearing house members had a surplus reserve of only \$6,396,000 at this time last year. Last Saturday the surplus stood at \$17,400,000.

On call, money remains at 5 per cent to 6 per cent. Time money is unchanged at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent for all dates. Outside commercial paper is 3 1/2 to 6 per cent, with factory paper 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 4 per cent. The revival of activity on the stock exchange has produced no sensible effect on fixed-date funds. Charges for all maturities have been marked down 1/4 of 1 per cent. Lending is still on an extremely limited scale, a natural circumstance, in view of the proximity of the close of the year. Rates are 4 1/2 to 5 per cent for 60 and 90 days, and 4 1/2 per cent for 3 to 4 months, and 4 1/2 per cent for 6 to 12 months. Commercial paper is decidedly easier. Prime names are now moving at from 5 1/2 per cent to 5 3/4 per cent. New York institutions are inclined to do little, but country banks continue to be good buyers.

Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.86 1/2; demand, \$4.85 1/2; 60 days' sight, \$4.81 1/2; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.80 1/2.

ST. PAUL LOADINGS

CHICAGO—St. Paul's December loadings decreased 5 per cent and gross earnings ran close to loadings, but net did relatively better and will almost break even, despite a somewhat lighter average loading per car and shorter haul than year ago.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Amalgamated.....	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
Am B & Fy Co pt. 127 1/2	128	127 1/2	128	127 1/2
Am Can.....	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am Car Fy.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Am L & L.....	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Am Loco.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am Smelting.....	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Am Smelting pf.....	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Am Sugar.....	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Am Tel & Tel.....	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Anaconda.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Atchafalaya.....	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Balt & Ohio.....	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Brooklyn R T.....	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 3/4
Cal Petrol.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Cal Petrol pf.....	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Can Pacific.....	208 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2
Cent Leather.....	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Cent Leather pf.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Ches & Ohio.....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Ch M & St Paul.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Ch M & St Paul pf.....	140 1/2	140 3/4	140 1/2	140 3/4
Chino.....	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Chgo.....	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Chgo & W P.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Con Gas.....	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Con Gas pf.....	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2	131 3/4
Gen Prod.....	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Gen Prod pf.....	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Del & Hudson.....	151 1/2	151 3/4	151 1/2	151 3/4
Denver.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Enrico.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Erie 1st pf.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Goodrich.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Goodrich pf.....	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Harvesting.....	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 3/4
Harvesting pf.....	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Harvesting Corp.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Hocking Valley.....	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Illinois Cent.....	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Inspiration.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Int Met.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Int Met pf.....	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Int Paper.....	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Kan & Texas.....	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Kan & Texas pf.....	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Lehigh Valley.....	151 1/2	151 3/4	151 1/2	151 3/4
Mackay Cos pf.....	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Mex Petrol.....	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Muncie.....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Muncie pf.....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
M S & P M St S.....	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
N R R of M 2d pf.....	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4
Nevada Con.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
N Y Central.....	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
N Y N H & H.....	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Norfolk & West.....	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
N O T & I.....	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Pennsylvania.....	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
People's Gas.....	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
Pressed St Car.....	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Rail Con.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Reading.....	170 1/2	170 3/4	170 1/2	170 3/4
Reading pf.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Rumely.....	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Rumely pf.....	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Ry & S.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Southern Pac.....	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Southern Ry.....	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Studebaker.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
St L Sou.....	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Tenn Copper.....	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Texas Con.....	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4
Union Pac.....	156 1/2	156 3/4	156 1/2	156 3/4
Union Pac pf.....	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Un Ry of St.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Un Ry of St pf.....	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
U S Express.....	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
U S Rubber.....	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
U S Rubber pf.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
U S Steel.....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Utah Copper.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Utah Copper pf.....	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
West Union.....	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Westinghouse.....	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
W L & E.....	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/4
Woolworth.....	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Woolworth pf.....	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4

*Ex-dividend.

†Advance. ‡Ex-rights. §Ex-dividend.

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LONDON PAYS ATTENTION TO SPECIALTIES

Make Display of Strength on the Exchange—Home Rails and Americans Are Strong, but Without Much Vigor

CONSOLS ARE EASIER

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Business at the stock exchange was resumed with a minimum attendance. Most of the markets were narrow, but specialties made a strong display on a movement by insiders to advance prices owing to confidence that the new account carryover will be arranged smoothly.

Consols left off easier, but home rails exhibited buoyancy. The contango on Americans was 1/2 per cent above the figure at the previous settlement—5 1/2 against 5 1/4 per cent. This department displayed strength without any special vigor. Firmness appeared in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk.

Sentiment on foreigners was cheerful on expectations that Russian and Serbian loans will come out in Paris early in the new year.

Mines finished hard at a gain of 1/4 to 17/8 for De Beers. Rio Tinto jumped 1/4 to 70 1/2.

PAKIS—Bourse ended dull.

BERLIN—Bourse was quiet at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money..... 7 1/2

Amalgamated..... 74 1/2

Am B & Fy Co pt. 127 1/2

Am Can..... 30 1/2

Am Car Fy..... 44 1/2

Am L & L..... 22

Am Loco..... 31 1/2

Am Smelting..... 64 1/2

Am Smelting pf..... 99 1/2

Am Sugar..... 107 1/2

Am Tel & Tel..... 123 1/2

Anaconda..... 35 1/2

Atchafalaya..... 94 1/2

Balt & Ohio..... 92 1/2

Brooklyn R T..... 88 1/2

Cal Petrol..... 17 1/2

Cal Petrol pf..... 50

Can Pacific..... 208 1/2

Cent Leather..... 27

Cent Leather pf..... 35 1/2

Ches & Ohio..... 60 1/2

Ch M & St Paul..... 100 1/2

Ch M & St Paul pf..... 140 1/2

Chino..... 39 1/2

Chgo..... 39 1/2

Chgo & W P..... 28 1/2

Con Gas..... 126 1/2

Con Gas pf..... 131 1/2

Gen Prod..... 9 1/2

Gen Prod pf..... 9 1/2

Developments in the World of Finance

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH IN BETTER CONDITION NOW

Company Has Not Been Obligated to Borrow Money From American Telephone and Has Made Good Growth in Last Few Years—Will Be Independent

The financial community was quick to jump to the conclusion that orphanage of Western Union is a potential bear argument against the stock.

But it deserves to be emphasized at this time that Western Union has been a self-financing institution. It has remained as independent of American Telephone as has some totally dissimilar line of business so far as corporate organization is concerned.

Not only that, but Western Union has not been obliged to borrow a dollar from American Telephone. In fact American Telephone has been and still is a debtor to Western Union—representing the unpaid for portion of New York Telephone Company stock purchased from Western Union in 1909 and the funds due for settlement of the famous Western Union suit against the telephone company.

Mr. Vail took the presidency of Western Union and supplied the big ideas that have added almost 50 per cent to its revenues in a short four years. The actual management has been in the hands of Newcomb Carlton, whom Mr. Vail discovered in England. If he remains in the Western Union as executive head, there is the assurance of a continuation of the same able and honest management that has been steadily putting the corporation on its feet.

It is impossible to recount in brief limits the large measure of transformation which has been wrought in Western Union in four years. It has been a most thorough, although orderly, sort of housecleaning.

Gross revenues show the most spectacular evidence of what has been accomplished. The growth has been from \$30,641,072 in the year to June 30, 1909, to \$46,321,451 in the 1913 year, a gain of \$15,680,379, or 48.4 per cent.

Instead of standing still and handing over the growth of the telegraph business to its rivals, Western Union has moved on. Thanks to Mr. Vail the public has had bestowed upon it the night and day telegraph service,

the week-end and deferred delivery cable messages, the press rate messages and various minor forms of cable service. Facilities for telegraphing have been enormously improved, including copper wires. It is safe to estimate that \$4,000,000 has been spent in office and terminal betterments and rejuvenation, since the telephone people took over operation of Western Union. Plant maintenance has been steadily increased to the great disadvantage of net. In fact the policy of the present management has been to turn every dollar above the 3 per cent dividend into plant and equipment or for increases in the salary and wage account.

The public however has had 99 per cent of the advantages of American Telephone-Western Union joint management. American Telephone has been out of pocket. But the public has received not only the diversified forms of service but the enormous benefit of getting telegraph offices into terminal buildings where they are reachable and not merely in isolated railroad stations. Today it is possible to send a telegram by lifting the telephone receiver. That has been the big contribution of the Vail administration. The public has learned the trick and will never go back to the old days. The Western Union and the Post-Office people must hereafter be on hand to take telegrams at all hours as the public insists and over the telephone.

There is no reason to doubt that Western Union will be absolutely independent. It needs no banking affiliations. It is the grandfather of the Bell system in point of age. It has been rejuvenated. The way to big things has been pointed out. It is now simply a case of good management and honest administration. There is, of course, some similarity between the stockholders of Western Union and American Telephone. That is natural, as both are tax-exempt in Massachusetts and the Telephone control of Western Union had produced a drift that way.

UNION PACIFIC BENEFITING BY DEVELOPMENT OF WEST

NEW YORK—Twenty years ago Union Pacific had outlived its usefulness. It was a railway built in a hurry, with government aid, extended to join East and West in case of war. Therefore, of a score of routes examined by the government, the one chosen was the shortest to convey troops in haste, not to produce a tonnage in quantity. As Indians and wars decreased, needs for tons increased. Some grain could be raised along Union Pacific, but domestic grain could not be expected to compete long with cheaper grain imports. Whereupon Boston moved off from the Union Pacific.

In the year ended June 30, 1913, Union Pacific sold a billion-ton miles more transportation than in previous year. Not is the West yet half irrigated or even settled. Union Pacific's tonnage rate in 1913 dropped to 971 cent from 1,005 in 1912, but with the big gain in tonnage and 17.6 miles increase in average distance, the company touched the new high gross level of \$93,638,459, compared with previous high of \$90,228,092 in 1910.

Operating expenses were \$3,564,247, or 3.8 per cent more than in 1912, due chiefly to heavier maintenance and higher wages but, even so, Union Pacific closed the year with a balance of \$32,705,365, or 35.5 per cent, for its common stock. Such as transportation experts abandoned the old, poorly located Union Pacific in 1893 and left it for a "broker" to decide over it to the transportation bureau, just as expert financial advisors

in 1906 stamped the suddenly risen 10 per cent dividend rate as a false Union Pacific label, so many critics have found their credulity bankrupted by efforts to believe that Union Pacific can go on much longer without tremendous leaps in maintenance and sags in dividend surplus.

Union Pacific spent 10.1 per cent more on maintenance in 1913 than in 1912. It was more generous because it earned more, but there is a deeper point. The operating chief of a road finds his work judged by his car loads and train loads. He has managed to double his car capacity and his train capacity, chiefly by securing powerful locomotives. But trains that can handle 200 per cent of 300 per cent of the old train load means a maintenance cost of two or three times as much per locomotive and car. And the far greater weight on rails wears and tears so much faster at track and roadbed. Obviously these heavier train loads mean heavier maintenance. It is a case of efficiency at a cost which big roads are just beginning to ponder soberly. There is a limit to economical train loading.

Nevertheless Union Pacific ratio of expenses to gross was 57.7 per cent in 1913, compared with 58.6 per cent in 1912. Its traffic is growing faster than its rates are falling or its maintenance mounting. There seems to be every indication that this will be the story for many years. The road that was laid out over the quickest and most central route across country for troops is still coming into its own, now that development of the West is fairly under way.

BOSTON & MAINE NEW FINANCING MUCH DISCUSSED

The absorbing topic in financial Boston relates to the question of Boston & Maine's ability to re-finance \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent short-term notes, maturing Feb. 3, and \$17,000,000 of 6 per cent notes, maturing June 1, as upon the success or failure of negotiations for funds with which to meet these maturities depends the solvency or bankruptcy of the road.

Various expedients have been proposed, but no final plan has yet been evolved. The bankers who participated in the distribution of the \$27,000,000 notes in question are far from being a unit as to what should be done to meet the present crisis. The plan to use the \$14,000,000 shares of Maine Central in the Boston & Maine treasury as collateral for a loan has fallen through, as under Massachusetts statute the road cannot pledge a portion of its assets to secure a given issue of notes. Any mortgage or pledge must secure the road's entire indebtedness.

It has also been proposed that Maine Central might retire a portion of its 6 per cent stock, substitute a 6 per cent preferred issue therefor, and in this way create a security which would look more attractive to the bankers, but this plan is not very enthusiastically received.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Gloverville, N. Y.—Leonard Meyer of Bell Clothing Co.; Essex, Mass.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar Shoe Co.; Tour, Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause of Krause Bros.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Sumner, S. C.—E. F. Leach of Witherpoon Bros.; Friends.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

TRADE OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR

NEW YORK—The head of one of the largest mercantile houses in the country, which does a big jobbing and mail order business, recently placed himself on record as follows: "The first six months of 1914 I expect to be dull. The second half year, however, I believe will see the beginning of steady improvement in industry and the clearing of the way for trade expansion of record proportions."

MARKET OPINIONS

C. W. Macquoid & Co., New York: We will undoubtedly experience some further irregularity and hesitancy in the early part of 1914, but the ultimate trend of security prices should be toward gradual improvement. Developments during next month or two may bring about a brisk investment and speculative demand for our securities. And even Europe may buy back at least partially what they have sold. In short, the year of 1914 starts with much that was unfavorable left behind, and much that is promising to look forward to. With due regard to all the manipulative agencies and activities, fundamentals will govern course of prices and the inevitable turn of the tide is at hand.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Encouraged by developments at Washington financial interests are taking a more optimistic view of the outlook and during the past week there has been some aggressive buying of our leading security issues. Prices have shown a decided upward trend and while there has been considerable profit-taking, the absorptive capacity of the market was more than sufficient to take care of offerings.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The feeling of relief that the government and business are getting together should effect a sufficient change in sentiment to carry prices considerably higher. This will be aided by easier money after the first of that there is a tremendous amount of railroad financing to be done next year. The actual approach of this may produce a feeling of uneasiness sufficient to prevent any runaway market and from time to time cause pretty severe reactions, but we are inclined to think that the worst effects of the readjustment have been seen.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: While the advance in leading stocks has been very rapid, we expect the market to advance further, or at least to hold strong for some time, under the influence of easier money and the usual reinvestment demand to be expected at this season of the year.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: The market has placed its seal of approval on the American Telephone government peace pact, likewise the currency law. The bulls believe that in these two developments they have the foundation for a considerable upward movement. However, the market's appearance of strength is partly artificial in that the favorable turn in the situation has driven in a substantial short interest. For instance, the recovery in New Haven combined with the fact of a heavy premium in the loaning rate for the stock, indicates the character of the buying in this issue. However, for the time being we believe a hopeful attitude is warranted by conditions.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston—As stocks have been heavy, discounting general business quiet and uncertainty over legislation for the past year and more, so now they will be first to herald the dawn of the new era. Our market is thoroughly liquidated, there is not the least sign of inflation in business in stocks, in any field of activity; every prospect favors gradual return to normal volume of trade and to wider and more confident investment interest. We have rounded the corner, we fully believe, and the outlook is bright. For stocks are decidedly low.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market is out of the slough of despondency and will do better generally with slight setbacks on realizing from time to time.

GIDEONS TO MEET AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The Massachusetts state organization of Gideons (Christian Commercial Travelers) are to hold their annual meeting at the Boston Y. M. C. A. building this evening.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Sunday probably fair, with slowly rising temperature.

The storm of yesterday has disappeared over Newfoundland. Fair weather prevails in all sections of the country. The barometer is moderately high except in the extreme Northeast and over British Columbia. The temperature is higher in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and lower in the middle states, the Northeast and the eastern lake regions. The coldest this morning is slightly below zero in northern New York and eastern Ontario.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
Average in Boston yesterday, 30-12.
IN OTHER CITIES
(a. m. today)
Albany..... 31 New York..... 20
Buffalo..... 10 Philadelphia..... 24
Chicago..... 28 Pittsburgh..... 24
Denver..... 20 Portland..... 20
Des Moines..... 24 San Francisco..... 40
Jacksonville..... 36 St. Louis..... 30
Kansas City..... 24 Washington..... 28
Nantucket..... 28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises..... 7:13 High water.....
Sun sets..... 4:18 Low water..... 11:30 p.m.
Length of day..... 9:05
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:48 P. M.

BANKS BUYING MORE PUBLIC SERVICE BONDS

Returns Show That Financial Institutions Dispose of More Than a Hundred Million Dollars of Railroad Bonds

IMPORTANT CHANGES

The nearly 26,000 banks of all kinds in the United States which report once a year to the comptroller of the currency at Washington increased the holdings of public service bonds nearly \$118,000,000 last year, and let go \$101,300,000 of railroad bonds. They likewise sold \$33,600,000 of state, county and municipal bonds, and took on \$63,900,000 miscellaneous bonds, stocks, etc., and \$1,000,000 United States bonds. The net change was an addition to total bond holdings of \$48,500,000.

Bankers interested in public service bonds have long pointed to the steady buying of this class of bonds by the banks as evidence of their growing importance from an investment standpoint.

The recognition of public utilities has been most hearty by the loan and trust companies, which last year increased their ownership of these bonds from \$208,700,000 to \$334,300,000, or \$125,600,000. At the same time there was a reduction in railroad and state, county and municipal bonds aggregating \$171,700,000. The mutual savings banks sold \$48,000,000 miscellaneous and \$11,100,000 public service bonds and took on \$76,400,000 railroad, county and municipal, and \$25,500,000 railroad, county and municipal, the national banks did exactly opposite, reducing municipal and railroad and adding to public service and miscellaneous, as will be noted in the following table which divides the banks into four groups (expressed in millions, as of June 1, 1913):

Mutual Savings.	1913	1912	Inc.
United States bonds	\$181	\$139	\$42
State, county and municipal	\$204	\$254	-\$50
Railroad	\$792	\$777	\$15
Public service	\$95	\$104	-\$9
Other bonds and stocks	\$214	\$282	-\$68
Totals	\$1,816	\$1,776	\$40
Loan and trust companies:			
United States bonds	\$245	\$245	\$0
State, county and municipal	\$113	\$223	-\$110
Railroad	\$273	\$350	-\$77
Public service	\$214	\$282	-\$68
Other bonds and stocks	\$431	\$220	\$211
Totals	\$1,010	\$1,219	-\$209
National banks:			
United States bonds	\$705	\$785	-\$80
State, county and municipal	\$173	\$214	-\$41
Railroad	\$141	\$274	-\$133
Public service	\$154	\$157	-\$3
Other bonds and stocks	\$372	\$283	\$89
Totals	\$1,455	\$1,653	-\$198
All banks:			
United States bonds	\$825	\$823	\$2
State, county and municipal	\$1,239	\$1,273	-\$34
Railroad	\$1,392	\$1,315	\$77
Public service	\$214	\$282	-\$68
Other bonds and stocks	\$1,095	\$1,029	\$66
Totals	\$5,407	\$5,387	\$20

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Corn prices have continued to drag lower, due to heavy receipts in western markets of corn, most of which, we understand, is rather low grade, showing a disposition on the part of the farmers to market their damp corn rather than hold it in the crib and let it dry out.

This heavy marketing is, in our opinion, a good sign and argues well for a firmer market shortly.

It still seems to us feasible to think that we are bound to see considerably higher prices for corn before another crop. Just how high will depend largely on just what kind of a winter we have from now on and also what the conditions may be for another crop in the spring and summer; but, with normal conditions this winter and during the planting and growing season for the next crop, it does seem as though considerably high prices are warranted in the face of the short crop.

Oats have declined, not so much as corn. It does not seem as though they will be as strong as corn later on. This is a season of the year when a brisk trade is not looked for, but trade is holding up very well at that.

The feed market is featureless. Transit feeds are being offered at less than shipping prices, and the demand is light.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The market for hay is quite of a holiday character and quite befitting the season. Buyers are inclined to refrain from purchases until after the turn of the year and receipts while moderate seem fully equal to the demand, which is merely to supply assortments.

Strictly nice No. 1 and choice hay sells fairly readily, being in very light supply, and a fair inquiry prevails for good clover mixed.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Zydyk from Rotterdam brought 250 bgs potatoes, 300 bgs peanuts, 500 bxs, 50 bbls almonds.
Str J. S. Whitney from New York brought 60 bgs beans, 280 bgs grape fruit, 33307 bxs oranges, 25 bxs lemons, 225 bgs coconuts, 25 bxs raisins, 10 bxs figs, 200 bxs dates, 103 crts pineapples, 195 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 955 bbls 630 bxs, Cranberries 10 bbls, Fla. & Jam. oranges 3765 bxs, California oranges 1584 bxs, grape fruit 1174 bxs, lemons 25 bxs, coconuts 225 bgs, pineapples 122 crts, grapes 37 bbls, raisins 25 bgs, figs 110 pkgs, dates 225 bxs, peanuts 610 bgs, potatoes 33,421 bush, sweet potatoes 230 bbls, onions 1020 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 5945 pkgs, last year 4147 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:
Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.75 @5.10; winter patents, \$4.80 @5.30; winter straights, \$4.50 @4.80; winter clears, \$4.35 @4.60; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.80 @4.10; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.20 @4.80.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$25.50 @26; winter bran, \$26.25 @26.75; middlings, \$25.50 @26.50; mixed feed, \$26.50 @29; red dog, \$29.50; cottonseed meal, \$32.75 @32.50; linseed meal, \$31.50 @32.50.
Corn—Spot, kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 79c; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 78c; No. 3 yellow, 75c; yellow, 74c; ship, kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 77½ @78c; winter-dried No. 3 yellow, 76½ @77c; No. 3 yellow, 73½ @74c; yellow, 73c @73½c.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.15 @4.20; bolted, \$4.10 @4.15; bag meal, \$1.52 @1.54; cracked corn, \$1.55 @1.57.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 47½c; No. 2 clipped white, 46½c; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 47½ @47½c; fancy, 38 lbs, 46½ @47c; reg, 38 lbs, 45½ @46c; reg, 36 lbs, 45½ @46c.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50 @23.50; No. 1 grade, \$21.50 @22; No. 2, \$10.50 @20; No. 3, \$10 @16.50; stock, \$15 @15.50.

Straw—Rye, \$18 @19; oat, \$11 @12.
Eggs—Choice henery and nearby, 42 @44c; eastern extra, 40 @41c; western extra, 38 @39c; western prime first, 36 @37c; western first, 35 @36c.

Lard—Raw, leaf, 13c; rendered leaf, 12c; pure, 12½c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 35c @35½c; western creamery extra, 34c @34½c; western first, 29 @31c.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.30 @1.45 per 2-bu. bag; sweet, eastern shore, \$1.75 @2 bbl, 65 @85c bkt.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.50 @2.60; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$1.85 @2.15.

Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.15 @2.20; California, small white, 3.85 @3.90; yellow eyes, \$2.85 @2.90; red kidneys, old, \$2.75 @3; new \$3.10.

Apples—Baldwins, \$2.25 @5; northern sp. \$2.50 @4; greenings, \$3 @4; kings, \$2.50 @4.50; sweet apples, \$1 @4 per box.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, \$1.50 @2.50 box; California, \$1.50 @3.25; grapefruit, \$2.50 @3.50; pears, per bu box, \$2.50 @3.50; cranberries, \$5 @5.50 bbl, \$1.50 @2.25 crt.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations for 20-lb bbls: Crystal domes 7.25 @7.75c; eagle tablets, 6.05c; cubes, 4.65c; cut loaf, 5.55c; XXXX powdered, 4.45c; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.30c; 25-lb bags and under, 4.45 @4.70c; diamond A, 4.30c; Ontario A, 4.15c; empire A, 4.10c; extra C's, 3.85 @4c; yellow C's, 3.70 @3.90c. Wholesale grocers quote: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-bags, 4.45c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 1856 lbs 530 bxs 112,384 lbs butter, 888 bxs cheese, 1763 cs eggs; 1912, 520 lbs 530 bxs 20,414 lbs butter, 61 bxs cheese, 1007 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 7922 pkgs butter, 807 bxs cheese, 10,293 cs eggs; 1912, 4854 pkgs butter, 300 bxs cheese, 5988 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26—Egg mkt higher at 31c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—Butt firm; ex 36c, ex lats 34½ @36, pkg stk 19½ @20c; receipts 4884. Eggs firm; lats 31½ @32c, ordinary lats 28½ @29½c; receipts 3235.

GIRLS' CLUB OPEN IN MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS—The Girls Club, 3146 Minnesota avenue, the city's newest neighborhood association, is for school and working children. Its home is in a comfortable duplex house, where five rooms and a kitchen have been obtained and comfortably furnished, and every afternoon the club is filled with young girls.

The kitchen of the club is big and roomy, and the ideal place for fudge-making, and where later a cooking class will hold forth. Other classes in home work—dramaking, designing and domestic economy generally—says the Journal, are to be formed by Miss Res Shannon, superintendent of the club.

HOLIDAY MAIL DELIVERED
WASHINGTON—Telegraphic reports to the postoffice department from the principal offices throughout the country showed that the holiday mail deliveries practically had been completed.

EXPECT HEAVY CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER NEXT YEAR

Intensive Farm Cultivation Is Helping the Industry and Prospects Are That Seven Million Tons Will Be Produced in Forthcoming Twelve Months

Not only has a turn for the better come in the general fertilizer industry, but the big factors in the business are squared away to meet the prospect of larger and more profitable business operations next year. Broadly speaking the past year marked the culmination of unfavorable conditions which were for some time operative and which resulted in poor profits for most of the fertilizer companies.

The consumption of fertilizer next year will be larger than ever before, according to present indications. The normal rate increase is about 10 per cent per annum. An authority estimates that the output in 1914 will be fully 7,000,000 tons. In 1904 production was only 3,267,777 tons, so that it has more than doubled in a 10-year period.

This is illustrative of the progress which has been made in intensive cultivation, a movement which will necessarily be carried vastly further than it is today. Expert farming is in its infancy. Intensive cultivation is the natural outcome of enlightenment, and is a possible solution of the high cost of foodstuffs and cotton.

Relative to the fertilizer industry and intensive cultivation, W. H. Bowker makes the following interesting observations:

"The outlook in the fertilizing industry is very good. Farmers have been getting such high prices for their products that they are going to plant fully as much, if not more land, than last year and cultivate it more intensively. There is a growing tendency to use higher grades of fertilizer, which give correspondingly better results.

"There will probably be a large increase in cotton acreage in the South next year, as prices have been high and

the last crop profitable to the farmers. A million bales of cotton on 1,000,000 acres is a slogan which they have done in North Carolina, and this can be done if seed is selected, 400 to 600 pounds of high-grade fertilizer used to the acre and the most approved methods of cultivation employed.

"With more intensive cultivation the South could produce all the cotton needed by the world. The average production now is not over one half bale to the acre. The government has conducted experiments, under ideal conditions, in which it has been shown that three bales can be grown to the acre. This, however, involves immense labor in cultivation, and it is questionable if the attainment of such high production would prove profitable.

"Coming nearer home, we find great progress being made in expert agriculture. I think the way to boom New England is believe in it. The trouble is that we have not believed in New England—the capacity of New England soils. As capitalists we have sent our money west—and lost some of it—to develop western opportunities when we had almost as good opportunities at home.

"New England is growing very fast in point of agricultural production. In point of agricultural population, however, it is not—it is growing in point of production per man and per acre.

"There are thousands of able-bodied quick witted men making large returns from capital invested in farming right here in New England. There are farmers in Middlesex county who are making from \$5000 to \$15,000 a year net, and working hard about half the year. The capital invested in farms pays better proportionately than any capital invested in New England."

RAILROAD BONDS ARE RECOVERING

PHILADELPHIA—Reading and Lehigh Valley general 4s are recovering from the slump which followed the sale last week of New Lehigh Valley 4½s at 93½. The new bonds have also advanced about ½ point over the price at which they went into hands of the public.

Reading general 4s, which sold around 96 and 97 earlier in the year, and were about 93 before issue of the new Lehigh Valley bonds, fell to 90½ following the offering price of the new issue. They recovered to 92½ and are quoted 93 bid.

The old Lehigh Valley 4s, which sold about the level of the Reading 4s earlier in the year, fell to 86 after last week's announcement. They have recovered a half point.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

(Reported by Hornblower & Weeks)

Stock	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd.	79½	80
Atlantic Refining Co.	290	305
Borneo-Seranger Co.	290	305
Continental Oil Co.	120	130
Crescent Petroleum Co.	60	60
Colonial Oil Co.	120	130
Industrious Oil Co.	120	130
Crescent Petroleum Co.	60	60
Cumberland Pipe Line Co. Inc.	60	6

Leading Events in Athletics

CORNELL, BROWN, & PENNSYLVANIA IN CHESS PLAY

Four Men Will Compose University Teams That Take Part in Triangular College League in New York City Next Week

OPENING IS MONDAY

TRIANGULAR CHESS WINNERS		
Year	Won	Lost
1899—Pennsylvania	6	2 1/2
1900—Cornell	5 1/2	2 1/2
1901—Cornell	4 1/2	3 1/2
1902—Cornell	4 1/2	3 1/2
1903—Cornell	5 1/2	2 1/2
1904—Pennsylvania	5 1/2	2 1/2
1905—Pennsylvania	5 1/2	2 1/2
1906—Penn-Brown	5 1/2	2 1/2
1907—Cornell	5 1/2	2 1/2
1908—Pennsylvania	5 1/2	2 1/2
1909—Pennsylvania	5 1/2	2 1/2
1910—Cornell	6	1 1/2
1911—Cornell-Pennsylvania	6	2
1912—Pennsylvania	7 1/2	1 1/2

NEW YORK—University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Brown will open the fifteenth annual championship tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club next Monday morning at 9:30. The tournament will take three days, coming to a close Wednesday.

Two important innovations are to be made in this league this winter and the biggest one is the changing of the number of players who will represent the colleges from two to four. This puts the teams on the same footing as that which has prevailed in the Intercollegiate league for some years past.

Another innovation is the starting of play in the morning. This tends to cut down the number of drawn games which are due to the contestants not being able to get a decision when the matches are started late in the day.

University of Pennsylvania and Cornell are tied for the greatest number of victories since the league started. This is similar to the condition which prevailed in the intercollegiate series. Cornell and Pennsylvania have each won six championships and each is the permanent owner of one of the handsome trophies that has been offered for competition and the third of which is now being played for. Pennsylvania leads in the total number of points scored since the beginning with 71 to 65 1/2 for Cornell.

Brown is the other member of the league. That university has not yet been able to win a single championship, the nearest it has ever come to this goal being in 1906 when her players tied with the University of Pennsylvania. The Providence boys have scored only 28 1/2 points in the 14 years of competition.

With four men making up the teams this year it is hard to get a line on how the three colleges will size up in actual competition. Pennsylvania has two wonderful veterans in R. Sze and M. J. Teitelbaum. These players went through the 1912 tournament with only one draw registered against them and they should be able to more than hold their own this year. Little is known of W. Holgate and R. Levin, the two other members of the Red and Blue team.

Cornell will also be represented by two veterans who have stood high in college chess circles. They are N. B. Perkins and A. C. Ehrlich. Last year they won four points out of a possible eight. The two new men are W. Grafman and A. W. Clurman.

Brown scored but half a point in the meet of 1912. She also has two veterans on the 1913 team in the persons of R. E. Mitchell and C. L. Wooley. It is the hope of the Providence University that her two new members, E. C. Durfee and J. L. Sperry will be able to bring up the team's total to a much larger figure. The points scored by each university since the tournaments started follow:

Year	Penn	Cornell	Brown
1899	6	2 1/2	3 1/2
1900	5 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
1901	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
1902	4 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
1903	5 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
1904	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1905	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1906	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1907	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1908	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1909	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1910	6	1 1/2	1 1/2
1911	6	2	1 1/2
1912	7 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Totals	71	65 1/2	28 1/2

JAY GOULD WILL PLAY G. F. COVEY

PHILADELPHIA—It is announced here that Jay Gould of New York and George F. Covey of England will play a racket match for the open championship of the world next March. The match will be played at the Philadelphia Racquet Club.

Mr. Gould is the amateur champion of the world and Covey holds the world's professional championship. If Gould wins he will be given a trophy, and if Covey is the victor he will receive prize money.

SOUTH AFRICA MAKES 160 RUNS

LONDON—The second cricket test match began at Johannesburg yesterday. South Africa won the toss and were all out at the close of play for 160 runs. The most notable performance of the day was Barnes' bowling, which took 8 wickets for 56 runs.

M'LOUGHLIN IS UNDISTURBED BY PROPOSED RULE

American Tennis Champion Does Not Believe Necessary Votes Can Be Secured for Change

SAN FRANCISCO—Maurice E. McLoughlin, tennis champion of America and a member of the team that brought back to this country last summer the Davis international trophy, discredited Friday published reports that British tennis authorities desire to change the rules for future international play in such a way as to handicap him and other American players who have a similar style. He does not believe that British players wish to require a player to touch his foot to the ground after each service before rushing to the net.

Such a rule would slow down McLoughlin materially, for he is essentially a net player, and the foremost Englishmen are back-court players. McLoughlin follows a smashing service with a rush to the net.

Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia and J. C. Parke and A. F. Wilding, the English stars, and such players, might be in favor of the proposed "foot fault" rule, McLoughlin is willing to concede, but he is confident the support of two thirds of the nations in the international agreement, necessary to amend the rules, cannot be obtained.

D. L. FULTZ SAYS NO OPPOSITION TO RESERVATION

Head of Baseball Players Fraternity Also Names Men Who Will Meet Commission Jan. 6

NEW YORK—President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players Fraternity announced Friday that a committee representing the fraternity would meet the national commission at Cincinnati Jan. 6, for a conference on the petition for alterations in the present form of contract between club and player.

"The fraternity will probably be represented," said the statement, "by John P. Henry, Jacob E. Daubert, Ray Collins, John B. Miller, Edward M. Reulbach and myself."

"It has been erroneously reported that the fraternity will make a fight against the reserve clause. There is nothing in our petition which in any way affects this clause, with the exception of the eleventh and twelfth requests, which ask that the veteran player, when no longer wanted in the classification in which he labored for years, be released outright. As these requests are not aimed at the principle of reservation or slightly affect the operation of this clause, they cannot with justice be characterized as antagonistic to it."

LONG SCHEDULE FOR ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS—A long schedule of games for the naval academy baseball nine was announced Friday. The teams which will meet the midshipmen this year hail from a particularly wide range of territory. All the games, including that with the Army, will be played on the local grounds. An effort is being made to bring one or more of the professional league teams to Annapolis during March. The schedule of games follows:

March 21, Maryland Agricultural College; 25, Swarthmore; 28, University of Pennsylvania.
April 1, Lafayette; 4, Amherst; 8, Penn State College; 9, Holy Cross; 11, Lehigh; 15, Johns Hopkins; 18, University of West Virginia; 22, Harvard; 25, University of Georgia; 28, University of North Carolina.
May 2, Dickinson; 6, Georgetown; 9, Catholic University; 15, Maryland Athletic Club; 18, Notre Dame University; 20, St. John's College; 23, Georgetown; 27, Mount St. Joseph; 30, United States Military Academy.

EVANS, JR., PLANS TO PLAY ABROAD

ATLANTA, Ga.—Charles Evans, Jr., the noted Chicago golfer, is planning on playing abroad in several of the important tournaments next year, although his plans have not as yet been fully made. Mr. Evans arrived here Friday, and will spend several weeks at the links of the Atlanta Athletic Club as the guest of G. W. Adair, champion of the club.

Evans has always declared that the Atlanta course was one of the best over which he had played, and selected it for practice work before sailing for Europe to play in the French championship last year.

DR. R. L. BURNETT APPOINTED

MEDFORD, Mass.—Dr. R. L. Burnett of Cambridge has been appointed physical instructor at Tufts College to succeed E. S. Krantz, who resigned last week. The announcement was made by President W. L. Hooper. Dr. Hooper graduated from Tufts in 1910, and has worked under Dr. Sargent at the Sargent school in Cambridge.

HARVARD SEVEN AT SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Captain Willette and his Harvard varsity hockey candidates planned to hold their first practice in the Syracuse Arena today in preparation for the four games which have been scheduled to be played in this city during the 10 days' stop.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now we come to the question I asked in my last article about grips. If you have found that your club is not slipping during the swing and the face of it is at the same angle at the finish as at the beginning of the swing, and yet you are not getting the ball away truly, the trouble may be in the grip itself. Whether you have adopted the two V or the overlapping or the interlocked with their variations of thumbs down or around the shaft, there are two general principles which should be observed.

First and most important, the hands must be as close together as possible in order to make sure that they work in unison. The theory of the overlapping, then the interlocking, grip was evolved to bring the hands even closer together than even the best two V method. It remained for Francis Ouimet to carry out the idea even further for instead of merely interlocking the right little finger with the left first finger he interlocks all the fingers, making the two hands so tight together that they seem like one.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of this idea. I have been experimenting with it lately and it strikes me as being practical and sound. It demands greater strength of fingers than the other grips—not to hold the club tighter, for, if anything, it helps in that respect, but to keep it up for any length of time. Presumably one's fingers would accustom themselves to the demand made on them, but it is the last grip in the world to attempt to adopt during the season. Any experimenting with it must be done during the winter months. Also it is not in the least suitable for any one with short or not overly strong fingers. For such people it would be only foolish to attempt it.

In trying swings with the completely interlocked hands I essayed another idea—interlocking with the third and fourth fingers of the right hand and the first and second fingers of the left. This gives an equal feeling of security and might be used by some who found the other too hard on their fingers.

Coming down another step we find the interlocked grip which has been advocated by many of the greatest of the players of the world for some time. The right little finger locked with the left first finger. Probably four out of five of the great professionals use this and for those who can stand it, it is ideal, whether in conjunction with the thumb down the shaft or around. Duncan says that one thing so many people make a mistake in is not putting the right thumb in the correct position when they place it down the shaft and the grip is blamed for what is only their own fault. The right thumb should be down the side of the shaft not on top of it, for otherwise the two V's do not come directly in line on top of the handle which is the other general principle I referred to at the beginning of this article.

Of course there are people who do not adhere to this last principle, many of them good players who turn the right hand so the fingers of it come on top of the shaft. But Horace Hutchinson's famous remark applies to all such: "They are great players in spite of not by reason of their eccentricities."

Now one word of warning. Do not lightly alter your grip. I am no advocate of golfing fashions. There are many people who will adopt anything if a new champion arises who uses it. It is always the man behind the grip. Think over what I said about the shape and size of your hands. Try some swings with the other grips but do not change unless you can help.

NEW START NEXT WEEK ON GREAT CUP DEFENDER

BRISTOL, R. I.—A new start will be made the first of next week on the construction of the Vanderbilt syndicate America cup defender that is being built here. The keel was enlarged Friday by the addition of about 20 tons placed on the top of the original casting and it will be necessary to wait until this cools before the work can be continued.

This addition was made to give facilities for carrying a larger amount of sail than could be done under the amount of lead used on Dec. 12 last, when the first casting was made.

It took three hours to melt up and pour the metal on top of the keel, which was fitted up with a wooden mold placed about the edges.

Double-headed screws, let into the lead, will be used in producing the pressure desired. The keel is now a foot higher than before and some inches longer on top, but the main dimensions are not changed.

BIG YACHTSMEN TO MEET MONDAY

Philadelphia, New York and Boston yachtsmen comprising the syndicate that will construct at Bath, Me., a yacht to compete for the honor of defending the America's cup will hold their first meeting at New York next Monday evening. George M. Pynchon, managing owner of the new craft, will represent New York; E. Walter Clark, former commodore of the Philadelphia-Corinthian Yacht Club, will head the Philadelphia delegation, and six Boston Corinthians will attend. It is expected that preliminary designs of the boat will be examined and the season's campaign formulated.

TRACK OUTLOOK FOR CHICAGO IS BEST IN YEARS

Maroon Will Have Better Material in Distance Runs Than Has Previously Been Out There in Past Ten Seasons

H. O. PAGE COACHING

CHICAGO—That the University of Chicago is going to be a bigger factor in the Western Conference track and field championships of 1914 than has been the case since 1908, is the opinion of Coach H. O. Page. One of the best squads that has been available for the Maroon in some time now appears to be in college and should develop into an all-around team of sufficient strength to win many points from the rest of the "Big Nine."

With the exception of those who are in basketball work, the candidates are having a holiday recess at the present time, but as soon as college opens in January, the men will again be called out for indoor work. No less than 35 men reported to Coach Page before the holidays. This is the largest number ever to come out for a Maroon squad.

The Maroons should have a very fine lot of distance runners. Chicago has been weak here for the past 10 years. Coach Nicholls, who had charge of the cross-country team this fall will be in command of the distance runners and, as he is conceded one of the best long distance instructors in the West, he should turn out some point winners.

Campbell, Williams, Stout, all men of experience, and McNeal, a newcomer, will be available for the mile. Of this number Campbell is considered the best, although Williams is far above the average distance runner. Campbell was a member of last year's track squad, as was Stout, while both Williams and McNeal were on the freshman team.

There is also much promising material for the two-mile event. Stegeman and McConnell, both members of the championship football squad, together with Sanders and Jones, are expected to compose a formidable quartet of two-milers. This season will be the first time in a number of years that Chicago has had a strong man to enter this race.

Chicago has excellent material for the dashes. Knight, Matthews, Parker and Ward are four of the fastest sprinters in the conference. By running the 100-yard dash in 9.4-9.5, at the Olympic meet in Grant park last summer Parker won the Chicago championship in this event. The other three are all 10s. men. In addition to the above men, who are all veterans, Boyd and Borranick, two promising sophomores, will be available.

Ward and Parker are expected to continue their brilliant work of last year in the hurdles. One valuable addition will be made to the number of hurdlers this season in P. S. Russell, star quarterback of the championship gridiron team, and he is sure to win a position with the regulars.

Matthews, Breathed, Boyd and Gutwillig will be out for the quarter-mile, and Goodwin, Leisure, Campbell and Terrell for the half.

Strong material is also available for the field events, the number of high jumpers leading the supply for the other events by at least three men. Eight men will try for places. Des Jardien, Cox, Gosgas and Goettler, the veteran high jumpers who are expected to give a good account of themselves, while the other half of the total number are sophomores. Tenny, Whiting, Hurwitz and Brown make up the latter list. The shot putters are Norgren, Des Jardien, Parker, Kennedy, Ball and White, and the pole vaulters include Thomas, Borroff, Heller and Moore.

STAR PLAYERS IN CHALLENGE COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

TUXEDO PARK—The challenge cup court tennis tournament held under the management of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club opened here today and brought together some of the best amateurs of the country. The drawing was held Friday, and the players will play as follows:

First round—Oliver Perrin, New York, vs. Robert D. Wrenn, Tuxedo; George I. Scott, New York, vs. Gordon Douglas, New York; C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, vs. G. S. Cutting, Tuxedo; Fulton Cutting, Tuxedo, vs. Maurice Roche, New York; P. Lorillard, Jr., a bye.

The opening match will be the Cutting-Roche pair, followed by Scott and Douglas. The challenge is a new trophy presented by the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club to take the place of the gold racquet won outright a few years ago by Jay Gould, and is open to all amateurs who have never won the tennis championship. The cup must be won three times to become any one individual's property.

OREGON WANTS MOULTON

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon Agricultural College has offered the position of athletic trainer to E. W. Moulton, former trainer at Leland Stanford Jr. University.

PICKUPS

Manager Robinson is anxious to secure Farrell, the veteran catcher, to help him in developing his young pitchers.

Holmes, the former shortstop of the Chicago White Sox, is to manage the Butte team of the Union league next year.

Muhlenberg College is to have a varsity baseball team next summer for the first time. Physical Director Kelly will coach the team.

Pitchers Collins and Bedient of the Boston American staff are to go to West Baden for two weeks previous to reporting at Hot Springs for spring training.

The Lowell club of the New England league is to have an Indian pitcher next summer in the person of Tincup, who was recently released by the Philadelphia Nationals.

Manager McCredie of the Portland club of the Pacific Coast league has announced that he will sell Third Baseman Lindsay to the New Orleans club of the Southern league.

President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Cubs has now submitted his list of reserve players to Manager Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals and is hopeful of making a trade.

Manager Birmingham of the Cleveland Americans expects Bruce Hartford, the new shortstop drafted from the Bloomington team of the Three I league, to show up strongly next summer.

The Buffalo team of the International league has developed three splendid catchers now playing in the major leagues in Archer of the Chicago Nationals, Killifer of the Philadelphia Nationals and Schang of the Athletics. Gowdy, the catcher drafted by the Boston Nationals this fall, is also expected to make good in fast company next summer.

CRICKET DATES ARE ARRANGED FOR NEXT YEAR

Lords Will Celebrate Its One Hundredth Anniversary Next Summer With Fine Program

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual meeting of county secretaries to arrange the cricket program took place recently in the Pavilion at Lords. F. E. Lacey, secretary of the M. C. C. presided and in announcing the dates of the chief fixtures at Lords next summer pointed out that the Lords ground would then have existed for 100 years. In honor of that fact the program for the season would be somewhat fuller than usual, but in all essentials it would be similar to that of 1913.

Mr. Lacey drew particular attention to the match on June 22 in which a representative England eleven will take part. The annual match between the Navy and Army will be played toward the end of June instead of at the beginning, the change being made at the request of the Services. The "later date" may enable the King to be present. Tarrant is to have the Middlesex and Hampshire match at Lords, starting on May 30, for his benefit, and the Surrey committee have given Hobbs the match with Kent at the Oval, starting on Aug. 10, as his benefit.

The last match of the Scarborough festival, beginning on Sept. 10, will be Lord Lonsborough's eleven versus the M. C. C. team now in South Africa. Over 40 matches have been arranged to start during the week end, most of them on Saturday. Kent is the only county which has refused to give way to the week-end habit, although all Yorkshire's at home matches start at usual on Monday or Thursday.

TINKER FAVORS FEDERAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO—J. B. Tinker has refused to confirm or deny the report that he has been offered \$36,000 for three years in the Federal league, after a conference with President Gilmore. In discussing the affair however he states that he could not make that amount in three years in the National league.

"There is money behind the Federal league," Tinker said, "and the proposition they made me is a good one. I know I can make more money than if I stayed in organized ball. They have offered me some stock, on which I now have an option, and if arrangements can be made I will take it, the same as Chance did his. He got 10 shares and paid for them out of his dividends."

WESLEYAN DROPS HUTCHINSON

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—It has been decided by the athletic council of Wesleyan University not to engage D. Hutchinson, former Pennsylvania star, as coach of the football team next year. Hutchinson held the position this fall.

E. R. MAIER AFTER ST. LOUIS

LOS ANGELES—E. R. Maier, owner of the Venice team of the Pacific Coast league, and Stockton of the California league, will leave for St. Louis next week ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing the St. Louis American league franchise.

NORTHWESTERN IS PLEASED OVER TRACK OUTLOOK

Coach Omer Has Very Promising Material Available for All Events Except the Hurdles and Pole Vault

FRESHMEN LOOK GOOD

EVANSTON, Ill.—With the return of the Northwestern University scholars to college after the holiday vacation, Coach Omer of the track and field squad will start in getting the best candidates in shape for the indoor meets in which the Purple will be represented this winter.

That the prospects of turning out a strong all-around team this year are very bright is indicated by the work of some of the men in the short training period previous to the holidays. Not only are there a number of very good veterans available; but some of the new material is most promising.

The biggest loss to the squad has been the graduation of A. V. Thorsen but W. Kraft, who won the two-mile championship at the Western Conference outdoor meet at Minneapolis last summer in 9m. 58.2-5s., is expected to take care of the distance runs this year and be ably assisted by Cunningham, Traxler, Ferris, Ward and Rogers. Traxler was a member of the four-mile relay team of 1912 which established a new western intercollegiate record. Rogers is also a very good man, having done 4m. 28s. for the mile.

Hotchkiss, Thayer, and Schneeberger will represent Northwestern in the sprints. Hotchkiss and Thayer are fair indoor sprinters, while Schneeberger looks most promising. He is giving attention to the shotput, and Coach Omer believes that within a season he will equal Fletcher's record of 45 feet, as he did 39 feet his first day out.

Captain Osborn is expected to take care of the middle distance events and be a sure winner in the indoor conference. He won the half mile last year in 2m. 4-5s., clipping several seconds from the conference indoor record established by I. N. Davenport. He is also a winner in the quarter mile, having a mark under 50s.

Other promising candidates in the 440 and 880 are Hotchkiss, Kelly, Thayer, Evans and Tedrick. Kelly was a member of the championship team of Evanston Academy and ran in the relay events. He has a record of 2m. 1s. in the half mile.

Prospects of winning many points in the hurdle events are not very bright as Coach Omer has no one in hand who gives promise of picking up many points in the 120 or 220 events. James, Gannon and Maury are the best; but they do not look like championship material at the present time.

Of the field events the pole vault is the only one that is without a promising candidate at the present time. There is no one who can better 11 ft. The high jump is quite promising with James, Maury, Hill and Cerringer as the best of the squad. James has been clearing 5ft. 9ins. indoors which should place him in the point-winning class.

Maury and Warlick are the best of the broad jumpers and it will not take any very great improvement on their part to be able to hold their own with the best in the conference.

Schneeberger is the best of the weight men and should win many points in these events. The chief weakness in this event and in fact in most of the events is an absence of really first-class substitutes. This will be a handicap in the various dual meets, but should not be so keenly felt in the outdoor and indoor championships.

Prospects of a fast freshman team are even brighter than with the varsity. No less than 33 men reported for preliminary training previous to the holidays and this number should be increased next year. Among the candidates are several stars and Coach Omer is particularly pleased because good men have shown up in the pole vault, high jump, and hammer events. McLean is vaulting over 11 feet, and has a close rival in McFadden.

Layton, Williams, Turnock and Scott are good men in the dashes, and the last named, who hails from Oregon, has a mark of over 22ft. in the broad jump. Collison, Ottenheim, and Pember are pushing the varsity men in the high jump. Anderson and Crays have reputations in the quarter mile, as has Heise in the hammer throw.

OPEN CHURCHES DAILY IS PLEA

SAN JOSE, Cal.—With only an occasional exception the pastors of San Jose have given their approval to the proposal that the church of San Jose should be opened to the public every day in the week, instead of only on Sunday, says the Times-Statler.

SCHOOL TO TEACH PRINTING

CALGARY, Alta.—The art of printing is to be taught in the Calgary public schools. This is the decision of the committee which has the pre-vocational courses under advisement.

HOME BILLIARD TABLES. Book Free. Factory Prices and Easy Terms. Write for Free Book. Billiards—The Home Magnet. The Brunswick-Balke-Clender Co., Dept. M. Y., 622-633 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

BOSTON A. A. AND TORONTO MEET IN HOCKEY GAME

Fast Contest Expected When These Two Teams Come Together in the Boston Arena

A fast hockey match is expected to take place in the Boston Arena tonight, when the Boston Athletic Association meets the Toronto University seven. Both of these teams are ranked among the best in amateur hockey circles and the contest should be well played from beginning to end. Last year the Toronto team played two games with the B. A. A., losing the first and winning the second.

Toronto is represented this year by practically the same men as played in the second match with the B. A. A. last winter. Webster and Clarkson, the two center men, are the only ones absent. Jupp, who will play center in place of Clarkson, was a spare last year, but he has developed very fast this season. The final selection as to who will play rover will not be made until just before the game, as there is very little choice between Barley and Wilson. Although very light Wilson is fast, a wonderful stick handler and an exceptionally hard worker. Barley, who hails from Portage La Prairie, Man., is a new man at the university and was unheard of until about a week ago, when his fine work caused him to come into prominence.

Aird, the wing man, is the star of the team. His brilliant playing during the last two years has been the cause of his receiving a number of very tempting offers from professional teams. This is his third year on the varsity.

With Clifford back in the lineup the B. A. A. will present a far more formidable attack than they did against the St. Nicholas seven. Forrest Osgood showed in the game against St. Nicholas that he has greatly improved in his all-around playing under the instruction of Coach Winsor, for his goal shooting in the second period of this game was of the best. The lineup:

BOSTON A. A.	TORONTO UNIV.
Sortwell, r.w.	L.W. Aird
Hicks, c.	C. Jupp
Clifford, r.	E. Wilson or Barley
Osgood, l.w.	r.w. Knight
Huntington, c.p.	c.p. Fifth
Foster, p.	p. Hunley
Canterbury, g.	g. Laird

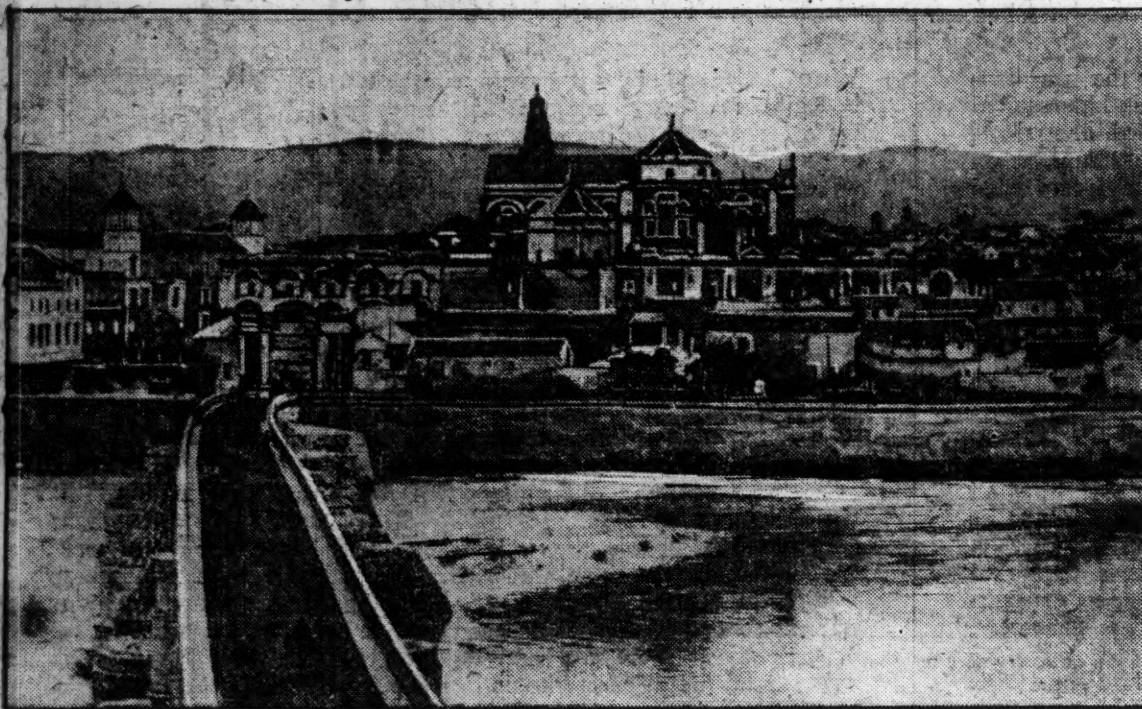
NEW RECORDS FOR NEWTON BOWLERS

New records were made in the Newton Bowling League matches Friday night. The Maugus Club established a new mark of 1004 for a team single string, while the team total of 2888 made by the Arlington Boat Club was another new record. The scores follow:

	1	2	3	T
Newton	740	914	858	2512
Riverdale	852	866	763	2481
Maugus	935	1004	853	2812
Newtonville	847	844	934	2625
Arlington B. C.	984	993	911	2888
North Gate	826	895	788	2509

H. G. MACLURE FOR HARVARD RELAY

THE HOME FORUM



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OLD MOORISH BRIDGE, CORDOVA, SPAIN

THE city of Cordova, the capital of the province of its own name, one of the provinces of Andalusia in southern Spain, is situated on the banks of the Guadalquivir and on the southern slopes of a spur of the Sierra Morena. Cordova, or Corduba, called by the Carthaginians "the Gem of the South," was the first Roman colony in Spain and the chief town of the province of Baetica. Later it became the capital of the Moorish dominions in Spain, but, from the date of its conquest by Ferdinand of Castile in

1236, has gradually declined in importance. During the Roman occupation, Lucan and the two Senecas were born here. Averroes was a native of the town, which also gave its name to the famous captain, Gonzalo de Cordova, who conquered the kingdom of Naples in 1495 and again in 1503. Its Moorish walls, built for the most part on Roman foundations, enclose a wide area, now occupied to a great extent by gardens. The chief glory of the city is its magnificent cathedral, originally a mosque, but converted into a

Christian church in 1236. There are also the remains of the Alcazar, or royal palace, and an interesting bridge, with 16 arches and a length of 730 feet, which, like the city walls, is of Roman foundation and Moorish superstructure.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

PRaise of the University of Washington in the Bellman would indicate that the growth of the university has gone ahead even of the amazing growth of the city of Seattle where it is located. Ten years ago 600 students were enrolled, now there are over 3000. The development has come because the university has widened its scope. Instead of giving merely an academic education it now turns out men who are technical experts in many forms of practical work. The academic training is still insisted on as needed to enrich experience, but the school of mines, of

forestry, of engineering and the like are set as of equal importance with the schools of the liberal arts. Logging engineers are taught how to harvest the forest crops, in addition to silviculture, which is chiefly taught in forestry schools of the East. The idea of the president, Dr. Kane, is that the state university should especially aim to prepare workers that are needed by the state, and Washington, it is said, needs logging camps more than new forests. The Puget Sound marine station is an example of this localized work. Since 1904 the university has maintained a permanent station for study of marine life at Friday Harbor, in the San Juan archipelago, off Vancouver island. The students live in tents near the aquarium buildings, attend lectures and collect specimens. Most of the universities of the Pacific Northwest help support the organization of this station.

The university grounds at Seattle are splendidly situated. It is within a few hours of the national forests, and the varied geology of the state is also illustrated within easy reach of students. Everywhere is seen the practical application of what is being learned in the classroom. It is this vital contact with actual work that has produced a standard of zeal in the work of the students.

JOHN NEAL'S WRITINGS MANY

JOHN NEAL is an example of Americans trained both to law and to mercantile pursuits who after a time gave themselves up to literature, their first love. William Matthews, himself an almost forgotten litterateur of America, said of Neal—writing in the middle of the nineteenth century, with the frankness of contemporary judgment—that he had remarkable talents but was unwilling to school them. He thought Neal was the superior of Washington Irving in actual talent or genius, but Irving was a close student of the art of language. Irving would make more of a Scotch pebble than Neal would of the crown jewel of the Emperor of all the Russias. Neal's idea was that one should write as he talks, and apparently he had not learned always to talk at his best. So with great prodigality, he poured forth his ideas, in novels, in poetry, in essays and controversial writing, giving endlessly, with little attempt to create a work of art. But literature is the union of understanding and art. Perhaps really literature is understanding attained to harmony, for real art expresses harmony, balance, order. If John Neal did indeed despise the niceties of skill he threw away fine gifts. Perhaps he rather felt the pressing need to forward his own time as best he might and cared little whether a compact army of his words should march safely down to posterity or not. Matthews holds that great men's thoughts do not differ so much from other men's as does their power of sifting, classifying and focalizing the same thoughts and giving them to the world in the pearl of exquisite and adequate expression.

E. C. Stedman says that Neal was one of the first Americans to write on American topics in England. He sought to correct many wrong impressions of the social and political affairs of his own land. He is also accredited with having been one of the originators of the woman suffrage movement. He was one of the first to forward gymnasiums in the United States, and he was a discoverer and friend of Edgar Allan Poe. Besides other historical work he wrote "Randolph" and "Seventy-Six," which are the best of his novels. In 1840 he published what he called, "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life." His verse is fluent and has a happy

flow of natural rhythmic feeling and so far bears out the idea that in him we had a writer whose natural gifts were worth higher cultivation than he gave them. He is the author of the verses "The Music of the Night."

Reformation Needed

The trouble with the prison system is that it is punitive. It should be reformatory. It should seek to build up, not to crush; to restore, not to destroy. Intelligent helpfulness, consideration and humanness can alone bring back the lost self-respect and straighten out the crooked and warped will.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Homage to Truth

The greatest homage we can pay to truth is to use it.—Emerson.

Brazil as Colony, Kingdom, Empire and Republic

UNDER the title "Royalty's Last Stand in America," a brief history of Dom Pedro II., last Emperor of Brazil, who was deposed 23 years ago, appears in the Kansas City Star. To be sure Canada acknowledges a ruler, but it is indeed true that since Dom Pedro no throne has stood on American soil as more than a relic of the past or a symbol of a distant influence. Brazil was colonized and making itself into a nation 100 years before the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia. Yet North Americans think of Brazil as a newer country than their own. Brazil was colony, vice-royalty, kingdom, empire and republic in turn and it is the only reminder of Portugal's brave age of exploration that remains in the west. Brazil is the only American nation that has ever ruled in Europe. Dom Joao, it is remembered, once established the court of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro. Portugal began to colonize Brazil in 1500, before the northern lands were explored at all. Chancer speaks of Brazil wood, which hints that the fame of the land was early spread afar. By 1800 Brazil was greater and stronger than the

The Cornfields

The cornfields rise above mankind Lifting white torches to the blue. Each season not ashamed to be Magnificently decked for you. What right have you to call them yours And in brute lust of riches burn, Without some radiant penance wrought, Some beautiful, devout return? —Nicholas Vachel Lindsay.

Call to Activity

Activity with mistakes is better than indolence without mistakes.—Beecher.

BEAUTY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY

IN A little story of San Francisco life Frank Norris put a description of the bay which is full of scenic splendor. He says: "Then came the bay. To the east they could see Goat island and the fleet of sailing ships anchored off the waterfront; while directly in their line of vision the island of Alcatraz, with its triple crown of forts, started from the surface of the water. Beyond was the Contra Costa shore, a vast streak of purple against the sky. The eye followed its sky-line westward till it climbed, climbed, climbed up a long slope that suddenly leaped heavenward with the crest of Tamalpais, purple and still, looking always to the sunset like a great watching sphinx. Then further on the slope seemed to break like the breaking of an advancing billow and go tumbling, crumbling downward to meet the Golden Gate—the narrow inlet of green tide-

Common Purpose

Future ages would wonder that the nations of this period should have devoted so much of their energies in providing for their fears of one another instead of uniting in the great common purpose of uplifting humanity.—Lord Haldane.

Salvation

The great salvation wrought by Jesus Christ That sank an Adam to reveal a God. —J. G. Holland.

Story of Bismarck

The "Office Window" of the Daily Chronicle (London) supplies the following story of the great German chancellor. Referring to Alsace-Lorraine, which is now such a stormy topic in Germany, Bismarck once said: "The French Lorrainers are not half so bad as they are painted. Those who are good haters can also be good lovers. The very first night I slept in France during the war—and I remember, by the way, that I had a lame but very tough rabbit for supper—my host said to me: 'It is all the same who takes us, Russians or Prussians; but we prefer those to whom we should have to pay fewest taxes.' I replied that he would have to pay less to us than to France, though how long this would last I could not say." Individual taxation is now heavier in France than in Germany. When the chancellor was made a prince—on the day the first Imperial German Parliament met—the old Kaiser insisted on his quartering Alsace-Lorraine in his coat of arms.

Salvador's Debt

The little state of Salvador shows itself in one point the equal of bigger ones, for its national debt is over \$11,000,000.

Diplomatic Service Promotes Internationalism

INTERNATIONALISM as both root and fruit of the diplomatic service is the theme of a sketch by David Jayne Hill, former American ambassador to Berlin, in the January Harper's Magazine. He shows a composite of American opinion in friendly debate with Count Bryster, and a composite of European diplomacy. The American side asserts that politics are the sole excuse for the American diplomatic service. It exists solely to strengthen the President's hand through his power to dispense these coveted offices. Another American sees no reason for the service. The United States stands alone. It is strong enough to command by cable any situation that may arise between it and another country. Why need it send men to bow salaam at foreign courts? The European explains that diplomacy is really international friendship.

A good diplomat is an honest friend of the country to which he is sent. He represents not only his sovereign or chief but the attitude of his whole land. He promotes good understanding. When something arises that might through exaggerations in the press—arouse mutual distrust he maintains the equilibrium of right feeling by his own right feeling. The American asks why the Hague tribunal is not enough to maintain this balance of friendship. The European shows that continual resort to the Hague tribunal would be as if

friends constantly took their affairs to court instead of adjusting them privately. However, the Hague tribunal is the actual result of long years of patient work by diplomats—often unrecognized work—who have taught and still are teaching the different nations to know and esteem each other. An American writer is quoted, who says: "Whatever there is in the world today of international law and of treaty obligations has been gradually brought into being by diplomacy. . . . these results constitute one of the most precious fruits of civilization."

Standardization of the diplomatic service is what makes it effective. Govern-

Eschew Criticism

Try to live one day without speaking a critical word or thinking a critical thought of any human being and see if the habit of criticism has not been popular with you. Test it as you listen to the conversation of others, but do not criticize them if you find it is popular with them! . . . We need to be cleansed and purged of it wholly, completely and forever. —Sunday School Times.

CHILDREN OF LIGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS the tiny flower, deep-shadowed in the gloom of the forest, turns its face unerringly toward the light of the kindly sun, so the human heart in its hour of darkness turns instinctively toward that infinite light which is God. It matters not what has brought the darkness nor whether its coming has been a matter of days or months or years. It matters not what may be the nature of that darkness, whether it be physical pain or mental agony, whether it be loneliness, doubt or fear. The cry that goes up from the human heart in this hour is ever the same. It is a hungering search after God, the voice of the child, helpless and lost in the night, calling out for the light which leads to his Father's home. This cry, which is going up today from thousands upon thousands of heart-weary travelers, is being answered in Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, as it has never before been answered since time began. And to human sense the wonder of it is that the answer consists in nothing more nor less than this—an apprehension of the unchanging fact that the light is already here.

Learning this, the travelers, whoever and wherever they may be, are coming into some knowledge of eternal truth, are escaping from darkness and thereby becoming "children of light," through whom God Himself is reflected to all mankind. This escape from darkness is possible to every one, for God has said: "Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." Nothing is required, therefore; save a wholehearted desire for the light, a sincere longing for Life and Truth and Love, which are synonymous names for the one absolute God. "Desire is prayer," says Mrs. Eddy on the first page of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and when she adds that "the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father" (ibid., p. 2) she is simply repeating what Jesus meant when he declared: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled." To desire the light is to find the light, for by that very desire mortals remove from their consciousness that which has seemed to separate man from God and thus they perceive that light is ever-present, an infinite changeless radiance, filling the universe here and now.

This perception comes to all eventually, but the children of light may be said to be those upon whom it has already dawned. And when to the perception that God is light is added an apprehension of the great fact that man being a reflection of God is himself an expression of light, the high calling of

the children of God becomes at once apparent.

"Walk as children of light," admonished the Apostle Paul. Does not this mean, first of all, to have no fear, to go steadily on, never faltering, ever trusting in divine good? Why should mortals be afraid of hidden danger when the light of Life shines over their pathway, and God's angels are guarding their footsteps? They can neither stumble nor fall if their faces are turned toward that Love which "inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way" (Science and Health, p. 454).

It is in this direction that the children of light ever look. They have no desire to turn again to that darkness out of which they have come. Self-pity and vain regret may tempt their gaze toward the past but cannot hold it there. Daily they forget the things that are behind, remembering no more the darkness because of the wondrous beauty of the light that leads them on. Real progress Godward is otherwise impossible. He that looketh back is not fit for the kingdom of God was the import of one of the most vital of the Master's teachings; and he who, having caught a glimpse of his true heritage, turns from it to contemplate the sorrows and sufferings of other years is missing the joy that belongs to him as a son of God. For joy is above all characteristic of the children of light. They have been redeemed from the power of darkness and now "with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." In their hearts there is ever a song. "Even if at times the light seems withdrawn the song is not stilled. They fear not the hours of the night because of the sunrise that they know shall come thereafter."

Children of light are they through whose thought the Christ light shines so clearly that their very presence brings healing and cheer. They carry with them no darkness fears to pass on to those they meet; in their consciousness is no thought of evil, on their tongue no petty gossip or slander. Through them God is revealed to men as the One altogether lovely, the Father of us all. To the children of light has come a foretaste of that day when "Thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended."

Science

And

Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, MASS.

Leading Electrical Engineer

Horatio A. Foster, whose publication "Engineering and Valuation of Public Utilities," is awaited with interest, rose from a place in a cotton mill in Northampton, Massachusetts, to a commanding station in the world of electric engineering. The Argonaut says that he left high school to work in the cotton mills, and at 17 was superintendent of a mill. At 26 he took up electrical work. Personally he worked out the details of the Niagara Falls Power Company. For 15 years he worked in collecting necessary data for his "Electrical Engineers' Pocketbook," the mainstay of every electrician's library.

What We Most Need

As a fact what you and I really most need and desire is not the new nor yet the old. It is the eternal.—Josiah Royce.

Today's Puzzle

WHAT AM I?

I have feet, but no legs or toes. My feet are in constant use, yet I can neither run nor walk. I am neither quadruped nor biped, though I have been known to stand upright. Part of me is attached to nearly every dwelling house, church or school. I might be used as a means of defense for lack of a stouter weapon, but my rightful use is in peaceful commerce.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Sleep

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 27, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

DECIDED improvement in business sentiment is noticeable. There has been no material change for the better in actual conditions. On the contrary, further slackening due to the advent of the inventory period is apparent in various lines. But there is more confidence and this fact lends considerable encouragement to the situation. It is hardly to be expected that business will begin at once to expand or even to show great improvement. However, there is reason to hope that the recession will not go much further.

Passage of the currency bill by the Congress of the United States is an important factor making for the improvement in business feeling. Probably a more potent influence was the intimation given by President Wilson that the administration is desirous of cooperating with business whenever business interests show an inclination to obey the laws of the country. There is no doubt that the industries of the United States have had a setback, more or less temporary in character, on account of the new tariff law, but this enactment does not account for the depression in evidence in other parts of the world. Whatever may be the causes of the world-wide unsettlement it is reasonable to believe that, with improved conditions in the United States, business in other lands will in short order take on new energy, so that every commercial and financial center is closely watching developments in this country.

Two great reform measures—the tariff and currency—directly and vitally affecting the business structure of the United States and indirectly the commerce of the world, have been adopted by Congress within the last few months. What the results will be is a matter of conjecture, but the fact that these questions which have been responsible for so much unsettlement are now finally disposed of affords great relief to the business community. As to the effects of the new currency legislation, just enacted, there can be no doubt that great good will come even though the act does not meet with the full approbation of all financial interests. So far as the workings of the new tariff are concerned, many now believe that its operations will not be as onerous as had been feared. Business will readjust itself to the new order of things; still, it will take time to accomplish this.

The prime necessity at present is a return of confidence. The assurance officially given the commercial world by the administration should be helpful. Cooperation between the government and the corporations will save an untold amount of energy and capital. Many suits against so-called trusts are pending, but of late there has been a disposition on the part of corporations to ascertain in what way they are violating the laws and, by conforming to the statutes, to avert prosecutions. This seems to be the sensible thing to do, particularly in view of the fact that the government has been successful in every important action it has brought against the corporations under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Federal Bureau of Education Needs

THE United States bureau of education within its restricted sphere of action is now doing such serviceable work that Congress can scarcely maintain permanently its historic attitude of indifference and stinginess. With a former distinguished educator as President, and he so potent with Congress, it would seem as if the time had about arrived when a nation as rich as the United States and as lavish in support of local and state educational projects could begin to equip its federal educational bureau adequately with men and funds. Later the question as to extending the bureau's supervisory functions is bound to arise. The nationalistic trend, as over against the local, in due time must make itself felt in the realm of education.

But that is not the point now. We now have to do with the more simple and obvious question of giving the bureau a sufficient number of clerical workers, translators and specialists competent to make investigations, and funds with which to enable Superintendent Claxton and his aids to do the work that is now permitted them. A social interpreter, given the task of explaining why Congress has perennially discriminated against the bureau of education and never yet dealt with it generously or in a farsighted way, might well be perplexed. That the attitude is fixed, never to change, is unbelievable. But so long as it continues it cripples a very important bureau of the interior department and forces the nation to take a lower rank than it should take as a state gathering and disseminating information that is vital to common welfare.

Better Treatment of Indians

Two items of news in the Monitor of a few days ago at once exemplified and contrasted certain conditions in Canada and the United States that for a long time have held the attention of thoughtful people. The first had to do with the management of Indian affairs in the Dominion; the second had to do with the mismanagement of Indian affairs in the United States. One told how a liberal and an enlightened policy was steadily lifting the Indian out of the wigwam and placing him in the home; the other told how a great part of \$900,000,000 worth of Indian trust property had been dissipated. While it would not be true to say that the Canadian Indian has been elevated industrially or socially to the level of his white brother, or that the Indian in the United States is always exploited by the selfish and the dishonest, it is true that, as a rule, the Indian question has been dealt with in the Dominion on broader, more intelligent, and more humane lines than on the southern side of the border.

It is now widely recognized, and nowhere more clearly than in some quarters in Washington, that the reservation or segregation system has proved a failure. Originally intended in part as protection to the white settler and in part as a benevolent institution for the Indian who could no longer maintain himself by hunting, it has degenerated into a settled eleemosynary establishment. Philanthropic motives were unquestionably behind the idea of reserving wide

areas in which the Indian might roam and live under the guardianship of the nation, but in practical operation the system has resulted in making thousands of a once proud race confirmed dependents and paupers. It would have been far better for the Indians, when deprived of their hunting grounds and their game and compelled to seek a livelihood in some other way, if they had been scattered broadcast over the country and forced to adopt, in no matter how primitive and crude a fashion, the ways of the whites. Herded in reservations they have acquired, in the main, no real knowledge of civilization. They have been fed and clothed at no expenditure of effort on their part; they have been treated as children or irresponsibles, and this has resulted in their mental as well as physical deterioration.

It is time to make amends for the great wrong done the Indians. The entire system of Indian administration must be reformed if the Indian is to be restored to his manhood. This is the first step. He must be made conscious of individual responsibility; he must be made self-reliant and he must be made self-supporting. Only by abandoning the reservation system can these things be accomplished. Only through administration by an expert commission of the highest character, entrusted with the widest discretion, and absolutely free from untoward influence, can the Indian be raised from pauperism and saved from annihilation. This conclusion has been reached after the closest study of the situation by competent observers. It is not a theory, but a condition and one that Congress cannot ignore without inviting a protest from the nation.

THE informal message to his countrymen which President Wilson voiced as he made the new banking and currency bill a law had notes of personal and partisan pride entirely justifiable in the circumstances. Seldom has a statesman in so brief a time equaled the record of the present United States national executive for constructive legislation formulated and enacted. The United States has had nothing equaling it since the formative stage of the Union. Nor has there ever been a like renaissance of vigor and esprit de corps and renewal of capacity for doing things shown by any party as disintegrated and inept as the Democratic party was during the days when it was the party of the opposition.

There were other notes in this presidential address deserving of attention, conspicuously the admission that the time has arrived when government and business can begin to "organize peace" on a basis determined by public opinion after long and thorough scrutiny of business processes that, while not questioned by earlier generations, are found to be no longer tolerable. In short, big business at last realizes that the principle of the Sherman law is fundamental in the thought of the American democracy, that it is to be enforced, and that to fight against it is futile. Capitulation on honorable terms being in order, the administration welcomes negotiations to that effect, taking care, however, to see that the nominal surrender is real. The compact thus made the President defines as "The Constitution of Peace."

Accepting this as a correct as well as hopeful analysis of the real future attitude of the massed capitalistic interests toward anti-monopoly and restrictive legislation, it follows that more optimistic prophecies about national welfare can now be indulged in. The country, in a way, has been passing through a civil war. The victory at last has been won by champions of right and of economic equality. The feud has split political parties, divided families, alienated friends checked expansion of national trade and embittered internal affairs. If the new day that the President hails as dawning really comes on full-orbed, it means a very much more joyous sort of national existence than the people have known for some time past. Also a much more profitable one, pecuniarily considered. As the President said, agreement on such terms of peace will "make our prosperity not only stable, but free to have unimpeded momentum."

ASTRONOMERS now conjecture that there is another system beyond Neptune, the most distant of all the planets in our system. It is not necessary to be an astronomer to go on conjecturing along this line.

Motor Cars Thickest in the Country

THERE have been surface indications that the distinction of owning the larger number of automobiles, relatively to population, has passed from the city to the country. The farmer owning a motor car tarried for a little while in the humorous column, moved on to the editorial page, and becoming commonplace has disappeared from the field of comment. There is still interest, however, in such bits of information as that which comes through a Bangor, Me., newspaper to the effect that in the towns of Presque Isle, Ashland and Mapleton, with a combined population of 8472, there are 158 automobiles, one to every fifty-three people. The proportion surprises us all the more when we realize that these towns are far up in the Aroostook country, where Maine narrows to the index finger pointing the way to the north pole, nearer neighbors to Quebec and Fredericton than to Portland and Augusta. This is tangible testimony to the profits in potatoes.

But one car to fifty-three people is not so extraordinary a proportion. There is at least reason to think it may be duplicated in any quarter of New England where crops are good or there is accumulation from the prudent past. The number of cars registered in Massachusetts this year is 62,660, and with deductions for the re-entry of transfers about 7000, of transients 920 and of commercially used vehicles 5948, the pleasure cars, if that be a correct term to apply, are about 48,000. The proportion is about one to sixty people if all the cars are considered, or one to sixty-seven if only the pleasure automobiles are reckoned. The greater proportion of people in the cities who do not approach the required means for owning and keeping up a car gives a general but fairly certain ground for the conclusion that the country has the larger ratio of cars to population.

There is boundless opportunity for comment upon the meaning of the motor vehicle to rural life. The car translates into new freedom the limitations that are more or less fictitiously ascribed to country living. It brings a larger increase to pleasure and a greater gain to business efficiency there than in the towns, which had their means of easy transit before gasoline was harnessed. The one-to-fifty ratio is only temporary, a way point in progress, and with its reduction there is to be a corresponding increase in the availability and the charm of rustic dwelling.

Busy Organizing Internal Peace

Who shall decide how the average girl shall be trained? Society cannot undertake to do so, at least not at the present stage. Parents are seldom, if ever, possessed of sufficient wisdom to determine what their daughter's future shall be. The daughter herself occasionally, but infrequently, marks out her path along positive lines and pursues it. In general the whole matter is left to circumstances. In this important particular the case of the girl differs from the case of the boy. He knows, almost invariably, that he must enter some gainful occupation. The girl does not. Her parents do not. No matter what may be the early calculations of either, possible changes such as do not affect the career of the boy must be taken into consideration.

Hence no more difficult social problem than that involved in the education and training of girls presents itself. It is a common experience that young women, literally unfitted by education to contend with the stern actualities of life, are suddenly forced to seek a means of livelihood; it is, on the other hand, an equally common experience that young women educated to some of the arts, crafts or callings, at great cost and sacrifice to their parents, suddenly abandon all that a career holds in store for them for the sake of a home.

Pending a social readjustment that shall lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem, many parents are now adopting the plan of obtaining, regardless of future possibilities or probabilities, such a training for their daughters as will enable the latter, if circumstances require it, to make their own way. This would seem to be a sensible precaution; yet the tendency is one that has serious drawbacks. For instance, it is bringing into the labor market thousands of young women who have no intention of continuing in it, but whose presence, nevertheless, affects unfavorably the opportunities of those whose trade or business careers are fixed. Again, by flooding the labor market it lessens young men's opportunities for home-making. Lastly, it tends to relieve young men, to a lesser or greater degree, of the responsibilities that go with matrimony, since many of them will expect their wives to share in the financial maintenance of the home.

What one draws from this glance over the situation is the impression that primal social conditions are unsettled. Invention, expansion, industrialism, commercialism, all the influences contributing toward making the present an extraordinary period in human history, are affecting the social fabric. But the disturbance will be but temporary. There are indubitable signs of rearrangement and readjustment even now. The natural order of things is certain to assert itself, and the natural order, viewed as the rightful order, having brought the race down to its present stage of development, is not likely to fail at this juncture. Men and women will soon again find their proper places in the domain of endeavor and achievement.

MILWAUKEE is undertaking to change the names of 100 streets. If it will draw the line at duplications it will escape some of the complications that have arisen to check the changing of street names in several other cities.

IT WOULD seem that one of the immediate effects of the operation of Representative-elect Anderson's measure for the solution of the straphanger problem, should his proposed bill be enacted into law by the Massachusetts Legislature, would be to create further activities for the conductor. The proposal is that all street and elevated railway companies doing business in the commonwealth shall provide seats, so far as possible, for all passengers, and if any passenger is obliged to stand because all the seats are occupied he shall receive from the conductor of the car, or any other person designated by the corporation on whose line he is riding, a rebate check. This check, it is intended, shall entitle him at any time thereafter to transportation by the same corporation for any distance for which the rate of fare is the same as that paid by him before receiving the rebate check, providing that there is no unoccupied seat when he enters the car upon which he seeks transportation; and two such rebate checks shall entitle him to transportation upon any car operated by the same corporation for which one rate of fare is charged.

The clause, "or any other person designated by the corporation on whose line he is riding," may possibly bring a measure of relief to the conductor in case the provisions of this bill shall become statutory. At present the average conductor on the busy line, at least where there are no pay-as-you-enter cars, will be found by any impartial looker-on to revolve around his car like a planetary satellite. He is seen rising at the front door, coming into full view down the aisle, setting through the rear door and continuing in eclipse until he again rises behind the motorman and makes his regular orbit. These orbits begin when the car leaves the shed in the environs and are continued until it completes its round trip. During the progress of each—when the conductor, that is, is in full view and passing from the rising to the setting point—he is collecting fares here, giving transfers there, answering a question here, stopping or starting the car there, but always moving steadily in his elongated circuit. Such phenomena as slight variations occur, as when he runs forward to see if the steam railroad crossing is clear, or when he is jockeying the disturbed trolley pole into place. But normally he keeps up his swing, and if the company does not get all that is coming to it in fares at the end of the trip it is not because he has hesitated to ask and reach for them.

It is difficult to see how he is going to take on the task of issuing rebates to straphangers in addition to his other activities while he is visible. His orbits must be at much longer intervals if he stops to compute how far each straphanger has ridden, to determine whether or not a seat has been obtainable, to arbitrate the traffic rate in the interest of the company without getting too deeply into a controversy with the patron. It would seem from the presence of the clause alluded to that Mr. Anderson contemplates a private secretary and, perhaps, a bookkeeper for the conductor. In view of the probability of a great increase in the number of straphangers under the operation of the proposed law, it is difficult to see how the conductor could ever get through the routine of his trip without a staff of assistants.

It is agreed by experts that a well constructed brick house will outlast one built of granite. Young married couples, however, would better be content with a granite house to begin with than wait too long for a brick one.

Business or Housewifery for Girls

Concerning a Rebate for Straphangers